"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; moderate temperature; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,894. • • • NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TRUTH OF THE WAR DARK TO PRESIDENT

No Man Wise Enough to Judge It Now, He Tells Maryland Conference.

MUST AWAIT THE OUTCOME

Then All That Is Clouded Will Be Revealed—Sees Great Ideals Amid Horrors of Conflict.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In a speech before the Maryland annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, in session here to-night, President Wilson said it was his belief that no man was wise enough to pronounce judgment on the European war at this time.

"But," he added, "we can all hold our spirits in readiness to accept the truth when it is revealed to us in the outcome of this titanic struggle."

The President reminded the delegates that in transacting the business of their church they were like the men in charge of the nation's Government, in reality handling "the phases of the day."

"You are handling the affairs of the church as they stand under the treatment of the men of your generation," he said. "Back of them lie the eternal principles which you are trying to exemplify in the life of the Church. Back of us here in the Government lie the eternal principles of justice and righteousness, which, in my conviction, at any rate, we do not derive from ourselves, but from the same source from which a great church derives its inspiration and authority.

"It seemed to me that it was worth saying something like this: These are days of very great perplexity, when a great cloud of trouble hangs and broods over the greater part of the world. It seems as if great, blind material forces had been released, which had for long been held in leash and restraint. And yet, underneath that you can see the strong impulses of great ideals.

"It would be impossible for men to go through what men are going through on the battlefields of Europe—to go through the present dark night of their terrible struggle—if it were not that they saw, or thought that they saw, the broadening of light where the morning sun should come up, and believed that they were standing, each on his side of the contest, for some eternal principle of right.

"Then, all about them, all about us, there sits the silent, waiting tribunal which is going to utter the ultimate judgment upon this struggle, the great tribunal of the opinion of the world, and I fancy I see, I hope that I see, I pray that it may be that I do truly see great spiritual forces lying waiting for the outcome of this thing to assert themselves, and asserting themselves even now, to enlighten our judgment and steady our spirits. No man is wise enough to pronounce judgment, but we can all hold our spirits in readiness to accept the truth when it dawns on us and is revealed to us in the outcome of this titanic struggle.

"You will see that it is only in such general terms that one can speak in the midst of a confused world, because, as I have already said, no man has the key to this confusion, no man can see the outcome, but every man can keep his own spirit prepared to contribute to the net result when the outcome displays itself.

"That is the reason I said to a body similar to this only a few nights ago that I welcomed the atmosphere which these solemn assessments of the human spirit bring to Washington. For this is the place of assessment. In one sense Washington is not even a part of the United States. It is where everybody else comes and sooner or later speaks his mind about the United States and about many outlying parts of the world.

"Mr. Bryan and I are constantly auditors to what I dare say is a large part of the opinion of the world. To judge by the time it takes to express it, I think it is a very large part, and to judge by the variety and contrariety of it, I dare say it is a fair cross section of what men are thinking about."

Secretary Bryan followed the President with an address of welcome to the visiting clergy. His remarks were confined strictly to a discussion of "the three great relationships," which he characterized as "government, society, and religion, or man's relation to God." Great and important as all these relationships were, Mr. Bryan said he believed religion was most imperative to the welfare of a nation.

COLLAPSING WHEEL KILLS TWO IN AUTO

Two Others Only Stunned as Car Turned Turtle on the Merrick Road.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., April 8.—Two men were killed this afternoon and two others injured only slightly when a wheel of the automobile in which they were driving east on the Merrick Road collapsed on a turn and upset the car.

The Dead:

ARRIGANO, ANTONIO, 45, married, member of the firm of Arrigano Brothers, contractors, of Middletown, Conn.

BRADEN, F. C., 45, single, travelling salesman, employed by Platt & Washburn, oil dealers, of 11 Broadway, New York.

The Injured:

LIBSCHIK, FRANK J., 25, son of the proprietor of the Cedar Inn, Brookhaven, L. I.

McGINNIS, F. D., foreman on road work being done near here by Arrigano Brothers, lives at Middletown, Conn.

The territory which Braden covered for his firm was in this end of Long Island, and he had been staying for some time past at the Cedar Inn. Yesterday he got out his car and started on his day's rounds, taking Libschik with him. He had finished his rounds and was driving back when he met Arrigano and McGinnis. The contractor has been doing considerable roadmaking in this neighborhood, and he was staying at the Cedar Inn. He and Braden were well acquainted, and Braden stopped his car and asked the two men to drive back to the hotel with him. They got in, and Braden started east along the Merrick Road at high speed.

When they came to a sharp turn not far from here something happened which the two survivors have been unable to explain. The car spun into the air and turned completely over, catching Braden and Arrigano underneath it as it came down. McGinnis and Libschik were thrown out just beyond the car, and lay in the road, stunned and unable to stir themselves, till other automobiles came along some time afterward and their occupants picked up the injured men and righted the car.

A local doctor was called in to attend Arrigano and Braden, and said that death was probably instantaneous. Libschik and McGinnis were taken in an automobile to Cedar Inn, and the bodies of Braden and Arrigano were removed to an undertaking shop. Coroner Moore of Bay Shore will hold autopsies tomorrow.

COSTLY CHICAGO ELECTION.

City and Parties Spent $1,372,000 to Name a Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Statisticians figured out today that it cost $1,372,000 to enable William Hale Thompson to be elected Mayor, these figures covering the amount expended by the city and rival parties.

Of the amount the city paid some $225,000 as costs of the primary and election. The Sweitzer primary campaign cost his backers $150,000 and the election campaign $325,000. For Thompson to make the primary race cost $100,000 and the election $200,000.

Mayor Harrison's campaign for the nomination cost $100,000, Judge Olson's $25,000, and Alderman Jacob Hey's $22,000. The general Democratic campaign at the primaries outside of the Mayoralty race cost $15,000, and the Socialist and Prohibition Parties spent some $10,000. All these figures are said to be conservative estimates of expenditures.

For his four-year term Mayor-elect Thompson will receive a total salary of $72,000.

STREET CAR CRUSHES A VANDERBILT GUEST

Mrs. J. E. McIntosh Suffers Fractured Skull and Pelvis—Run Down in 34th Street.

Mrs. John E. McIntosh of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Post Graduate Hospital suffering from a fractured skull, fractured pelvis, and many contusions, the result of being dragged about forty feet by a westbound Thirty-fourth Street car near Fifth Avenue, shortly before 5 o'clock last evening.

No word of the woman's condition could be obtained from the hospital late last night. It was a matter of private concern in which the public and the newspapers were not interested, according to the Post Graduate Hospital authorities.

With Mrs. McIntosh was her little daughter, Betty, 11 years old. The girl was dragged along for more than ten feet before her mother released her grip and freed the child. A policeman took the little girl to the Vanderbilt Hotel, where the McIntosh family has been stopping for several days.

A New York Hospital ambulance, summoned by the police, took Mrs. McIntosh to Bellevue, whence she was removed to the Post Graduate Hospital at the request of her husband, John E. McIntosh, who hurried to Bellevue as soon as his little daughter was brought into his apartment and he learned of the accident.

No explanation could be obtained at New York Hospital for Mrs. McIntosh being taken to Bellevue in the New York Hospital ambulance instead of to New York Hospital.

Mr. McIntosh denied that admittance to New York Hospital had been refused his wife. He wished that little be said of the matter. The only information concerning the nature of Mrs. McIntosh's injuries was obtained at Bellevue.

It was learned at the Vanderbilt Hotel that Mrs. McIntosh and her daughter had been shopping and were returning to the hotel when the accident happened. They had started to cross Thirty-fourth Street, but became confused when Mrs. McIntosh noticed an eastbound car, which she tried to avoid and stepped in front of the westbound car.

EMPLOYES TAKE BUSINESS.

Bay State Corporation Adopts Radical Profit-Sharing Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 8.—The Supreme Court this week dissolved the old Dennison Manufacturing Company and by so doing cleared the way for a Massachusetts corporation with assets of many millions of dollars to turn over its property to its 2,400 employes in a profit-sharing plan more radical than that of Henry Ford.

Under the plan under which the new Dennison Manufacturing Company will operate the stockholders who hitherto have elected Directors, and through them conducted the company, will be put aside. These old stockholders, with holdings amounting to some $4,500,000, will have no voice in the affairs of the new company. They become preferred stockholders, entitled to draw 8 per cent. on their investment and no more.

All the common stock is to be turned over to the men and women actually working in the plant. Not all of the 2,400 employes may, however, become holders of common stock although all will share in the profits.

Workers, to hold the common or voting stock, must receive pay of at least $1,200 a year. Under this rule, only 200 of the 2,400 will become common share holders, and so participate in the actual administration of the corporation.

CARRANZA MAY SEEK TO KEEP HUERTA OUT

Mexican Agent in Los Angeles Says Protest will be Made to Washington Officials.

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—The Carranza Government at Vera Cruz will ask the United States to deny admittance to Victoriano Huerta, the former Mexican Dictator, now on the way to New York, according to a message which Adolfo Carillo, Carranza agent here, received today.

Carranza has evidence, Carillo said he was informed, that a group of Mexican Conservatives had assembled in New York to meet Huerta and plan with him a movement to restore the former regime in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—High officials of the State Department, while reticent in discussing today the question whether any attempt might be made to prevent General Victoriano Huerta, former Dictator of Mexico, from landing at New York City, when he arrives at that port on the steamer Antonio Lopez from Cadiz, asserted that they were aware of no plans for attempting to bar him from entry into the United States.

Immigration officials made similar statements, but pointed out that the Immigration Inspector on board the Antonio Lopez would ascertain if General Huerta intends to land, and if so, whether he would come under any of the provisions of the law which render passengers ineligible to land.

The Spanish liner Antonio Lopez is due to arrive in New York late tomorrow afternoon or early Sunday morning. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Lopez had not reported by wireless, and it was stated at the offices of the Compañia Transatlantica that no wireless report was expected from the ship before some time this afternoon.

It was said in local Mexican circles yesterday that a number of Mexicans who were prominent in official life in Mexico City during the Huerta regime would meet General Huerta when he arrived here on the Antonio Lopez. General Aureliano Blanquet, who was Huerta's Secretary of War, is said to be in the city and it is also rumored that Francisco Carbajal, who succeeded Huerta in the provisional Presidency, is in New York.

[illegible] WINES.
Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

FIND STATE NEEDS TAX OF $12,000,000

City Officials Learn That Legislative Leaders Insist on Direct Levy.

PRENDERGAST IS CONVINCED

Mayor Wants to Review Data—Senate Leader Gives Him Assurances of Legislative Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Mayor Mitchel and the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate, composed of President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen; Controller Prendergast and Borough Presidents Mathewson and Pounds, returned to New York this afternoon after conferring with the leaders responsible for the fiscal policy of the State regarding ways and means to avert a direct tax and ease the burden of the taxpayers in New York City, who pay approximately 75 per cent. of the total amount of such taxes.

When they left the Capitol it was with the certainty that a direct tax of from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 would be levied this year.

The five officials spent two hours in the Senate Finance Committee room in conference with Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and some experts from the State Controller's office. They went over all the budget proposals before they received the none too comforting information from Senator Brown that the direct tax could not very well be less than $12,000,000 if the requirements of the State were to be met.

They discussed in addition city legislation, and in this respect were assured that the Republican majority had every intention of withholding its assent from any mandatory measures that would impose expeditures on the city which did not have the full approval of the Mitchel Administration.

After their conference with the leaders, Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny, and Controller Prendergast were invited to take luncheon with the Governor at the Executive Mansion. The Mayor and Mr. McAneny accepted the invitation. Controller Prendergast did not. Both Gov. Whitman and Mayor Mitchel said that politics and city finances were not discussed during the visit at the mansion.

"We had a splendid conference with the leaders," said Mayor Mitchel when he returned from his luncheon engagement. "We have received every courtesy both from the Governor and from Senators Brown and Sage. No, I do not care to say anything about the result until after we have assembled and reviewed the data submitted to us by Senators Brown and Sage.

"As for the Barge Canal appropriation and some other items which have been exhaustively discussed in recent statements on State finances, we were given to understand that legal matters are involved which would make it impossible to avoid the appropriations. We are satisfied. I want to say in this connection that we did not come here to criticise, but to obtain information, and that we were prominent altogether by a desire to protect the city."

Controller Prendergast was the only member of the Mayor's party who seemed to have the heart for a smile. Mr. Prendergast sent experts here several weeks ago who examined the State Controller's accounts and estimates and came away satisfied that the declarations that no direct tax was needed were not justified by facts.

"Here we are," said the Controller, "like the Army of Flanders. You know the rest."

"Did the army put up a good fight when it marched up the hill?" the Controller was asked.

"We were a little divided among ourselves," he replied with a smile. "There were occasions when the heavy artillery got stuck in the ruts and neither the cavalry nor the infantry would do anything to help the artillery out."

City Officials Differ.

"Are you satisfied with the program as outlined by the legislative leaders?" the Controller was asked.

"We have been convinced, I think," said the Controller. When the Mayor, who stood by, interjected the remark that the Controller undoubtedly was speaking for himself, Mr. Prendergast hesitated for a moment.

"I am speaking individually," he then said. "The State has its own problems to meet, just as we have ours to consider in the Board of Estimate. Nothing has been done here in four years to provide for certain needs of the State, and what has been neglected must be done now. The people in charge of the State Government are willing to do all in their power, but they cannot sacrifice the interests of the State altogether to satisfy us."

The differences which were reflected in the interview, it was said, came to the front much more strongly at the conference with the legislative leaders that preceded it. The Controller was much more prone to accept the statements of the legislative leaders without question than either the Mayor or Mr. McAneny.

Senate Leader Brown did most of the talking while this conference was in progress. He assured the Mayor that while much had been said in the Legislature regarding alleged wastefulness in the New York City affairs, there was no disposition on the part of the leaders to hold his administration responsible. Nor, said Senator Brown, was there any inclination to interfere in any way through mandatory legislation with any economies the Mitchel administration might have in view.

"I can't recall a single bill," said Senator Brown, "that has gone through the Legislature this year which has created a mandatory charge on the City of New York. If there is any such bill, it is subject to your veto."

"There is none that I know of, Senator," said the Mayor.

Senator Brown next told the Mayor that there was every disposition to give the City of New York plenary power over expenditures, but the Senator said sometimes there was a marked difference between the wishes of the administration and the wishes of the people of the City of New York as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature.

Senator Brown Explains.

Senator Brown said that personally he would be willing to go so far as to give the Board of Estimate power to fix teachers' salaries, but expressed the fear that a majority of the Senators from New York City would be opposed to the bill pending with that object in view.

"Our situation here is a peculiar one," said Senator Brown. "Last year the Governor sent a special message to the Legislature for the passage of a tax bill levying $7,500,000 of direct tax. Subsequently he changed his mind and vetoed that bill. Now, for the purpose of meeting the situation that arose by reason of the vetoing of that bill, there was borrowed from the budget of 1915 at least $11,000,000 for the benefit of the budget of 1914. At least $1,000,000 was borrowed from the charities. The State stopped the normal yearly extension made for fifteen years of facilities for the accommodation of the insane. That was the principal item. Reappropriations, one reappropriation alone to the extent of $500,000, were vetoed for the purpose of saving for the budget

Continued on Page 7.

Sister Julie, France's Great Heroine

A talk with the modest little nun whom the President of France decorated with the Legion of Honor because of her bravery.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
Order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

VILLA MEN ROUTED CARRANZA REPORTS

Washington Still Without News of Big Battle and Villa Agents Are Silent.

VILLA'S LOSS 1,000 TO 3,000

According to Different Reports—Now Said to be in Retreat, with Obregon Following.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In the battle for supremacy in Central Mexico between the Carranzistas under command of General Alvaro Obregon and the Villistas, commanded by General Francisco Villa, the Carranzistas claim victory. No confirmation of their report has been received by the State Department.

Nearly 40,000 men are thought to have met in the battle, according to previous reports to the State Department from George C. Carothers, Special Agent of the United States Government, now in the field with General Villa. According to Carothers, the forces of Obregon were about twenty miles south of Irapuato, from which point the main Villa column, under personal command of Villa, was advancing.

No news as to the progress of the battle was received today from Mr. Carothers, and the Villa agency here had no announcement to make.

A dispatch from General Carranza to the agency here says:

"Yesterday morning a battle was started near Celaya between forces commanded by General Obregon and those personally led by Villa, and I am just in receipt of a communication from General Obregon advising me that he has defeated the enemy, inflicting upon them a loss of over 2,000 dead and wounded and a large number of prisoners, arms, and ammunition. Obregon is in pursuit of the fleeing enemy."

In a message received late today John R. Silliman, special agent of this Government with the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz, transmitted information he said he had received from the Carranzistas. As communicated by him, the Carranza claim is that 1,000 Villistas were killed, instead of 2,000, as set forth in Carranza's own message to his agency. After receiving the Silliman message, Secretary Bryan issued this statement:

"Advices just received from Vera Cruz state that on the afternoon of April 7 General Carranza made a statement announcing the defeat of Villistas by Obregon at Celaya after thirty hours' fighting, terminating on the morning of the 7th. It is stated that Villa commanded in person. It is reported that 1,000 were killed, many wounded, and 400 taken prisoners. According to this announcement, arms and ammunition were captured by Obregon, who is following the rereating forces of General Villa."

The following telegram was received yesterday by Francisco Elias, the Carranza Consul General in New York, from General Obregon:

Apazeo, Guanajuato, (via Vera Cruz,) April 8, 1915.

I have just come back to these headquarters, together with my cavalry forces, which defeated the enemy. Yesterday at 10 o'clock a column of the three armies at the command of Francisco Villa attacked our vanguard, which was under the command of General Fortunato Maycotte.

At 12 o'clock I went out personally with 1,500 men to the aid of General Maycotte, while Generals Hill and Castro were preparing our infantry and cavalry for the attack. I had advanced about fourteen kilometers when I encountered General Maycotte's forces retreating. This was done after they had fought the enemy, six times stronger than they were, for more than two hours. When the enemy noticed our reinforcements they began an attack on both of our wings. At the same time Generals Hill, Castro, and Manzo, with a few forces of infantry and cavalry, rushed upon the enemy, attacking them from two directions. The battle line extended for over nine miles. The enemy made several courageous attacks, hoping to take our positions, but was repulsed with very heavy losses. I gave orders to continue the battle and to keep up the attack on the Villistas, who were weakening. The battle lasted for twenty-seven hours, when the Villistas began to retreat. Prisoners claim that General Villa was one of the first to retreat.

We pursued the enemy for over thirty miles, over a battlefield covered with dead and wounded. We captured a great deal of arms, ammunition, horses and supplies, and prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners is over 3,000. Our losses are 500 dead and wounded. We suffered greatly in the loss of many prominent officers. OBREGON.

GIRL KILLED BY ELEVATOR.

Tried to Get Out of Car in Charities Building After It Started.

Work of the various societies housed in the Charities Building at 105 East Twenty-second Street was entirely disorganized yesterday afternoon when it became known that Dorothy O'Connor, an eighteen-year-old clerk in the offices of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, had been fatally injured while trying to get out of an elevator after it had started.

The girl had gone to the sixth floor on an errand and had entered the elevator to descend after finishing her business. Just as the car started she thought of something she had forgotten and tried to get out just as the doors were closing. She was caught at the waist between the edge of the floor in the door and the roof of the car and suffered severe internal injuries, besides fractures of several ribs and the left arm. Michael Kloss of 533 East Seventeenth Street, the operator of the car, stopped it at once and the girl was taken out and given first-aid treatment by Dr. Augusta Rucker of the State Charities Aid Society. She was later taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. Coroner Timothy Healy ordered Kloss held on a charge of homicide, with bail fixed at $2,500 pending investigation.

Miss O'Connor lived at 16 Botanical Place, Flushing. Her two sisters, both employed as stenographers in the building, were prostrated when they learned of the accident.

BIG FRENCH FORCE READY FOR TURKEY

General D'Amade's Army Is in Egypt Prepared to Move to Aid of Fleet of the Allies.

WERE TRAINED IN AFRICA

Made the Voyage of the Levant in Good Condition, and Now on Edge for Attack.

Reports Troops Landing on the Turkish Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, April 8 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Information has just reached me from Dedeagach, Bulgaria, that several transports, accompanied by warships and small craft, were distinctly visible this morning in splendid weather off Enos. It is supposed that a disembarkation of troops is being made along the coast.

Enos is on the Turkish coast just south of the Bulgarian frontier and north of the entrance to the Gulf of Saros, in which the Allied fleet has been operating in its bombardment of the Dardanelles.

PARIS, April 8.—French troops from Africa are ready to assist the allied fleets and British expeditionary forces against Turkey. The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

"The expeditionary corps to the Orient, which was placed under command of General A. G. L. d'Amade and concentrated at Bizerta (a fortified seaport of Tunis, Africa,) to perfect its organization, has effected the voyage of the Levant under the best of conditions. It has been ready since March 15 to aid the allied fleets and British expeditionary corps.

"In waiting, it was deemed advisable not to prolong the stay of the troops aboard the transports, and for this reason the hospitality of Egypt was accepted. The French forces have been debarked at Alexandria and are installed at Ramleh, where they are resting and perfecting their organization and cohesion. They are ready to proceed without delay to any point necessary."

On February 23, four days after the serious bombardment of the Dardanelles was begun by the Franco-British fleet, the French Government issued a statement that it had decided to concentrate a large force of troops in North Africa "to await eventualities."

This was just prior to the resignation of M. Venizelos as Premier of Greece, and his published statement to the effect that, at the Crown Council, he had suggested that Greece furnish a landing force of 50,000 to support the Franco-British ships at the Gallipoli peninsula, and, when this proposal was rejected, he had suggested that 15,000 men be sent in addition to the co-operation of the Greek navy and the use of the naval base of Lemnos by the Allies. This was also rejected—all but the base.

When the circumstances of M. Venizelos's resignation became known it was generally believed by war critics that the bombardment had been begun in the belief that Greece would enter the war as M. Venizelos had suggested, but that when Greece, which had just received an advance of $4,000,000 on a loan of $15,000,000 borrowed from the Allies, had failed to send troops to the Dardanelles, France had decided to do so, as the 80,000 Egyptians, Indian, Territorial, Australian, and English troops in Egypt could not be spared for that purpose.

The strength of the French expeditionary force has been variously estimated from 35,000 to 80,000 and even to 90,000 men. What is known, however, is that in the fortnight preceding March 3, twenty transports left Marseilles under convoy, and that this exit was followed by activity among the Austrian warships at Pola and Cattaro. It was also known that the expedition included the Sixth Army Corps of 42,000 men, and that the corps commander, General d'Amade, had been placed in charge of the expedition.

General d'Amade is one of those officers whom the Generalissimo Joffre rescued from oblivion at the beginning of the war. In 1909 he had been removed from active service, because in an interview he had declared that the time had come for France to call a halt to Spain's activity in Morocco. As this was just after the Algerciras Conference and beofre the Agadir crisis, it embarrassed the French Government. War Minister Brun felt compelled to retire General d'Amade. Premier Briand, however, in putting the order of retirement into force, paid a high tribute to General d'Amade as a soldier. When the war began it took General Joffre less than a week to reinstate him and to place him in command of the Sixth Corps.

On "March 31, at Sea," General d'Amade wrote to a friend in Paris that he had just lost his youngest son, a Second Lieutenant, aged 18, who had been killed in the Argonne, and he added:

"I carry with me in my new mission this pain, engraved deeply in my heart, as an example of courage and as a great reason to hope you may never have the pain that we have suffered."

GEN. PAU CONFIDENT.

Tells Italians Fleet and Army Will Force Dardanelles.

NAPLES, April 8.—General Pau of the French Army, who has been on a mission to Petrograd and the Balkan capitals, has arrived here on his way to Rome and Paris. When asked by an interviewer whether it was true that Russia, Serbia, and Montenegro would join with Great Britain and France in a fierce simultaneous attack in an effort to crush Germany and Austria he declined to answer.

Referring to the Dardanelles operations, General Pau expressed the belief that the Anglo-French fleet would force a passage as soon as preparations were completed for a combined attack by land and sea.

ROME, April 8.—General Gerald Pau of the French Army arrived here today and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd, which included Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador, and the personnel of the French Embassy. The large crowd followed General Pau to his hotel, cheering him on the way.

GERMANY AGREES TO PAY FOR FRYE

Upholds Eitel's Captain in Sinking Ship, but Accepts Liability Under Old Treaties.

INCLUDES THE CARGO, TOO

Sends Prompt Note Saying Case Must Go to a Prize Court to Prove Ownership.

CITES LONDON DECLARATION

Raises a Question by Adhering to Code Which the United States Is Disregarding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Bryan tonight made public the reply of the German Government to the American note presenting a claim of $228,059 to compensate the owners of the American sailing ship William P. Frye for the destruction of that vessel by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The answer indicates the willingness of the German Government to pay for the cargo and the vessel if it be established that both were owned by American citizens at the time of their destruction, but the basis for the payment of such compensation is an old treaty stipulation under which even contraband must be paid for when confiscated. Germany will be willing to pay under this old treaty requirement, but justifies the action of Commander Thierichens of the Eitel Friedrich in destroying both cargo and ship. It is contended that he acted in accordance with international law, as laid down in the Declaration of London, and the German prize ordinance, and makes it plain that if it is not proved that the wheat on the William P. Frye had an innocent destination the German Government will not admit itself liable for any compensation whatever, according to the general principles of international law.

In a nutshell, the German Government combats the contention that international law would require the German Government to pay for either the ship or the cargo, and makes it plain if there were no special treaty stipulations between Germany and the United States providing for the payment of a reasonable compensation in such a case, it would not be responsible in any way. The German answer to the American claim for damages for the loss of the Frye is in many respects a very remarkable diplomatic document. Some of its more interesting features are:

Document's Odd Features.

First—It was handed to Ambassador Gerard within one day after the claim for the loss of the Frye was presented.

Second—It admits that under the special treaty stipulations the American owners of the ship and cargo would be entitled to receive compensation even if the German Prize Court should declare the cargo contraband, although the only claim presented by the United States was for the loss of the vessel, no claim having been made for the loss of the cargo.

Third—It brings to light two old treaties between the United States and Prussia, dating back to 1799 and 1828, and makes them the basis for granting compensation to the American owners, although the American note presenting the claim made no allusion to these treaties and based the claim on general principles of international law.

Fourth—It joins issue with the American contention, not expressed but implied in the note of the United States, that Germany is liable to compensation for the loss of the Frye under the general principles of international law.

Fifth—It justifies the action of Commander Thierichens in destroying both ship and cargo, contending that he had a right to do so under the Declaration of London and the German Prize Ordinance, neither of which is recognized by the United States Government as a binding rule of international law.

Sixth—It shows that the German Government is adhering to and contending that it accepts and stands by the Declaration of London, although other belligerents have only accepted that declaration in part, and the United States Government has publicly declared that it is not bound at all by it.

The German answer takes the form of a note bearing date of April 4, which was prepared by Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and handed to Ambassador Gerard, the day after the American note presenting its claim for the payment of damages for the loss of the Frye was delivered. The United States note bore date of April 3. This constitutes a record for quick response to a diplomatic communication.

The German Note.

Here is the text of the German note:

The undersigned has the honor to make reply to the note of his Excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States of America, dated the 3d instant, Foreign Office No. 2,882, relative to claims for damages for the sinking of the American merchant vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

According to the reports which have reached the German Government, the Commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich stopped the William P. Frye on the high seas Jan. 27, 1915, and searched her. He found on board a cargo of wheat consigned to Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth, to order. After he had first tried to remove the cargo from the William P. Frye he took the ship's papers and her crew on board and sank the ship.

It results from these facts that the German Commander acted quite in accordance with the principles of international law as laid down in the Declaration of London and the German Prize Ordinance. The ports of Queenstown, Falmouth, and Plymouth, whither the ship visited was bound, are strongly fortified English coast places, which, moreover, serve as bases for the British naval forces. The cargo of wheat being food or foodstuffs was conditional contraband within the meaning of Article 24, No. 1, of the Declaration of London, and Article 23, No. 1, of the German Prize Ordinance, and was, therefore, to be considered as destined for the armed forces of the enemy, pursuant to Articles 33 and 34 of the Dec-

Continued on Page 2.

ITALIAN LINERS HERE ORDERED NOT TO SAIL?

Held Up Until April 20, According to a Rome Dispatch—Unknown to Agents.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.—Italian steamers in American ports have been ordered to postpone all sailings until April 20, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It was said at Pier 74, North River, early this morning that the steamship Stampalia of the Lloyds Italiano was scheduled to sail tomorrow morning and no order had been received there to change the data.

Howard E. Jones, a member of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., shipping agents for the Fabre Line, denied last night that any restrictions had been placed on the sailings of the line.

"We have received no orders of any kind," he said, "and the vessels of the Fabre Line will sail according to the list of published dates. There is nothing to the report that the line has received orders to restrict its sailings. I do not see how any situation can arise that will make any difference to the Fabre Line, and we do not expect to be limited in any way by governmental orders."

WEDDIGEN GIVEN UP AS DEAD BY GERMANY

Berlin Accepts Report of the Loss of the U-29 and Her Daring Commander.

BERLIN, April 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—One of the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is as follows:

"German papers and the public express deep sorrow at the death of Capt. Otto Weddigen of the submarines U-9 and U-29, whose heroic career is now ended."

BERLIN, (via London,) April 8.—The press of the capital is virtually unanimous in declaring the fact that the British Admiralty has not made public the details of the sinking of the submarine U-29 looks "highly suspicious." The Tages Zeitung says that, although the British made their first report regarding the submarine on March 26, nothing has been given out as to the time, place, or manner of its sinking. The newspaper believes this probably is because the methods employed by the British were "reprehensible" and adds:

"We can imagine no other reason for this delay than that British vessels surprised the U-29 while it was rescuing the crew of a steamer."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, April 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Many German cities have given the name of Weddigen to some of their streets in honor of the commander of the U-29. Obituary notices in several newspapers refer to him as a meteor that has disappeared.

The foregoing dispatches seem to confirm the report that the German submarine U-29 has been lost. An official statement from London said she had been destroyed, but failed to give details.

The submarine was commanded by Capt. Otto Weddigen, who had charge of the U-9 when she sunk the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy in the North Sea last September. Afterward he was transferred to the U-29, described as the last word in German submarine construction. The latter part of last month, and probably only a few days before his death, Capt. Weddigen is reported to have admitted his identity of the Captain of a British steamer with whom he conversed on board the U-29 while the crew of the submarine were making preparations to sink the British vessel.

SULTAN OF EGYPT SHOT AT IN CAIRO

Young Native Fires at Ruler, Misses, and Is at Once Seized.

LONDON, April 8.—An attempt was made at 3 o'clock this afternoon to assassinate the Sultan of Egypt, Hussien Kamel, according to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo. As the Sultan was leaving Abdin Palace a native fired a shot at him. This went wide, and the native was immediately seized.

The Sultan paid his intended visit to various officials, and a crowd assembled around the palace and gave him an ovation when he returned. His assailant in a statement described himself as a native Egyptian, 25 years of age, and a merchant hailing from Mansurah. He was perfectly composed.

On December 19 last the British Government, through the Acting High Commissioner in Egypt, appointed as Sultan of the country, which thereupon became a British protectorate, Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, the eldest living prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, the founder of the dynasty and the uncle of the Khedive Abbas Hilmi Pasha, whom, according to the document conveying the appointment, "having adhered to the King's enemies, his Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose from the Khediviate."

Abbas Hilmi was then in Constantinople collecting an army for the invasion of Egypt. He denied the legality of the British Government's action on the ground that the Egyptian law provided for succession from father to son, and Abbas Hilmi had a son. According to Moslem law, however, the heir is the eldest representative of the family, and this the British Government had complied with, while in giving Prince Hussein the title of Sultan, instead of Khedive, they established his independence of all other Moslem states.

Prince Hussein was well received, for, while his British sympathies were well known, he had earned for himself among Egyptians the title "Father of the Fellah"—protector of the poor. He was a farmer and so had come into close contect with the people and had cheerfully lent his aid to the many reforms introduced under Lords Cromer and Kitchener. He also spent some time abroad studying scientific agriculture.

He is nearly sixty-two years of age.

FRENCH SMASHING GERMAN LINES NEAR ST. MIHIEL

Drive Invaders Back Along a Front of 12½ Miles East of Verdun.

TWO VILLAGES CARRIED

Strong German Positions on Les Eparges Plateau Taken and Held Despite Counter Attacks.

A BIG GAIN NEAR AILLY

Part of the Wood Close to St. Mihiel Wrested from the Germans Intrenched There.

VICTORY NEAR LE PRETRE

French Advance Their Line Nearly Two Miles Along a Four-Mile Front.

DENIALS BY THE GERMANS

Berlin Asserts That French Attacks Have Utterly Failed, with Heavy Loss.

PARIS, April 8.—Decisive gains in the efforts to break the German line near St. Mihiel and to the east of Verdun are recorded in tonight's official report, which is as follows:

Despite the continued bad weather fresh successes were won yesterday and today between the Meuse and the Moselle. At Les Eparges a night attack enabled us to make a step in advance, and we have maintained our progress, notwithstanding three violent counter-attacks. We have already counted on the field more than a thousand dead bodies of Germans.

Further to the south, near Lamorville, in a spirited infantry action, we wiped out a German company and took prisoners the ten survivors.

In the Ailly Wood we carried additional trenches and repulsed two counter-attacks.

In the Forest of Montmare, north of Flirey, we gained a footing in the enemy's defense works, and held our ground there in spite of the efforts of the enemy made to regain them.

To the northeast of this wood the cable of a captive balloon was severad by one of our shells, and the balloon drifted across our lines toward the southeast.

To sum up: The offensive reconnaissances and attacks which we have carried out since April 4, between the Meuse and the Moselle, have given the following results:

First—On the northeast and east fronts of Verdun we have gained from one to three kilometers (two-thirds of a mile to two miles) on a front of twenty kilometers (twelve and a half miles) and occupied the heights and dominate the course of the Orne River and carried the villages of Gussainville and Fromezey.

Second—On the heights of the Meuse, at Les Eparges, we have carried almost the whole of the strong positions held by the enemy on the plateau which commands Combres, and we retain the ground captured in the face of numerous and very violent counter-attacks.

Third—Further to the south, near St. Mihiel, we have captured the entire southwestern portion of the Ailly Wood, where the Germans were strongly established. This they have been unable to retake, despite repeated counter-attacks.

Fourth—In Southern Woevre, between the Forest of Montmare and the Forest of Le Prêtre, we have gained on a front of seven to eight kilometers (four and one-third to four and three-quarters miles) a distance of three ilometers (nearly two miles) and have taken from the enemy the cillages of Fey-en-Haye and Regnieville.

At all these points the Germans suffered heavy losses, as can be estimated from the number of bodies found at Les Eparges.

SAYS FRENCH HAVE FAILED.

Vainly Sacrificed Many Men Near St. Mihiel, Berlin Reports.

LONDON, April 8.—The German official report of today on the progress of hostilities, as received from Berlain, is as follows:

"The fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle continued yesterday. In the plain of the Woevre, east and southeast of Verdun, all French attacks failed. In the Combres hills forces of the enemy which had, at certain places, penetrated into our outer trenches were driven back by a counter attack. Battalions of the enemy which advanced against our positions from the wood of Selouse, north of St. Mihiel, were driven back into the forest with very heavy losses.

"Fierce fighting at short range is again going on in the Forest of Ailly. In the forest to the west of Apremont our troops are in pursuit of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack. Their attacks on positions north of Flirey, as well as two evening attacks to the west of the Le Prêtre Forest, broke down under our fire, and they sustained heavy losses. Three French advances during the night in the Le Prêtre Forest failed.

"The total of French losses along the entire front again has been extraordinarily heavy, without their gaining even the slightest success.

"An aeroplane of the enemy, coming from Paris, was forced to descend in the vicinity of Rethel. The pilot said that no news concerning the French losses in the Champagne fighting had yet been given out in Paris.

"The fighting at Hartmansweilerkopf continues.

"There have been no developments in the eastern arena of the war. The weather is bad, and the roads on the Russian frontier are for the time being impassable."

BELGIANS' YSER SUCCESS.

Germans Officially Reported as Expelled from Drei Grachten.

LONDON, April 8.—The Belgian Legation here has received a telegram from the Belgian Minister of War, dated yesterday, which reads as follows:

"The western side of the Yser Canal, in the direction of Drei Grachten, has been completely freed of the enemy by Belgian troops. The Germans fled in disorder, leaving behind them machine guns and ammunition.

"Today passed off quietly. The hostile artillery showed very little activity."

CASUALTIES WORRY BRITISH.

Talk of Questioning Ministers as to Neuve Chapelle Losses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8. — If some official dispatch regarding the battle of Neuve Chapelle is not published before the meeting of Parliament, which is not expected, The Daily News says several Liberal members intend to ask the Government whether it will supplement the information which has been published with the object of dispelling the uneasiness caused by current rumors as to that action.

FINED FOR GIVING NEWS.

British Censor Passes It in One Paper, but Punishes Another.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.—Charles Dyson, a local reporter, was fined $25 at Portland Police Court yesterday for supplying news to the press calculated to be of use to Germany, and Edward Newman, editor of The Southern Times, was fined $50 for publishing a report of a similar nature.

Mr. Newman, while acknowledging that the publication was indiscreet, showed that a London evening paper had published the same news in a more definite form, which apparently had been passed by the censor. An Admiralty witness, pressed by the defense, was unable to give a reason for his opinion that the news was likely to help the enemy.

The Daily News, commenting on the case, complains of "discrimination by the censor between journal and journal and the extension of censorship to matters which ought to be entirely outside its ken."

An instance illustrating both these offenses, it says, occurred this week. Monday's evening papers were allowed to mention that a full page appeal to the American people had appeared in the American press, but they were not allowed to mention the subject of the appeal. Next day, however, a morning paper was allowed to tell us that the appeal was against the export of munitions of war.

"Doubtless," continues the writer, "one of the censor's assistants suppressed what another tolerated, but what is the state of mind of these gentry when any of them can think fit to prevent the English people knowing that an agitation is in progress in America against the export of munitions of war?"

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FOR KING ALBERT

Enthusiastic Celebration in London—President Wilson Sends Him a Cable Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8.—King Albert celebrated his fortieth birthday among the partly ruined towns in the corner of Flanders which is all that remains to him of his kingdom. Ever since the battle of Yser he has lived in an unpretentious little villa at La Panne, on the Belgian coast, a few miles from Nieuport. There he is always within sound of the guns and within a few minutes' motor run of the lines which his soldiers are still guarding steadfastly.

Here in London the day was celebrated with enthusiastic loyalty by King Albert's exiled subjects, many thousands of English also joining in manifestations of admiration and good will for the heroic monarch. In the streets Belgian women adorned with the national colors sold souvenirs to aid their distressed countrymen, while others carried about huge baskets of Belgian gaufres, (waffles,) which found a ready market. Many Belgian flags were flown and a large number of telegrams of congratulation and hope were sent to the King by King George and other English and Belgian notables.

The Belgian Minister, speaking at a demonstration under the auspices of the Belgian League of Patriots, said that since the first hours of danger King Albert had been the noble and splendid incarnation of the three great Belgian virtues of duty, courage, and stoicism.

"In order to keep faith with our honor," he said, "to preserve that liberty, which is as dear as life itself to us, we opposed without fear the most formidable military power in the world.

"I saw the King on the tragic night when this opposition was decided upon. He was the picture of calm duty, stern and resolute. Since then he has never ceased to give his people an example of calm constancy and energy. In him are symbolized our love of country and our wish to defend it and to reconquer it. In him there speaks the conscience of the people. The blood of the Belgians has sealed the union of King and nation."

HAVRE, April 8.—King Albert's birthday was celebrated with befitting ceremony today in this the temporary capital of Belgium. The trooping of the colors was carried out in the presence of the Belgian officials. Colonel de Grunde called for cheers for the King and Queen and for Prince Léopold, "our youngest soldier."

President Sends Greetings.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Birthday greetings to the King of the Belgians were sent by cable to Havre today by President Wilson in the following message:

> Let me extend on this occasion of the anniversary of your Majesty's birth greetings of friendship and good will.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—Members of the Belgian, French, and British colonies in Buenos Aires, together with a number of Argentinians, united today in observing the anniversary of the birth of Albert, King of the Belgians. A telegram of homage carrying several thousand signatures and expressing hope that Belgian territory would soon be reconquered was dispatched to the King.

REVOLT AGAINST A BOURBON

French Tenants Object to the Feudal Rule of an Austrian Prince.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Friday, April 9.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the anomalous position of the village on the estate of the famous Château de Chambord, whose actual owner, Prince Elie de Bourbon, is an Austrian subject attached to the staff of one of the Generals in the Carpathians.

Since the outbreak of the war his representative, Monti de Rèze, a member of an old Breton family, has shown such severity to the villagers that numerous complaints have been addressed to the district prefect at Blois.

The Prefect being unwilling to take action the villagers proceeded to burn four separate sections of the Chambord woods, causing $12,000 damage, which resulted in several newspapers sending representatives to Chambord. The Matin today attacks Rèze, demanding that Chambord be sequestrated like other Austro-German property.

Prince Elie belongs to the Parma branch of the Bourbon family. His sister, Princess Zita, is the wife of Archduke Charles Francis, the Austrian heir apparent.

RUSSIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN LINE

Drive a Wedge Between Foe's Carpathian Armies by the Capture of Smolnik.

MAY SURROUND ONE OF THEM

Masses of Infantry Pressing Into Hungary Force Great Battle, Which May Be Decisive.

PETROGRAD, April 8.—The advance of the Russians in the Carpathians has cut the Austrian Army under General Boerovitch in two places. The eastern wing of this army is in a precarious position.

The Russians have captured Smolnik, east of the Lupkow Pass. They have also thrown back the Austrians in the district of Bartfeld and in the district of Lupkow. Having advanced through the Rostock Pass, they have forced a wedge between the Austrian armies.

Smolnik controls the only road through the Beskid Mountains between Mezo Laboroz and Uzsok, a distance of sixty miles.

The western wing of the Austrian Army has its base at Gummenoe, and its communication along the roads into Hungary are quite safe. The eastern wing, on the contrary, is joined with the forces operating around Uzsok, twenty miles from the Russian positions at Smolnik, by which they are threatened with attack.

It is regarded as likely that the Austrians will be compelled to transfer their base at Uzsok in the direction of Munkacs or else accept battle at Uzsok, handicapped by the lack of roads.

In either case the Austrians will find themselves cut off from the main army under General Boerovitch and his German reinforcements.

The Russians have crossed the crest of the Beskids at Gummenoe, and apparently have a clear road to the plains of Hungary.

Forcing a General Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—By moving a strong force along the southern forks of the Beskid Mountains the Russians have converted the operations of the separate columns invading Hungary into a general battle which now is developing across a broad front. Great masses of infantry are pressing slowly into the Hungarian valley.

During the last eight weeks desperate but unsuccessful efforts have been made by the Germans to force the pass into the Stryi Valley. They had to substitute an entirely new attacking force three or four times, so great were their losses from rifle fire, the bayonet, and suffocation in the snow-covered ravines.

The Russians are now approaching broad roads which converge through the best farming land of Hungary. Great reinforcements both Austrian and German are filling prepared defensive positions. Large numbers of forts have been thrown up to protect the southern roads. The present battle extends nearly 100 miles practically due east and west. It should prove the most decisive struggle of the campaign so far, since it is impossible for it to end in an intrenched deadlock like the battles in Poland and Flanders.

The reports that Hungary is anxious to seek a separate peace seem to be based chiefly on the fact that Count Tisza is engaged in temporizing with the Opposition leaders.

Fierce Fighting in Passes.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.—The fighting in the mountain passes continues as fiercely as ever, and although Austria claims that her troops, with the assistance of Germans, have gained success on both sides of the Laborcza Valley during Easter, the Russians are, on the whole, much further advanced than they were a week ago, and have now forced the Dukla, Lupkow, and Rostock Passes, and are pouring troops into the region of Uzsok Pass, where the heaviest battle is now in progress.

Last night's official bulletin issued in Petrograd contained the following:

"In the region north of the railway at Uzsok and Berezna our troops succeeded in crossing the principal chain of the Carpathians, thereby attaining important tactical results on the heights south and north of Volasats."

So far as the rest of the eastern front is concerned, the only battle of any importance is that in Bukowina, where the Austrians are thrusting at the Russian positions in the hope of compelling the Russians to send reinforcements from the Carpathians.

In West Galicia and Poland the overflowing rivers and bottomless marshes prevent movements on a large scale.

Col. Baron de Bode Killed in Action.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—News was received at the Russian Embassy today of the death of Colonel Baron de Bode, formerly Military Attaché here. He was commanding a regiment on the southwestern front, and died of wounds.

SEIZE STAATS-ZEITUNG MAN.

British Capture Hans E. Benedix on His Way Back from Germany.

The Holland-America liner Noordam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam with 200 passengers and mails after being laid up for six months repairing her sternpost and rudder, which were smashed by a mine last October.

When the Noordam arrived in the Downs off Dover on March 29, after passing several mines in the North Sea, a British patrol vessel detained her for eighteen hours while the officer in command came on board and examined every one on the passenger list. Finally he ordered four of the passengers, two Germans and two Austrians, to pack their baggage and took them ashore for further examination.

One of them was Hans E. Benedix, a member of the staff of the Staats-Zeitung, who had gone over to Germany to serve six months in the army to protect his property interests and after having been wounded, was on his way back to New York. When asked for his discharge papers from the Landstrum, Benedix replied that he had forgotten to bring them with him.

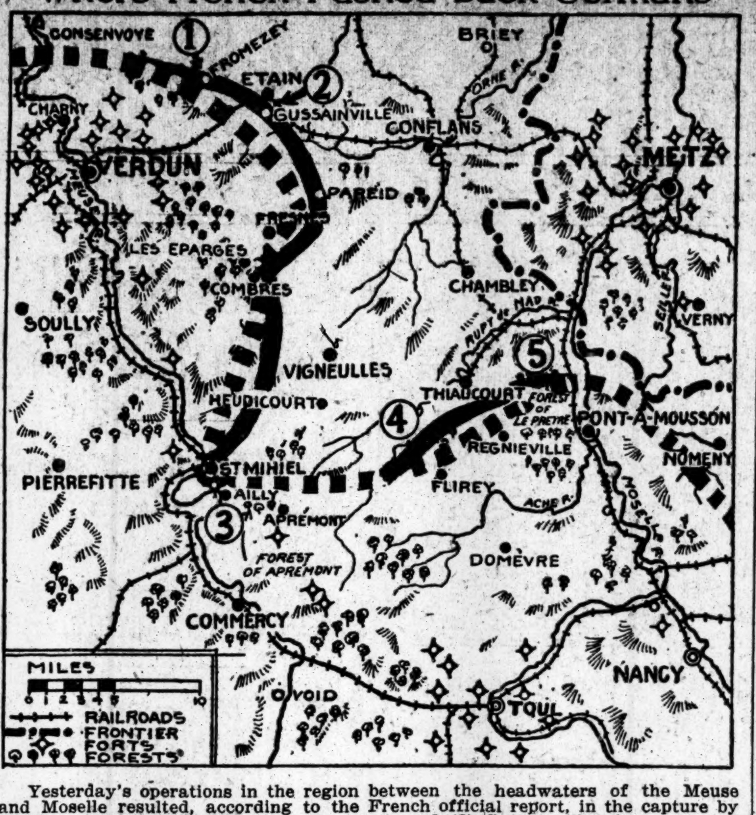
Ignatz Osostowitcz, an Austrian newspaper man, told the British naval officer, who had questioned Benedix, that he had always written in favor of the Allies, and would always do so, but it did not have any effect. "Take this man, too," said the commander to his master at arms. "He protests too much. It looks suspicious." The Austrian's wife, who was on board, was allowed to continue to New York.

Another German and an Austrian, who were in the second cabin, were detained. Before leaving the Noordam to return to his ship the naval commander told an American war correspondent who was on board that the British were on the lookout to stop all German and Austrian journalists from going to the United States, where they might do a great deal of harm to the Allies by inflaming the minds of the American people against Great Britain.

The officers of the Noordam said that the English Channel had now been mined near Dover and the clear passage was not more than seven hundred yards wide. It can only be navigated safely with the aid of an Admiralty pilot. A mine drifted so close to the side of the Noordam that her passengers could read the number, 511, on its top in white letters.

One of the officers said that the Germans had retaliated on the British fishing trawlers for attempting to ram them by setting mines adrift in the North Sea with false periscopes attached to them.

Where French Pushed Back Germans



Yesterday's operations in the region between the headwaters of the Meuse and Moselle resulted, according to the French official report, in the capture by the French of the villages of (1) Fromezey and (2) Gussainville, the capture of important German positions in the (3) Wood of Ailly, the advance of the French lines north of (4) Flirey from two-thirds of a mile to two miles along a front twelve and one-half miles long, and near (5) the Forest of Le Prêtre, a French gain of from four and one-third to four and three-quarters miles.

The dotted line represents the battle front as it was on Wednesday; the solid black line the French gains of yesterday.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The French attack, developing with increasing intensity, is now being pushed against both sides of the German salient, between Etain and St. Mihiel and St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson. Along the southern side, the offense has crystallized in the woods of Ailly, near St. Mihiel, and the forest of Le Prêtre. On the northern side, between St. Mihiel and Etain, a French attack was launched in great force, almost equaling in proportions the attack in the south. Along this front, in spite of German reports to the contrary, the French have made marked advances and have bent the German line back. On the southern front the last official report indicates that they have made large gains at very vital points. Appreciating the importance of Thiancourt to the German angle, a violent attack at the two extremities of the southern line resulted in a doube success. An advance of nearly two miles was made directly on Thiancourt, and near St. Mihiel, the capture of the woods of Ailly has enabled the French to draw their lines closer around that point. The battle around this salient will be one of the great battles of the war, and now that French success is in the air, the attack will be pushed to the limit. It is certain that every available reinforcement the Allies can command will be held in readiness to be thrown into the fight. As matters stand now this battle has practically just begun.

The German and French communiqués on the actions of the last few days present very interesting subjects for analysis. These reports are typical of those that have emanated from both headquarters for the past four months. Any analysis of them, however, must be preceded by an understanding of the necessities of the situation, viewed from both military and political standpoints. Such reports have a twofold mission—to inform the people at home as to the passage of events and to deceive the enemy. In order to satisfy the natural demand of the non-combatant population, as well as to retain its active and moral support in the face of the enormous, though necessary, losses, information from the front must be given out from official sources. At the same time it is unavoidable that such reports should fall into the enemy's hands. Therefore the reports must contain enough to satisfy the popular demand for news, but must conceal everything that would tend to give the enemy information that he did not already possess.

To return to the particular reports in question, the German communiqué has generalized on the repulse of the French attack at all points, and particularized only on the attack along the southern side of the salient. The French communiqué, on the other hand, has up to this last report reversed matters, and given the details of the fight on the northern side of the line, to the exclusion of that on the southern side. The reasons for this are obviously that on the southern side the Germans were successful in repelling the French assaults, whereas on the northern side the French have made an appreciable advance. This is further shown by reference to the position of the contending forces a week ago on the latter side and the present position as shown by the towns at which active fighting is now in progress. In making a neutral study of the situation, therefore, we must construe every German report of operations in connection with the French report of the same operations, and vice versa.

The principal gain of the French in the north has been east of Fresnes, where their line is advancing toward Harville. This town is on a height overlooking the Longeau River, a small stream that runs from the heights of the Meuse toward Conflano. It is on an important road crossing, and as one of the cross-roads is the main highway between Verdun and Metz, is an important point of supply to the northern side of the German line. In fact, practically every cross-road in the German angle is an important part of the German supply system, and the loss of any of them will of necessity cause inconvenience.

The English have been strangely quiet since their advance to Neuve Chapelle. The ground around their section of the line has been very slow to dry, and is still too soft to manoeuvre artillery successfully in large numbers. It is safe to assume, however, that as soon as the ground dries up sufficiently to support their guns, they will begin an attack on their front that will make the Germans look to their laurels.

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In the eastern theatre of operations, the latest success of the Russians in taking the Rostock Pass and the town of Smolnik has placed the Austro-German defenses in a rather precarious position. The possession by the Russians of the pass at Rostock completely severs the two wings of the Austrian Army, and as this pass opens out into the valley of the Ciroka River, gives the Russians still another avenue of approach into the Hungarian plains. Driving a wedge completely through the enemy's line always creates a situation full of danger to the wings thus separated. This danger, however, is not as great in a country of the character of that in which the Carpathian battles are being fought. In a comparatively open country, the wings could be defeated in detail and the action therefore quickly decided. In these mountains, however, it will, even if equally decisive, take much more time. The Russians certainly have a golden opportunity to strike the Austrian defenders of Uzsok Pass on the flank and rear, using that section of their army which is already over the East Beskid heights. At the same time possession of Smolnik gives the Russians a new and marked advantage in their operation against the Austrian front—Smolnik is on the San River, south of Lutoviska. The San has its origin in the mountains close to the railroad through Uzsok Pass and runs down a valley, parallel to the main ridge of the Carpathians through Smolnik. The possession of this town therefore gives the Russians control of a valley that leads direct to the crucial point of the whole Russian campaign. The advantage of this cannot be overestimated. The Russian advance to the railroad should now be comparatively rapid, even though their every forward step will be opposed by an entrenched enemy.

NATURALIZED CITIZEN SAFE UNDER U. S. FLAG

Government Gains Release of German Sailor Who Had Taken Out First Papers.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The American Government has gained an unimportant point in negotiations with belligerent nations for the purpose of obtaining the protection of naturalized American citizens It was learned today that the French and British Governments had joined in consenting to release August Piepenbrink, a steward on the American steamship Windber, who was taken off by the French cruiser Conde on Nov. 13, when the ship was two days from Colon, en route to New York.

Piepenbrink, who was born in Germany, filed a declaration of his intention to become an American citizen in Seattle, Wash., in 1910.

In defending the action of the commander of the Conde, the French Government set up a claim that the steward had not completed his naturalization, and therefore was a German subject, a naval reservist, and properly subject to arrest. Piepenbrink was turned over to the British military authorities at Kingston, Jamaica, who also refused to deliver him up on the same ground.

The State Department has asked for the prisoner's release, insisting that a sailor on an American vessel who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen and remained on the vessel under the laws of the United States is considered as having acquired full citizenship.

Moreover, the department held that the sailor's removal, even though he were not a citizen, was without justification under the general rules of international law, and pointed to the Trent case, during the civil war, in which the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, having been taken from a British merchantman by a Federal cruiser, the United States released the prisoners and made amends to Great Britain.

ADMIRAL CITES ROOSEVELT.

Ex-President's Book Tells How Our Merchant Ships Were Armed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge writes to the Times in reference to the statement contained in the German note on the Falaba, that British merchant vessels are provided with guns and von Jagow's allegation that this is contrary to international low.

"If anyone in the United States," says Admiral Bridge, "is inclined to believe this allegation, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt can guide him better."

Admiral Bridges then quotes from page 31 of the third edition of Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812" the following passage:

> The barges that sailed from Salem to the Spice Islands kept their men well trained, both at the great guns and musketry, so as to be able to beat off either the Malay proas or Chinese junks. New York ships loaded for the West Indies were prepared to do battle with the picaroons that swarmed in the Spanish Main, while the fast craft from Baltimore could fight as well as they could run. French, Spaniards, Algerian—from all alike our commerce suffered and against all our merchants were forced to defend themselves.

"I myself," adds Bridge, "during the blockade of Archangel in the Russian war, boarded a German merchant vessel under, if I remember right, the Oldenburg colors, blue with a red cross, which had an armament of carriage gunds and muskets and cutlasses for her crew. Many of our naval officers who served on Pacific stations will remember the armed vessels Otter and Beaver belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Both of these vessels were armed and there were many others so equipped."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

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No payment accepted unless successful.

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SAYS HUNGARY MAY FORCE PEACE

Hungarian's View That Quick Action Will Follow Invasion by Russians.

MAY EVEN BREAK AWAY

Germany Rushing Troops to Try to Avert Catastrophe as Russia Seeks to Bring It About.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April A.—A Hungarian correspondent discusses in The Morning Post the question of a separate peace for Austria-Hungary. He refers to the statement by the Hungarian statesman, Count Julius Andrassy, that there is no foundation for rumors that peace is being concluded by Austria and Hungary behind Germany's back and then says:

"I would like to ask Count Andrassy what will happen if the present gigantic struggle in the Carpathians ends with the Russians sweeping down into the plains. What if they take Karsa, the Independence city, and its county town, which they can reach within a fortnight from today if they continue to make progress? What will the county of Abauj say? What if they succeeded in reaching the lower counties of Miskolcz and Egar and other historic Rakoczy towns? Does Count Andrassy believe that in such an event the Hungarians will say, 'All is well, let us go on?'

"Count Andrassy, though he has sworn loyalty to Austria, knows as well as I do that as soon as the Russians occupy only a small part of the Hungarian plains Hungary will begin seriously to talk of peace. The importance of this point cannot be exaggerated, because I am convinced that the falling away of Austria-Hungary means the doom of the Germans.

"Austria can only be persuaded to make a separate peace by pressure from Hungary. Hungary is the backbone of the monarchy. The Hungarian portion of the army is the army of the monarchy. To delay this catastrophe we see Germany hurrying troops to the Carpathians. We see the immense efforts both the Germanic allies and Russia are making to force a decision.

"Austria knows quite well that her fate depends on the attitude of the Hungarians, particularly their few independence leaders, who are the only men the people trust and follow. They admire the Germans, but do not trust them, and as to Austria, they despise her now more than ever. Austria knows very well that the Hungarians would easily be persuaded to leave her to her doom as soon as their national ambitions and aspirations were satisfied, and that nothing in the world would suit the Russians better when they are established on the plains than to begin negotiations with the leaders of the people and detach Hungary from her neighbor.

"There is no Hungarian living who would care a jot as to the fate of Austria. It is not only foreign to their sentiments but now the idea of dualism is painful to them. A good peace for Hungary and dissolution from Austria is absolutely the thing for them as soon as it can be effected without danger to themselves.

"Yet I don't wish to go so far as that, I don't mean to suggest that Hungary will break away from Austria at the first opportunity, for the men in power are naturally loyal to Austria. All I wish to suggest is that Hungarian pressure upon Austria in the event of invasion will be so great that the only course she can take is either to pass this burden on to Germany or give way to it if Germany refuses to take heed of it. In this case the alternative before Austria will be either to save herself and the principle of dualism or commit suicide by leaving the Hungarians to take their own course.

"The battle in the Carpathians is being fought for political ends first of all, and may be first to lead to a consideration of peace terms. It must not be assumed that the Russian advance will be a quick one, that the great descent into the plains is at hand. There is more work before the Russian forces yet than ever they performed, and their present successes are only the initial stages of a terrific struggle. Every hill is a miniature Przemysl and every yard is contested with the utmost energy.

"Just because such immense issues are at stake three countries are fighting for Hungary now—Hungary herself, Austria, and Germany—with all their available strength, and no early decision is to be expected on either side. The Russian advance on the whole line will be necessarily slow, and only numbers will tell, but as one has every expectation that numbers will tell, I firmly believe peace talk is not many months distant, however strongly Austria may protest against this assumption."

ALBANIAN ARMY TO STRIKE.

40,000 Massed to Attack Durazzo and Then March Against Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, (April 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A telegram from Valona says that 40,000 Albanians, led by German and Turkish officers, are collected between Elbasan and Tirana for an attack on Durazzo and subsequently on Serbia.

This movement, together with the recent attack on Serbians, is believed to form part of a concerted plan for distracting the Balkan States from united action against Austria and Turkey.

THE GOEBEN STILL SWIFT.

Despite Concrete Patch, She Outdistances Russian Cruisers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The evident reason why Admiral Souchon divided the Turkish fleet into squadrons in the recent raid in the Black Sea was his anxiety as to the nature of the movement of Russian merchantmen.

Although the Goeben has a large concrete patch in her side and is slower by five or six knots than formerly, she was still able to outdistance anything brought against her Saturday except torpedo boats.

TURKEY GETS MORE GUNS.

Passed with Munitions Through Rumania from Germany.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.—Considerable supplies of munitions and artillery are reaching Turkey through Rumania, according to the Daily Mail's Athens correspondent.

The Rumanian Minister to Turkey is quoted by the correspondent as having said that Germany refused to deliver certain gun parts ordered some time ago by Rumania unless Rumania consented to allow Turkish shipments passage through Rumania.

CALLS OUR PROTEST A PLEA.

German Newspaper Also Refers to It as Verbal Legerdemain.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 9.—The Rhenish Westfaelische Zeitung, discussing the American note concerning Great Britain's blockade against Germany, says:

"It is rather a petition than a demand. It contains no clear rejection of the British conception of an effective blockade of the German borders, and President Wilson fails to announce his fundamental standpoint regarding Britain's measures. His foreshadowing of future prospects and claims for indemnity amount only to a confession of present weakness, and Great Britain can derive from all this verbal legerdemain the certainty that in all cases where American rights are trodden under foot America's 'protest' will resound, and that the President of the great republic will issue a new academic discussion about what is right and what is not, and about what the United States demands for its citizens and what it expects of England, but there will be no tangible deeds."

DUTCH DIPLOMAT SCOUTS WAR REPORT

London Gets Rumors of a Clash and Sees Some Ground for Them.

WANTS STRIP OF TERRITORY

"Neutral Observer" Tells England That Germans See Need of It—"Day of Small Nations Gone."

LONDON, April 8.—Rumors were current in London today of a declaration of hostilities between Germany and Holland. They were, however, absolutely without confirmation, and dispatches from The Hague received late this afternoon ignored any such development.

The Minister of The Netherlands in London, when questioned, said he had heard rumors to this same effect. He had no information on the subject himself, and he absolutely discredited the report.

One of the rumors was to the effect that Germany had seized a strip of Dutch territory south of the Scheldt River.

Telegrams from Holland say that for several days the Germans have been strengthening their guard along the Dutch frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Sudden activity has been caused among the military authorities at Flushing by the discovery that wireless messages have been sent from a large German merchant ship, the Main, which has been anchored in Flushing harbor since the beginning of the war. The presence of wireless sending apparatus on some ship has been suspected for some time, and the suspicions have now been confirmed.

In order to preserve the neutrality of the ship while in Dutch waters, a body of Dutch soldiers has been placed on board, and orders are said to have been issued by the Dutch Government that the vessel must leave Flushing by sunrise on Friday at the latest. Great interest prevails concerning the fate of the vessels when she puts to sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.—THE TIMES says: "Persistent rumors of diplomatic tension if not of actual complications between Holland and Germany were afloat in London yesterday. They affected the insurance market. Fifty per cent. was quoted as the rate to cover payment on a total loss in case of war between Germany and Holland within the next six months.

"In the best informed quarters no justification for these rumors could be discovered. Diplomatic negotiations in regard to the recent treatment of Dutch vessels in the North Sea by German submarines are proceeding between The Hague and Berlin, but nothing indicates that they have assumed or are likely to assume a critical character. Resentment aroused in Holland by the treatment of those vessels may have induced the German general staff to provide against the contingency of serious friction, but according to the most reliable information the Dutch Government is concentrating its attention upon the maintenance of neutrality and sees no reason to apprehend German aggression. Assurances that Great Britain will in every way respect Dutch neutrality repeatedly have been conveyed by the British Government to Holland since the beginning of the war."

The Times's neutral correspondent, who made another visit recently to Germany, in an article today says the German speak of Dutch neutrality with the utmost contempt, and goes on:

"I have often heard it said that if Germany does not take a strip of Holland during this war the time will soon be ripe for her to take possession of Flushing and the mouth of the Scheldt, with sufficient land on each side. 'These small nations,' say the Germans, 'have no right whatever to restrict the power of expansion of a country like ours. The day of the small nations is over.'

"Germany is making preparations on the Dutch frontier and especially on both sides of Limburg province in view of a possible attack. Several lines of trenches have been constructed in these regions and troops are kept ready. People living near this part of the frontier have been advised by the military authorities to leave for Dusseldorf, Cologne and other towns further inland in case hostilities be opened between Holland and Germany, since Germany has not sufficient troops to undertake an immediate vigorous offensive."

The same correspondent says: "There is little doubt among the people of Germany or the military caste about the future of Belgium. In their opinion it is and will be a German province, and if any part of it has to be given up nothing will prevent Antwerp and a strip of the coast stretching in a line to the German frontier south of the Dutch Province of Limburg from belonging henceforth to the Fatherland. They agree in some cases to let the rest go, as they say it would take too long and would be too difficult to Germanize the whole of Belgium.

"The leaders of the German Army have not given up all hope of advancing further south in France. Officers I have met believe that the Winter has been hampering their advance, but that things unimaginable are being prepared and will be put into effect before long."

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TO PREVENT CARGO DELAYS.

British Arranging New Plan to Facilitate Our Trade.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Sir Richard Crawford, the Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy, was in conference today at the State Department with Chandler Anderson, special assistant to Secretary Bryan, in regard to the treatment to be accorded to American ships and cargoes under the British Order in Council.

It was announced that, in accordance with a promise contained in the British note, transmitting the Order in Council, the London Foreign Office was disposed to do everything to facilitate American commerce not inconsistent with the purpose of the Allies to prevent supplies reaching Germany and Austria.

Sir Richard Crawford is now working out with Mr. Anderson details of a plan to eliminate as far as possible unnecessary detentions of American ships. At present these negotiations touch the best methods of establishing the actual ownership of ships and cargoes and the date of the insurance. It is understood that the British Government proposes to promulgate soon additional rules for the disposition of vessels in transit, designed to meet the suggestions of the State Department.

GERMANY AGREES TO PAY FOR FRYE

Continued from Page 1.

laration of London and Articles 32 and 33 of the German Prize Ordinance, and to be treated as contraband pending proof of the contrary.

Holds Act Was Legal.

This proof was certainly not capable of being adduced at the time of the visiting of the vessel, since the cargo papers read to order. This, however, furnished the conditions under which, pursuant to Article 49 of the Declaration of London and Article 113 of the German Prize Ordinance, the sinking of the ship was permissible since it was not possible for the auxiliary cruiser to take the prize into a German port without involving danger to its own security or the success of its operations. The duties devolving upon the cruiser before destruction of the ship, pursuant to Article 50 of the Declaration of London and Article 116 of the German Prize Ordinance, were fulfilled by the cruiser in that it took on board all the persons found on the sailing vessel as well as the ship's papers.

The legality of the measures taken by the German Commander is furthermore subject to examination by the German Prize Court pursuant to Article 51 of the Declaration of London and Section 1, No. 2, of the German code of prize procedure. These prize proceedings will be instituted before the prize court at Hamburg as soon as the ship's papers are received and will comprise the settlement of questions whether the destruction of the cargo and the ship was necessary within the meaning of Article 49 of the Declaration of London; whether the property sunk was liable to capture, and whether or to what extent indemnity is to be awarded the owners.

In the trial the owners of ship and cargo would be at liberty, pursuant to Article 34, Paragraph 3, of the Declaration of London, to adduce proof that the cargo of wheat had an innocent destination and did not, therefore, have the character of contraband. If such proof is not adduced, the German Government would not be liable for any compensation whatever according to the general principles of international law.

However, the legal situation is somewhat different in the light of the special stipulation applicable to the relations between Germany and the United States, since Article 13 of the Prussian-American Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of July 11, 1799, taken in connection with Article 12 of the Prussian-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 1, 1828, provides that contraband belonging to the subjects or citizens of either party cannot be confiscated by the other in any case, but only detained or used in consideration of payment of the full value of the same.

On the ground of the treaty stipulation, which is, as a matter of course, binding on the German Prize Court, the American owners of ship and cargo would receive compensation even if the court should declare the cargo of wheat to be contraband. Nevertheless, the approaching prize proceedings are not rendered superfluous, since the competent prize court must examine into the legality of the capture and destruction, and also pronounce upon the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the Ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his Government, and avails himself, &c. JAGOW.

April 4, 1915.

Surprises Washington.

The action of the German Government in justifying the destruction of the Frye came as something of a surprise to official and diplomatic Washington in view of a statement made by Count von Bernstorff several weeks ago indicating his belief that while the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was justified by the provisions of the Declaration of London, there were German prize court provisions of which he could not become aware because he had left the Orient before he could obtain knowledge of their existence. There was a strong belief in Washington that the German Government would argue that while the commander had a right to sink the Frye, according to his understanding of the Declaration of London, but that the German Government would be liable for damages under the general rules of international law and under German prize court regulations of which the commander of the Eitel was not aware.

Count von Bernstorff called at the State Department on March 13 and said: "The German Government has not the slightest intention of disregarding legal niceties; we shall observe all amenities due from one friendly nation to another."

He presented to Counselor Lansing the excuse given by Commander Thierichens, which was that he thought the Declaration of London was in force and binding, and did not learn differently until after he arrived at Newport News.

While he might be justified by his act under the Declaration of London, he would not be justified under rules of international law, if the Declaration of London were not binding. But it appears from the German note that the German Government does regard the Declaration of London as binding, and that without the Declaration of London applying to the case, and without the special treaty provisions of 1799 and 1828, the German Government would not be responsible under the general rules of international law. This is an argument that will undoubtedly be combatted by the United States Government. However, if Germany and the United States fail to agree over the international law principles involved, it would appear that Germany itself has pointed the way under which the owners of the Frye can be compensated under special treaty stipulations.

The Frye was carrying a cargo of wheat "consigned unto order or to its assigns," to be delivered at Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth. Germany regards these as fortified points on the British coast. Germany contends that the Frye's wheat cargo was conditional contraband within the meaning of Article XXIV., No. 1, of the Declaration of London, and that it was therefore considered to be destined for the armed forces of the enemy pursuant to Articles XXXIII. and XXXIV. of the Declaration of London.

Provisions of Declaration.

Article XXIV., No. 1, of the Declaration of London, provides: "The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband:

"(1.) Foodstuffs."

Article XXXIII. provides:

"Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a Government department of the enemy State, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress."

Article XXXIV. provides:

"The destination referred to in Article XXXIII. is presumed to exist if goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor established in the enemy country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. No such presumption, however, arises in the case of a merchant vessel bound for one of these places if it is sought to prove that she herself is contraband."

Germany contends that under these provisions and the German Prize Ordinance the wheat on the Frye was to be treated as contraband, pending proof to the contrary, and that it was impossible for Commander Thierichens to adduce such proof when he visited the vessel, since the cargo was consigned "to order." When consigned "to order" the title to the goods still rested in the American shippers of the wheat, and the names of the ultimate purchasers or the ultimate destination was not known.

This, Germany contends, furnished the conditions under which the sinking of the Frye was justified under Article 49 of the Declaration of London, which provides that "as an exception, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship, and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed" if an attempt to take the Frye into a prize port" would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time."

Germany contends that it was impossible to take the Frye into a German port without involving danger to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich or the success of its operations.

Germany's answer also points out that Commander Thierichens observed Article 50 of the Declaration of London, which provides that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety, and all the ship's papers and other documents which the parties interested consider relevant for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the capture, must be taken on board the warship."

The German answer informs the United States that the legality of Commander Thierichens's action is subject to review by a German prize court under Article 51 of the Declaration of London. This article provides that "a captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel before any decision respecting the validity of the prize must establish that he acted only in the face of an exceptional necessity."

In the trial before the German Prize Court the owners of the ship and cargo will have the right to offer proof that the cargo had an innocent destination. If they cannot offer such proof, Germany contends, she would not be liable for compensation, "according to the principles of international law." It was under the rules of international law that the United States Government demanded the payment of damages. After denying that international law imposes no obligation on Germany to pay, if it cannot be shown that the wheat had an innocent destination, Germany points to the two century-old treaties under which it holds that it would nevertheless be required to pay for these losses, even if the wheat was contraband.

Treaty of 1799.

This position is based on Article 13 of the Treaty of July 11, 1799, between the United States and russia, which provides: "And in the same case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting merchandise of contraband, such as arms, ammunition and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects of citizens of either party, to the enemies of the other, shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reasonable compensation for the loss, such arrest shall entail to the proprietors, and it shall be further allowed to use in the service of the captors the whole or part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of its destination."

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THE NEW "LOCKT-KAP" BOTTLE

ITALY DELIBERATE FOR STRATEGIC GAIN

Expects Supreme War Test in June, When Intervention Will Be More Effective.

AUSTRIA TO CHANGE FOES?

Reported Applying to Russia for Peace So as to be Able Better to Resist Italy.

ROME, April 8.—Italy's failure to enter the war up to the present time is explained in official circles as due to the fact that the country's statesmen do not wish to plunge the nation into the enormous risks of war without first exhausting every possible means of obtaining what the people desire without recourse to arms. It is pointed out that in the meantime Italy is gaining every day in military strength and in economic resources by postponing her entrance into the conflict.

Official reports received here from European capitals are said to agree in the statement that the supreme clash between the Allies on the one side and the Austro-German armies on the other, which originally seemed certain to take place in May, will be postponed until June, or even later. The answer made to those who are urging immediate hostilities is that under the circumstances there is no reason why Italy should hasten her action, since the longer she delays the greater would be her chances of success, and the greater the aid she would be able to give those countries on whose side she would align herself.

No attempt is made to deny that a war against Austria, for whom the Italian people long have felt animosity, would be popular. In this connection it is pointed out that the Italian Army has been successfully mobilized without a protest from Austria; the country most obviously threatened. This is taken in some quarters to indicate that the leaders of the Dual Monarchy are desirous of averting hostilities, and that they may yet consent to make the territorial concessions Italy desires.

Carasso Effendi and Midhat Bey, the first a member of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies and the second ex-Secretary of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, are in Rome. They deny having any special mission, but it is recalled that they appeared here on the even of the negotiations leading to the peace between Italy and Turkey.

Referring to the Dardanelles, these two Turks today expressed conviction that they could not be forced, even with a powerful army. They described the economic situation of the Turkish people as excellent, and denied the current reports that Germany was ruling Turkey. They said Turkey decided to take part in the war the day the German cruiser Goeben was permitted to enter the Dardanelles.

TURIN, (via Paris,) April 8.—The Gazetta del Popolo declares reports that Austria contemplates concluding peace with Russia in order better to defend herself against Italy are not so visionary as official communications issued at Vienna would indicate. The correspondent of the paper at the Austrian capital professes to have obtained reliable information that the Austrian Government already has opened semi-official pourparlers with two powers of the Triple Entente, and he believes a "dramatic surprise" is possible.

CHIASSO, Switzerland, April 8.—Colonel Montanari has been appointed Secretary to Lieut. General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff. Italian newspapers, in discussing this appointment, say that the Italian General Staff is decidedly anti-Austrian. Colonel Montanari is well known for his thorough knowledge of the mountain passes in the Austrian territory near the Italian frontier. Count Cadorna wears the watch which his grandfather owned when he was hanged by the Austrians.

General Porro, whose appointment as Under Chief of the General Staff was announced recently, is known for his militaristic tendencies. When Premier Salandra formed his Cabinet General Porro declined the portfolio of Minister of War because an appropriation of $120,000,000 for military expenses, in addition to the ordinary war budget, was refused him.

WARN GERMANS OUT OF ITALY

Should Leave at Once, Their Consuls Declare—Many Already Gone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 8, (Dispatch to The London aDily Chronicle.)—The German Consuls in the principal cities of Italy lately called together the members of their respective colonies and advised every one not detained on urgent and unavoidable business to quit the country at the earliest possible moment. Interviewed on the subject by a representative of The Giornale d'Italia, the German Consul at Naples explained that he and his colleagues had taken this action on their own initiative in view of the almost insurmountable difficulties which would attend an exodus of German subjects resident in Italy, especially those with wives and families, should Italy order general mobilization against Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary.

For precautionary reasons and also on account of the call to arms of fresh classes of able-bodied Germans hitherto permitted to remain in Italy, a majority of the members of the German colonies in Rome, Naples, and diverse parts of Sicily already are on the way to the Fatherland. Some of the recent departures from Naples had been domiciled in that city for over forty years. Among the last to leave are the families of the well-known banker Hanselmayer and Professor Friedlander, proprietor of the Vulcan-Ological Institute at Vomero, overlooking the Gulf of Naples. Professor Friedlander had been suspected of being a spy.

The German Consuls are particularly anxious to hasten the departure of all the women and children. They avow publicly that the hypothesis of Germany's standing aloof from an eventual Italo-Austrian conflict is altogether inadmissible.

I was recently informed on inside authority that at the Austrian Embassy in Rome most of the baggage has been packed and held ready for entrainment lest the developments should take an unfavorable course.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

PARIS.—(*Day Report*)—In Belgium the day was marked by artillery engagements.

In the valley of the Aisne and the district to the east of Rheims our efforts, in spite of the abnormally bad weather, continued with great activity, and we have maintained our gains between the Meuse and the Moselle in their entirety, while at the same time we are proceeding to make further progress.

In the Brule Forest we captured a German trench, at the same time taking a large number of prisoners on this section of the front.

The remains of the last few days have soaked through the clay soil of the Woevre to a great depth, rendering difficult the movements of artillery and preventing the explosion of shells. Our troops have consolidated the progress made on the previous day. We maintained all our advance in spite of counter-attacks of extraordinary violence.

At Les Eparges, especially, the last German counter-attack was carried out by a regiment and a half and was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained enormous losses. Corpses of their men covered the field. Three hundred men who momentarily were able to advance from the German position were mowed down by our machine guns. Not one of them escaped.

[The night report, summarizing late operations, is printed in another column.]

Austria.

VIENNA.—Obstinate fighting in the sector of the East Beskid Mountains, along the boundary between Hungary and Galicia, which has lasted for several weeks, reached its climax at Easter. Continual Russian attacks, especially on both sides of the Laborcza Valley, where the enemy was reinforced by a majority of the troops which had besieged Przemysl, were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy. Counter-attacking, German and Austrian troops captured on the heights to the west and east of the valley several strong Russian positions.

Though the fighting at this point has not yet terminated, our success in the Easter battle, in which some 10,000 unwounded prisoners were captured, is indisputable. In some parts of the wooded districts east of the Laborcza Valley severe fighting is progressing.

In Southeast Galicia there have been artillery combats at some places. In West Galicia and Russian Poland it is comparatively quiet.

Germany.

BERLIN.—The fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle continued yesterday. French attacks resulted in failure in the Woevre district, on the heights of Combres, near the Forest of Selouse, north of St. Mihiel, in the Ailly Forest, near the Forest of Apremont, to the north of Flirey, and in the Forest of Le Pretre.

French losses on the entire front again were enormous, without obtaining the slightest success.

A French aviator from Paris, compelled to land, said nothing was known in the French capital about the French losses in the Champagne fighting.

On the eastern front there have been no developments. The weather continues bad and the roads are impassable.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—In the Carpathians our troops are progressing. In the Valley of the Ondawa, on April 6, we dislodged the Austrians from the sector of Stropko-Puczacs.

In the direction of Mezo Laborez the Austro-Germans having received considerable reinforcements, attempted to develop an offensive, but our troops, after having occupied the front of Czabalocz-Szuko, repulsed all their attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In the region north of the railway, at Uzok and Berezna, our troops succeeded in crossing the principal chain of the Carpathians, thereby attaining important tactical results on the heights south and north of Volasats.

On April 6, our troops threw back the Turks along the whole line between Olti and Artvin.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two More Large Grain Cargoes Shipped from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—The following vessels cleared this port today for the war zone:

The Dudrun, Danish, for Nykobing, with a cargo of grain.

The Oostdyk, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain.

BAN ON SPIRITS ONLY NOW BRITAIN'S PLAN

This Measure of Prohibition Expected to Meet Strong Opposition in Parliament.

CHIEFLY FROM SCOTLAND

Lloyd George Replies to Attack of Labor Member, Saying Drink Interferes with Minority of Workmen.

LONDON, April 8.—The Cabinet having failed to come to a decision on the drink question, no settlement is expectdeded until Parliament meets next week. The impression is growing that the Government will content itself with bringing in a measure prohibiting the sale of spirits. Even this step will not be exclusively a Government policy, since nothing can be done without consultation with other parties.

The Conservative leaders, A. J. Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law, are believed to have already given privately their consent to whatever action may be taken, provided no measure for total prohibition be considered at this time.

In proposing the prohibition of the sale of spirits and possibly wine and lessening the strength of beer Great Britain would be following the footsteps of Russia, which before the adoption of total prohibition forbade the manufacture or use of spirits.

Even the prohibition of traffic in spirits is not likely to be adopted without considerable opposition from the vested interests. The influence of the party favoring voluntary abstinence is growing. Its latest recruits include the heads of various churches, who have signed a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors during the war.

Opposition to the suppression of the use of spirits is in some degree sectional, since Scotland consumes per capita three times as much spirits as England and half again as much as Ireland. Scottish opposition, if solid, might easily cause the defeat of the measure.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied today to a charge made by James Keir Hardie at the meeting of the Independent Labor Party at Norwich that the Chancellor had maligned and insulted workmen, and that as a result word had gone around the world that "the working classes were a set of drunken wasters."

The Chancellor declares that he particularly said it was a minority of the men against whom the charge of excessive drinking was made, and repeats the statement that "the drinking habits of the minority have the effect of seriously diminishing the output of war materials at a time when the success of the Allies depends entirely upon that material being largely increased."

Mr. Lloyd George says this fact has been established by independent inquiries made on behalf of the Government, the results of which will soon be published.

VOSGES DISTRICT MADE 'DRY.'

French General Commanding It Prohibits All Alcoholic Drinks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 9.—The French press follows interestedly the English prohibition campaign which the opponents of alcohol hope will be extended here beyond absinthe to all intoxicants containing a high percentage of spirit.

The Temps prints tonight a Belfort dispatch stating that the General commanding the Vesges army has forbidden, with Joffre's approval, the sale, circulation, and consumption of all alcoholic drinks, including liquors and appetizers, throughout the district under his command. Infractions of this order are punishable by court-martial.

PINCHOT ACCEPTS GERMAN EXPULSION

Arrives in London on His Way Home—Has No Comment to Make.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8.—Gifford Pinchot arrived at the home of his brother-in-law, Sir Alan Johnstone, in London tonight, after his experience with the German authorities in Belgium. He is on his way back to America with his wife, much disgusted at his treatment by the Germans.

Because he did not desire to embarrass the American Belgian Relief Commissions of New York and here, Mr. Pinchot hesitated to express for publication his real feelings over being hustled out of Belgium, where he had hoped to work with his wife to relieve the starving people. He showed plainly, however, his great chagrin.

When asked to detail the experience in which he and his wife were searched by German military authorities, Pinchot replied: "In view of my membership of the Belgian Relief Committee, which is charged with the responsibility of feeding more than 9,000,000 persons in Belgium and northern France, I prefer to add nothing to my statement made at The Hague as to the real reason for being escorted out of Belgium by the Germans. I know of nothing except the letter to Minister Whitlock revealing what General von Bissing told him of the objection to my having visited Johnstone at The Hague. The Germans gave absolutely no explanation to me."

When asked how long he would remain in London Mr. Pinchot said:

"I will leave for home in the near future, unless there are developments in some other direction." Mr. Pinchot made it clear, however, that he was not expecting any intervention from Washington or elsewhere to enable him to resume his work in Belgium. Henry Hoover, in charge of the American Belgian relief work here, said tonight that the committee did not take the Pinchot incident up with Washington.

AIRMEN RAID MONTENEGRO.

Austrians Slay Women and Children and Destroy Buildings.

PARIS, April 8.—Twelve women and children were killed and forty-eight others injured by bombs by Austrian aviators in the market place at Porgoritza, Montenegro, yesterday afternoon, according to a Cettinje dispatch to the Havas Agency. Many buildings were destroyed by the missiles, seven of which were dropped from the aeroplane.

"Man The Pumps, Brave Lads!"

THERE'S none of the whining spirit of "man - the - pumps - brave - lads-the-ship - is - sinking" about this shop. We're too busy. It's a cheerful place for cheerful people.

Our surroundings are cheerful. Our styles are cheerful. Our service is cheerful. And—cheerfully we hand you back your money, if you're sorry you bought.

Yes—we try to make it a pleasure for you to spend money here. That's good business, and business *is* good.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 *to* $45.00

Of Special Note To-Day

A New Pearl Soft Hat,	$3.00
Ratine Lounge Robes,	$5.00
Slippers to Match Robes,	$1.00
English Tweed Motor Hat,	$3.00
Smart Batwing Ties,	50c
Finest Silk Crepe Shirts,	$7.50

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

"Separate Shops" for Men

Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes of the better grade, at popular prices.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

For (To-day) Friday in Our Men's Shops

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Sack Suits
Three or Four Button Models
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST

Three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsteds, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweeds and navy serge.

18.50 *Value $23.50*

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits
Silk or Mohair, half or full lined
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

One, two, three or four button models of English tweeds, overplaids, tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna or navy serge; soft roll front; natural shoulders.

24.50 *Value $30.00*

Cutaway Coat and Vest
Braid Bound, Silk Lined
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 34 TO 44 CHEST

Hand Tailored new English model, of black or Oxford vicuna, silk lined, including sleeves and vest back.

26.50 *Regular Price $35.00*

Men's Covert Top Coats
Semi-Box or Fitted Models
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Single breasted button through model, of tan or olive covert, self collar, soft rolling lapels, yoke and sleeves silk lined.

18.50 *Regular Price $25.00*

Men's Silk Lined Top Coats
33 TO 46 CHEST

Dressy single breasted model of black or Oxford vicuna, silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel.

16.50 *Value $25.00*

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FIELD CLUB Shirt
"STYLE REGISTERED"
Made by Franklin Simon & Co.
The Only Practical Shirt for Outdoor Wear

Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue Oxford, with a collar that looks equally well, worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. The ideal shirt for golf, tennis or all outdoor wear. Sizes 13½ to 17 neck measure.

Special 1.75

Imported Madras Shirts
Negligee shirts; in bright or conservative stripes.

1.65 *Value $2.00*

Men's Negligee Shirts
Of mercerized cloth or woven madras; French cuffs.

1.15 *Value $1.50*

English Neckwear
Foulards, Crepes and Rumchundas.

1.00 *Value $1.50*

For (To-day) Friday
Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's High and Low Shoes
Exclusive Novelties for Men and Young Men
Made by a Foremost Custom Shoe Maker

Tan Russia calf shoes or Oxfords, plain or fawn buck tops, black Russia calf shoes or Oxfords, with taupe, fawn or plain tops, patent calf shoes or Oxfords, with taupe, natural or plain tops. Sizes 5 to 11.

6.50 *Values $7.00 to $9.00*

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

An Important Sale Today and Tomorrow of

Men's Imported Soft Hats at $1.95

Numerous Styles and Spring Color Tones.

The American representatives of four of Europe's best Hat makers have sold us their dozens and half dozens remaining in this country at a big discount, making possible the very special price named. These are really wonderful Hats at the price. They are, of course, made to sell at very much higher prices.

THESE ARE HATS FROM

Tirard Freres, France.
Howlison, Andrews & Ferguson, of Stockport, England.
Pinaud & Armour, 41 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.
Borsalino, of Allessandria, Italy.

INCLUDED are quite a number of American-made soft and stiff Hats that represent a lot *more than ordinary value at the price.*

Continuing Today and Tomorrow, the

Sale of Men's Fine Shirts at $1.15

3,000 Splendid Shirts Just Added to the Sale

A very special price for very high-grade Shirts. Woven madras and satin-stripe cotton cloths of fine texture. Wide variety of colors and patterns.

Soft Negligee Style; Soft Turnback Cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18.

Men's Enlarged Shirt Shop, Main Floor, Rear.

Today and Tomorrow the Sale Continues

Men's Shoes and Oxfords

Fifteen Newest 1915 Styles in Fine Grades; Fresh from the Bench.

Very Special at $3.85

THE HIGH SHOES

Lace style in Russia Calf vamps, black or tan; tops of colored box cloth, or all leather. Gun metal or patent leather, button style.

THE LOW SHOES

The new six-eyelet style, Russia Calf vamps, black or tan. Quarters of colored box cloth or real buckskin. Also all tan or black.

A Special Sale Today and Tomorrow

Men's High Grade Athletic Undergarments

Very Special at 55c

SHIRTS of fine white mercerized madras; also fine all-white and colored striped madras. Sleeveless, coat style, cut full and roomy; all sizes. ATHLETIC DRAWERS to match.

Union Suits, Special at 95c

Same fabrics as the separate Shirts and Drawers. Closed crotch, athletic style.

A Sale Beginning Today

Men's Clocked Silk Half Hose at 59c

Full-fashioned, splendidly made, fine quality thread silk hosiery with soles of four-thread lisle and fine elastic ribbed top. In the following colors:

Black with Clocks of White.
White with Clocks of Black.
Black with Clocks of Black.
Pearl Gray, Royal, Purple, Helio, Smoke, Champagne, Dark Green with self-colored Clocks.

We desire to Emphasize these

Men's Gray Mocha Gloves

Suitable for Spring Wear.

Special at $1.15

A special clearance of Gloves, our regular stock prices of which are $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Special Offering Beginning Today

10,000 Pairs Men's Silk Hose at 29c

Pure Silk, Seconds of Regular 50c Grades

Lot I.—Full-fashioned, pure silk, double sole, heel and toe, high-spliced. Black, white, colors.

Lot II.—Seamless, pure silk, double sole, high-spliced, black clocked with white and white clocked with black.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

HAVE ARRANGED FOR (TODAY) FRIDAY
A Very Special Sale of
About Two Hundred and Fifty Women's Cloth and Faille Silk Suits

Specially Priced at
35.00

These Suits have been assembled from the regular stock and are characterized by an unusual excellence of workmanship and finesse.

Tailleur Suits of Serge and Gabardine, in the smartest accepted Tailleur models of the season Chic Suits of Shepherd Check. Sport Suits in Heather Toned Tweed and handsome Silk Faille Suits.

Found!

At last—the right place to dine.

The 5th Avenue Restaurant

The Dollar Dinner With Wine Also a la Carte

ENTRANCE 24th ST.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

For smart women, the new, modish

Biarritz Gloves, $1.15

These dainty slip-on gloves are made with a strap across the wrist, giving a very mannish "gauntlet" effect.

Of genuine French *glace*, they are of good length and are in stock in all sizes.

Colors are black, white, pearl, and biscuit. The price—$1.15—is agreeably low. In fact, very considerably lower than usual.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

As a Present—This Handsome Sterling

Tableware $42.50

(Set of 26 Pieces)

A rich case of polished mahogany, fitted with two sliding trays, and plush-lined.

Inside, a full complement of tableware up to 26 pieces, decorated with an exquisitely dainty *"Bridal Wreath"* pattern.

Appropriate—yet very inexpensive—at $42.50.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Doesn't the Bright, Brisk Spring Weather Suggest a

Camera?

We have a complete assortment of the well-known Eastman Kodaks, from the $1.00 Brownie to a $50.00 machine that the most accomplished amateur would be proud to own.

Supplies, too, Developers, Paper Films, etc.—enlarging—retouching—printing. Everything at most reasonable prices.

The Camera Expert

in charge of the Department—now removed to more commodious quarters on the Fourth Floor—will be more than pleased to give you the benefit of his advice and long experience in taking successful pictures.

Bloomingdales'—Fourth Floor.

USE DAILY—ONE MONTH for Toilet and Bath and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.

POSLAM SOAP

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

TO ART COLLECTORS.

Englishman obliged return forthwith offers collection some three hundred thousand through war conditions; 200 articles of exquisite character. On view Hotel Waldorf, Room 117.

In This Space

you can tell more than three hundred thousand (300,000) possible purchasers that you have a house, farm, lot, store building or other form of

Real Estate To Sell

More than 200,000 of these people live in New York City, or within commuting distance. We can show you the kind who have means and can afford to buy the real estate you desire to dispose of.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

ALL GERMANY GIVING UP ITS GOLD

Patriotic Volunteers Have Collected $200,000,000 Worth Since War Began.

INSPIRED BY A WOMAN

Suggestion of Frau von Borsig Has Been Enthusiastically Adopted, Especially by School Children.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

BERLIN, March 21.—That nearly $200,000,000 worth of gold coins had flowed into the Treasury of the Reichsbank from the pockets of the public in the first seven months of the war, and that it was to a woman that the Kaiser and the German Empire generally owed an unpayable debt of gratitude for launching the grand round-up of stray gold still in circulation and the nationwide still hunt for hoarded gold, were two of the many interesting facts I learned in the course of two hours spent today in the "Mobilmachungstelle," or Mobilization Division, of the Reichsbank, ransacking the files of official correspondence, which the Division General, Kaiserlicher Bankdirector Gartenschlaeger, had courteously placed at my disposal for gathering picturesque data about Germany's successful "mobilization of gold."

"The gold stock of the German Reichsbank, which was 1,253,000,000 marks on July 31, 1914, had risen to 2,270,000,000 marks on Feb. 27, 1915—an increase of 1,017,000,000 marks, of which 205,000,000 came from the imperial war chest, turned over to the Reichsbank at the beginning of the war; the balance, 812,000,000 marks, has come to the Reichsbank in the first seven months of the war out of circulation," my financial guide explained by way of introduction. "Such an increase of the gold treasure of a central bank in the midst of a war is an unparalleled happening in the history of banking and coinage. This unique development has been made possible through the collecting activities of a small army of volunteer helpers and through the patriotism permeating all circles of the people. It will perhaps be not without interest to your American readers to learn from a few concrete examples how this tremendous increase in the gold reserves of the Reichsbank has come about."

A Woman's Bright Idea.

In the mad shuffle of the first weeks of war, it apparently hadn't occurred to anybody in officialdom to start a popular, patriotic movement for private gold collecting, and it was the initiative of a woman, Frau Geheimer Kommerzienrat von Borsig, widow of a well-known captain of industry, that showed how the arsenal of the public's pocket could be made to produce millions of "golden bullets," just as necessary and deadly as Krupp's best. Frau von Borsig's pioneer work was done in two small villages of Brandenburg, where she owned property; the gold collecting campaign she started produced 12,000 marks from a poor population of less than a thousand. I saw the now historic letter, dated Aug. 24, 1914, in which her son reported the result. On the wide margin is the blue-pencilled annotation, "Bravo!" in the handwriting of President Havenstein of the Reichsbank. It is one of the most treasured documents in the family's war achives.

The result, said my informant, was a thorough investigation and discussion. The press of the country took the matter up enthusiastically, and the idea that it was an undodgeable patriotic duty to "bring your gold to the Reichsbank" ran over Germany like a prairie fire, with astounding results. From the thousands of cases contained in a dozen fat volumes of official correspondence I selected the following specific examples at random:

A retired business man, living in a suburb of Berlin, has turned in to date 176,000 marks in gold coins which he personally collected, going from store to store and canvassing the stalls in the public markets. A police lieutenant stationed in a small town south of Berlin has collected 192,000 marks in gold in his police district. A Dr. Isaak, who further rejoices in the title of "Mitglied der Berliner Stadtverordnetenversammlung" has done even better, his personal collections having produced more than 295,000 marks. In the Württemberg district of Freudenstadt, with 36,000 inhabitants, a house-to-house canvass yielded 412,000 marks in gold. The district of Miesbach-Tegernsee, in Bavaria, has turned in 2,000,000 marks in gold to date.

"Full of human interest," said my guide, producing another file of correspondence, "was the way in which Herr Pyrkosch, the owner of a mill in Silesia, answered the aspersions of our enemies by the reductio ad absurdum argument. He had read in the Malmö Syd Svenska Dageblad—no doubt inspired by English sources—the statement that Germany was hardly in a position to conduct a prolonged war, as already she was suffering from a shortage of grain, and that there was no more gold to be obtained in the country; it had quite disappeared from circulation. The miller at once announced that for every gold piece brought to him on Dec. 30 and 31, to be exchanged for paper at the Reichsbank, he would give away five pounds of war wheat flour. The result was surprising. The mill was besieged early on the first morning by men and women; by the evening of the second day 68,000 marks gold had been collected, and the patriotic miller had given away more than thirty tons of flour."

Co-operation of the Press.

The press of Germany has gone to gold collecting with great enthusiasm, with interesting results. A small Württemberg country paper, the Untertürkheim Zeitung, rounded up 110,000 marks in gold in a house-to-house canvass. Four allied newspapers published in as many cities of Saxony collaborated in an interesting gold-collecting prize competition, offering fifty prizes of 20, 10, and 5 marks for each 100,000 marks brought in. The result of this one newspaper prize competition was that by the beginning of December more than 4,000,000 marks in gold had been turned in to the Reichsbank.

Astounding is the success of the Cologne Volkszeitung, the leading organ of the German Catholics, which without offering any prizes or cash inducements in any form, has been able to report gold collections exceeding 8,000,000 marks up to March 13. The spur to the collecting activities of its readers and friends is found in the fact that it prints the names of all gold collectors with the sums turned in. At the head of its seventy-second list stands the name of a high school credited with 76,250 marks, and reference to the correspondence showed that the school children had collected it with special zest to "call" the school Superintendent's "bluff." On Friday, Feb. 5, one of his classes had asked for a holiday, and he had answered half in jest: "All right; as soon as you have collected 20,000 marks." The Superintendent thought the pupils could not possibly do it before the Easter holiday. To his astonishment in four days they had handed over the 20,000 marks and got their holiday, but the high school pupils had contracted the collecting habit and kept right on. At the end of eight days they had collected 50,000 marks in gold; in two weeks they had made it 76,250 marks and are keeping right on. The school Superintendent's office has been turned into a regular counting room.

School Children Enthusiastic.

This is by no means an isolated case. In fact, the school children all over Germany are making life miserable for relatives pleading for gold coins; and rich and poor have found a new basis for democracy in the common desire to win a holiday. The Berlin banker, Herr von Schwabach, of the firm of S. Bleichroeder, laughingly told me the other day how his little boy had held him up and made him exchange gold for paper to help his class get a holiday. The Berlin school children are particularly filled with patriotic zeal for collecting gold, and have already increased the stock of the Reichsbank by many millions. At the head of the list probably stands the Kaiser Wilhelm Gymnasium, whose pupils have to date collected 160,000 marks. The teachers' associations have recently taken the matter up in order to bring about a uniform gold-collecting working organization to include every school in Germany.

By no means last and least are the soldiers, who have turned out to be particularly enthusiastic volunteer gold collectors. Soon after the slogan "Carry your gold to the Reichsbank," began to appear in the paper, the gold-hunting fever spread through the ranks, and even in the foremost trenches, gold is being eagerly collected to help the Fatherland fight against Lloyd George's "silver bullets." Large sums of gold are flowing to the Reichsbank from the front as a result. The soldiers at the rear have not been behind their fighting comrades. Many at home indulge in house-to-house canvasses after drill hours, and their field gray uniforms are often successfully persuasive where civilians and even children have failed. A single reserve battalion has collected more than 300,000 marks.

All manner of associations, "Vereins," and mutual benefit societies have recently taken up the gold campaign. One of the latter offered a small iron ring as a souvenir of the "iron times" to any one who turned in 200 marks gold or more, with the result that as much as 70,000 marks in gold was taken in on a single day. The golden flood was so great that the society had to discontinue offering iron rings because there was not enough help to cope with the rush.

The "movies" of Germany were quick to fall into line and have diverted large sums of gold into the coffers of the Reichsbank, generally by offering reduced prices to patrons who bring gold, and free admission in the case of those collecting particularly large sums. One moving picture palace gathered in 44,000 marks in gold in five days. A chain of moving picture houses turned in 36,000 marks to the Reichsbank in four weeks.

The famous Treptow Astronomical Observatory gives free admission to its scientific collections, and a peep through the big telescopes to any one who exchanges a gold coin there for paper. Among the poor population of the district in which the observatory is located there has always been a widespread longing to look through the big tube at the moon and stars—a curiosity whose gratification was mostly beyond the reach of the poorer population because the regular price of admission is a mark. But everybody has the astronomy fever now because you can look through the telescope free of charge if you bring along your gold piece to exchange for paper.

Even the Barkeepers Collect.

Recently, I am informed, a few trusted official dispensers of drinks at railroad stations have been allowed to indulge in gold-collecting efforts, and the interesting discovery was made that there is much gold even in sections of Berlin where the population is composed entirely of the working classes. The discovery was made when a "bahnhofwirt," or railroad station dispenser, in Berlin's east side, who gave away a cigar or glass of beer when customers produced gold for paper, took in 1,800 marks in gold the first day.

All these efforts at gold collecting—and herein lies their high civic value, to the German mind—have been quite spontaneous, without pressure or participation on the part of the Reichsbank, which continues to pursue a Wilson policy of watchful waiting, and gratefully receives all the gold brought to it. The Reichsbank, I was told, in spite of the reams of correspondence I saw on the subject, knows of only the smallest fraction of its host of friends and helpers throughout the country, who are enthusiastic volunteer fighters in the campaign to increase the Reichsbank's gold stock. Just why it is patriotic to exchange your gold for paper has been explained to the masses in editorials in practically every paper in Germany; in addition, societies, banks, business houses, and private individuals have distributed hundreds of thousands of handbills, postcards, placards, &c., calling on the people to see to it that their gold gets to the Reichsbank, and telling them why it should do so.

The gold propaganda is one of the most interesting features of the war, and its success to date an illustration of the fine team work of the Germans.

GERMAN THANKS TO AMERICA

Red Cross Acknowledges Generous Gifts from This Country.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Ambassador Gerard today transmitted from Berlin to the State Department a copy of a letter from the German Red Cross expressing the gratitude of that organization for the numerous contributions of funds, amounting to nearly a million dollars by Americans. The letter was delivered to mbassador Gerard by Gen. C. Von Pfuel of the Central Committee of the German Red Cross, expressing the wish that some steps be taken to make known the gratitude of that organization to many subscribers in America. Secretary Bryan gave out the letter. It follows:

Berlin, Feb. 25, 1915.

Excellency: We take the liberty of requesting an information on the following:

Through the noble-mindedness of American citizens donations have reached us, in the course of the months of war, aggregating a total of almost 3,000,000 marks, without our being in a position thus far to give expression to our thanks in a manner adequate to our feelings. Even though we have acknowledged the receipt of the monies to each of the auxiliary organizations, and have requested them to transmit the thanks expressed to them to each of the persons who have participated, we consider it a high duty to thank again for the kind gifts in broad publicity. To our utmost regret, we have not been in position to express to each donor the thanks due him, as notwithstanding all our endeavors we have not been able to ascertain their addresses. We, therefore, desire to inquire whether your Excellency may possibly know of some persons here, who, as representatives of the American press, could accomplish our desire of expressing our gratitude in a general public manner.

The President,
C. VON PFUSEL,
Gen. DER KAVALLERIE.

BEATS THREE IN AIR FIGHT.

Austrian Aeroplane Defeats Russians in Extraordinary Contest.

BERLIN, April 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An account of an extraordinary aerial fight was given out today by the Overseas News Agency, which says that its information was received from Budapest. It concerns an encounter between one Austrian and three Russian aeroplanes.

The Austrian aeroplane, it is said, succeeded in mounting above its adversaries and dropped a bomb, which struck one of the Russian aeroplanes. The Russian machine plunged 1,500 yards to the earth.

The report goes on to say that the atmospheric disturbance caused by the fall of the aeroplane upset the other two Russian machines, causing them both to whirl down to earth.

The Overseas News Agency quotes the Neue Zuricher Zeitung as saying that French aviators during a nocturnal flight over Strassburg dropped bombs which fell in a prison camp in which were confined 500 French soldiers, wounding five of them severely.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

NEW OFFICE NOW OPEN

Cor. SMITH & LIVINGSTON STS.

BROOKLYN

FUNERAL DELAYS MOVING THE EITEL

Actual Internment Put Off Until After Burial of Member of the Crew Today.

ARMED ESCORT FOR SAILOR

Band Will Lead the Cortege—Government May Provide Quarters for Crew at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The transfer of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich to the Norfolk Navy Yard from Newport News has been postponed to enable Commander Thierichens to give a military funeral to a member of the crew who died last night. The funeral will be held at Newport News tomorrow morning. There will be an armed escort, which will fire a volley over the grave, and the band of the Eitel will lead the funeral procession. Rear Admiral James M. Helm, who is flying his flag from the battleship Alabama, granted permission for officers and men of the Eitel to attend the funeral.

The internment of the Eitel will be managed by Rear Admiral Beatty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, under the direction of Secretary Daniels. After the German vessel has been sent to Norfolk and interned, the United States Government, in strict maintenance of neutrality, must see to it that the ship does not escape to sea, and that nobody belonging to the commissioned personnel or crew of the vessel shall take any further part in the European War.

For the present the officers and crew will remain on board the Eitel, but as soon as arrangements can be made the officers will be allowed to give their parole, if they so desire, in accordance with custom, and the men will receive all the liberty possible commensurate with the maintenance of American neutrality. While at Newport News men of the Eitel have been allowed shore liberty under guard. While the rules for the treatment of the men of the Eitel have not been formulated, it is probable that they will follow those of the navy for the government of the interned officers and crew of the Geman gunboat Geier, interned at Honolulu. There the Geier's officers are paroled, while the crew is allowed shore freedom under guard.

While the officers and crew of the Eitel will for the present remain at Newport News and later go to Norfolk, it is probable that soon they will be sent to some other American naval station where there are greater facilities for their proper accommodation than at Norfolk. These are very scant at Norfolk for nearly 400 officers and sailors. It was suggested today that they might be transferred to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where there is abundant room and where Admiral Cervera and the officers and men of his fleet were held as prisoners of war after the battle of Santiago in 1898.

If the officers and men of the German ship prefer to remain with their vessel they will be alowed to do so. They are not prisoners of war.

Secretary Daniels said tonight: "When the Eitel arrives at the Norfolk Navy Yard the commandant of that station has been instructed to take such measures as may be necessary to immobilize her and render her useless for the period of the war."

"What are such measures?" Mr. Daniels was asked.

"The officer might have such parts of the engines removed as will make it impossible for the ship to get under way," he replied, "and have the breech-blocks of the guns and all spare breech-blocks on board removed."

EITEL'S BOILERS NOT READY.

That's Why She Didn't Leave in the Storm, Thierichens Explains.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 8.—The Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be moved to the Norfolk Navy Yard for internment late tomorrow, after the funeral here of Seaman Prei, a member of the crew, who was killed accidentally yesterday in a fall down a companionway. Prei was the only member of the ship's company to die since the Eitel left Tsing-tau, China, last August.

Although official notice that he desired to intern his ship was given by Commander Thierichens to Collector Hamilton last night, the crew was not notified until noon today. The men were lined up on deck and received an official statement from their commander.

SAYS WE FAVORED THE EITEL.

Should Not Have Let Her Clean Her Hull, London Critic Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.—The London Times's naval correspondent says:

"The locking up of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is a relief. Not that this vessel was capable of much more mischief or that her further career was likely to have been other than a short one—the Allies had seen to that—but if she had got to sea and continued her depredations for only a brief period some international difficulties might have been caused.

"The treatment accorded this vessel by the United States authorities lacked nothing in generosity, in spite of what happened to the William P. Frye. It is all very well to allow a belligerent vessel to repair in a neutral port damages caused by the sea, but to permit her to add to her efficiency as a warship and even to help her to do so is scarcely in strict accordance with a neutral attitude. To restore the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to a state of seaworthiness and make her fit to proceed to her nearest national port was quite right and proper; to take her into dock and clean her hull, thus adding two or three knots to her speed, was another thing altogether. Any explanation, however, of this course of action which might have been asked for may now be dispensed with in view of the ship's internment."

Referring to the Odenwald case the same writer says the American authorities should have no difficulty in dealing with the matter.

"Only a German," says the writer, "could have had the audacity to raise such a question at all in view of the barefaced attempt to use an American harbor as a base of supply."

Dealing with the German note in the matter of the Falaba the writer says:

"It may be that the Captain of the submarine considered it a military necessity to sink the ship, but this is no palliation of his conduct in drowning her passengers when five minutes' grace would have given them a chance for their lives. It is to be noticed, by the way, that on April 2 the German official wireless news denounced the testimony of those actually present at the sinking of the Falaba as 'a shameless lie.' But a note from Berlin which Von Jagow sent to America and which is dated April 6, states that 'no report has been received from the submarine which sank the Falaba.' Consequently the Germans could have had no rebutting evidence on which to base their denial."

U. S. DEFENSES WEAK, CAPT. HANNA HOLDS

Former Member of General Staff Says Invasion Would Be Easy in Case of War.

GUNS IN FORTS OBSOLETE

He Points Out That Regular Army Is Inadequate to Repulse Hostile Forces—Ammunition Scarce.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, formerly aid to General Leonard Wood, and Major General John F. O'Ryan of the New York National Guard, spoke on the inadequacy of national defense in this country at a meeting of the Union League Club last night. Both speakers declared that there was great need of decided reform in military matters in America. Capt. Hanna, no longer actively connected with the army, spoke with freedom and declared, among other things, that modern battleships could be placed beyond the range of the guns now defending New York City and drop shells on the fortifications and in the suburbs of the city with perfect safety. Our ammunition, he said, would last just a day and a half if all of our men were engaged in a battle. The real mobile army of the country, he said, was about twice the size of the New York police force.

Capt. Hanna began by saying that circumstances had put him in possession of "a few facts which may not be generally known." Looking back over the last half century, he said, there were but few moments when war was not raging somewhere on the face of the earth.

"Certainly," he said, "with the history of those fifty years before us, and with the present terrible conflict in Europe at its height, when perhaps 400,000,000 of men of the civilized world are engaged in mortal combat, is no time for us to say that the possibility of war is past.

"One of the last duties I had to perform as an officer of the General Staff, before resigning my commission about three years ago, was to make a study with my colleagues on the staff of the possibility of the invasion of the United States. We determined the strength of the various army forces of Europe, the facilities for bringing them to this country, the strength of their navies, and the possibility of their navies being able to overthrow ours; what we had to oppose these forces, how long should we take to mobilize them. And we tried always to give the United States the benefit of every doubt.

Coast Defenses Weak.

"It was possible one hundred years ago last January for the British to send to this country in the slow going small craft of the time 15,000 men in one expedition and land them at New Orleans. Certainly with the vast merchant marine possessed by the European powers today it is not beyond the imagination to see that 100,000 might easily be landed on our shores. The sea is today the easiest highway for the movement of an army. It is popularly believed that our sea coast fortifications render us immune from a hostile landing on our shores.

It is an unfortunate thing that our fortifications have been called sea coast fortifications. It is a misnomer. They do not protect our coast, they protect our harbors, and the large cities and centres of population and wealth which lie on them, and that is their purpose." It would be absurd to hope to defend the open stretches between the cities, he said.

"The defense of New York Harbor is powerless to prevent the landing of hostile troops on the shores of New Jersey or on the shores of Long Island, twenty-five miles from the city, as powerless as though its guns were located on the outermost island of Alaska. Our coast fortifications are perfectly defenseless in the rear. The back door to our cities is wide open. A protection against landing can be furnished only by a mobile army.

"Our sea coast fortifications are still not what they should be; they are only half manned. We have ammunition enough to last their guns through an engagement of an hour or an hour and a half. The guns are now outranged by those on the latest type of battleship. The Queen Elizabeth could lie off New York Harbor, completely out of range of the guns in our fortifications, and could drop shells on the fortifications and possibly in some instances within the suburban limits of the city.

"The guns would be perfectly helpless to prevent it. That can be corrected. A board of the army has recommended its correction by modifying the carriages to give the guns a higher elevation and to reduce the size of the shells for the longer ranges; but will that be done? If it receives the same attention as most of the recommendations of the War Department five years from now we will have those same guns in their present condition and the number of battleships carrying guns outranging them will be increasing all the time.

Army Inadequate.

"The landing of a foreign force on a coast is an easy operation," he continued, calling attention to our landing of 15,000 troops at San Diego in two days, under fire.

The army would be completely inadequate to prevent a landing, he said. The mobile force consisted of only about 25,000 or 30,000 men, the rest being in garrisons and scattered throughout the world, in Panama, Alaska, the Philippines, and elsewhere.

"In other words," he continued, "we have left available in the United States of our regular army a force about twice the size of the police force of the City of New York, and that is all." It would take possibly more than a month to collect the militia, he said, of whom there were about 110,000 enrolled.

"That is all we have to meet the hordes of the thoroughly disciplined, well organized, splendidly officered troops that can be brought into this country. There can be only one outcome; there can be only one decision. Our own troops would be poorly organized, hastily thrown together, commanded by officers who perhaps never commanded a higher command in the field than a brigade, with staffs that never worked together. We would lack numbers, the organization, the discipline, the training. I never tried to make the militiaman believe that he was a soldier measured by the standards of soldiers in the regular service and in the disciplined armies throughout the world."

He deplored the fact that the War Department was unable to get appropriations for increased armaments and troops and for the development of the national guard. If we were to continue to receive appropriations at the rate of last year, he said, it would take eight or nine years to build field guns sufficient to meet the need. It would take six months to manufacture guns in case of war, he said, by which time the decision would already have been reached, in our present condition. He said he recently heard former Secretary Stimson say we had ammunition enough to last only a day and a half if all of our troops were engaged. After that we would have to stop and ask the enemy to desist until we could replenish our ammunition.

The remedy, the Captain said, would be to train more citizens to be soldiers, to have 500,000 experienced men ready to take arms on short notice, by combining the reserve system with the present national guard system. It would not cost much more than we are paying, he declared.

Rear Invasion of New York.

If this country were at war, Capt. Hanna stated, New England "would be the Belgium of the United States." When studying the problem of possible invasion with other officers, he said, an attempt was made to picture a situation that would make invasion of this country a military possibility. It could not be pictured with the present armament, he said, but instead the officers were forced to conclude that, under the most favorable circumstances for us, the enemy could land in New England, capture Boston, advance along the New Haven Railroad and soon arrive in the rear of New York and have the water works of the city in its possession and the city at its mercy.

Capt. Hanna resigned from the army in 1913. He was one of the officers who, in 1911, were sent to Germany to witness German army manoeuvres as guests of the Kaiser. He was graduated from West Point in 1897, and was appointed to the General Staff in 1910.

Major General O'Ryan observed customary military discretion in his speech last night, but said that our present military policy, and the military system based on it, was of "crazy quilt pattern, strong in places, but here and there lamentably frail and altogether lacking in strength, durability and cohesiveness."

The speeches were arranged by the club's special committee on national defense, consisting of Christopher R. Corning, Chairman; Colonel Thomas Dimond, and Colonel Harrison K. Bird. A number of officers were present, including Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, Chief of Staf at Governor's Island; General George R. Dyer, and Colonel Charles A. Fowler. General Horace Porter presided, and the members of the Manhattan Club's national defense committee were among the invited guests.

DAY'S WAR RELIEF GIFTS.

Red Cross Fund Gains $581—Catholic Women Give $350.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $581.71 yesterday and now totals $477,742.68. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 150 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's donations of $10 or more were:

Dr. B. Dernburg	$301	Staats Zeitung (col.)	$21
Independent (col.)	116	Annie Oakley	15
S. H. Howe	52	Mrs. J. S. Hoyt	13
Cash	42		

Persian Relief Fund.

Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place, acknowledged the following additional subscriptions to the Persian War Relief Fund yesterday:

W. F. Gibbons	$10	Mary B. Davis	$25
W. Jay Schieffelin	25	F. M. Brink	10

Vacation Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Anne Morgan at that address, was increased by these new subscriptions yesterday:

League of Catholic Women	$350	Central Committee on Scholarship	$92
Miss Moulton	12	Mrs. Lea Lugues	12

For Serbian Farmers.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received yesterday:

Dr. W. I. Woewey	$10	"E. W. H."	$100
Susan Kilham	10	Baltimore Com.	200
Frances Kilham	10	"E. W. H."	100

Ambulance Hospital Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., amounts to $385,025.84, of which $51 was received yesterday. The contributions were from:

"Y."	$25	Vassar Pierce	$25

For Relief in France.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of women and children in France, amounted to $26, making the total $64,801.08. General James Parker, U. S. A., gave $25.

WAR LOSS NEARLY 6,000,000

A Socialist Estimate—Exhaustion Expected to Bring Peace.

ROME, April 7, (via Paris, April 8.)—The nations now at war have lost 5,950,000 men in the first eight months of the conflict and spent $8,400,000,000 in the first six months, according to figures prepared for the Avanti, a Socialist organ, by its military expert.

The article asserts that the only result of the war will be a reciprocal wearing out of the forces engaged, and not a military victory. It is calculated that nine or ten months more will exhaust the reserves of men, and that the country which will suffer least from this exhaustion will be Russia.

BRYCE ON BELGIUM'S WOE.

Says All the Neutral World Thinks Germany Should Pay for It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8.—Viscount Bryce, in opening an exhibition organized in London by the Belgian Town Planning Committee, said that if there was anything upon which public opinion in this country, and, he thought, in the neutral world, was absolutely agreed, it was that those who had brought the evil in Belgium, destroyed its cities, and inflicted poverty and hardship on its people, ought to be made to pay to the uttermost farthing for the mischief they had done.

For the deaths and suffering that had taken place, he said, no material compensation was possible. All the world could do, he added, was to testify its sense of courage and devotion to the plighted faith of those who had suffered.

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MALONE NOW ADMITS PLOT TO EMBROIL U. S.

Collector Finds Organization Was Formed to Frame Charges Against British Ships.

DREW OUT TUGBOAT MEN

Under Pretense of Rehiring Them, Sailors Were Led to Tell of Taking Supplies to Cruisers.

Collector Dudley Field Malone laid bare yesterday the facts in his possession concerning the charges that supplies had been sent to British warships from this city in violation of the neutrality laws. The Collector's latest statement put a different light on the case, for, according to this, certain investigations he made in March convinced him that the charges were part of a plot to involve this country in trouble with England.

His Secret Service men informed him, he said, that an organization, with an office in the Eastern Hotel at South Ferry, had been engaging tug captains, engineers and crews with the object, it was said, of supplying the British fleet with provisions outside Fire Island. None of these men received any money except Capt. Thomas Wilson, who received $10 a day for bringing men to the organization.

How Affidavits Were Obtained.

Several tugboat men applied for places and were told that preference would be given to those who had previously taken provisions out to the British ships and were prepared to swear to a statement to that effect. The contract which was attached to the statement did no contain anything binding upon the part of the organization hiring the men, but simply set forth the fact that the captains were willing to work for $140 a month. One of these agreements read:

> ———, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a licensed pilot and captain, and while on the boat Peerless, in the month of February, 1915, I delivered supplies to the British cruiser Essex and a converted merchant ship carrying guns and flying the British flag several miles off Sandy Hook. I am willing to make similar deliveries for $140 a month in advance.

Underneath is a description of the man who signed the agreement.

The Collector said he thought at first that this was a plan to violate the neutrality laws by some agents acting for the British Navy. Then he discovered that the organization was collecting affidavits from tugboat men and having his own agents watched, so he set Secret Service men at work to find out who was at the back of the organization at the Eastern Hotel.

Hired Sleuth to Frame Charges.

The trail led through Capt. Wilson to his employer, G. B. Means, who had a suite of rooms at the Hotel Manhattan, where he lived with his wife, and he, in turn, it was discovered later, was the representative of a detective agency.

The tugboat men were engaged to start work on April 1, and when the date passed and no money or work was forthcoming, they went to see Capt. Wilson and the men who kept the office at the Eastern Hotel and asked what was going to be done about it. By this time, so Mr. Malone asserted yesterday, the organization realized that its game was known to the Collector and gave up the room and was seen no more along the water front.

The attention of the Federal authorities was then focused upon G. B. Means, who finally called at the Custom House and admitted to the Collector that he was employed by the detective agency, and handed over the affidavits he had received from the tugboat men regarding the breaches of neutrality at this port. Mr. Means refused to tell who had employed the agency.

The Collector said last night that he was still trying to find out the names of the men who were back of the detective agency, because their plan was evidently to injure him by showing that the neutrality laws were being violated and that the United States Government was favoring the Allies.

When asked, however, if he really believed that the British ships had been supplied with stores from this port since September, Mr. Malone would only say that he had affidavits to that effect. He added that he did not think that anything had been done since he put destroyers on guard at Quarantine and above Hell Gate in the Sound.

"With regard to the chance that German ships may make a rush to sea," he continued, "I am called out of bed at all hours with messages stating that seven of them have steam up all ready to go out. For example, a message came from Washington at 1:30 o'clock this morning to say the Pisa and two other German ships were going out at 3 o'clock, and although I knew it was not true, I had to call up the men on the piers and ascertain if they were on the watch. With destroyers on guard that can steam thirty knots an hour, how can the Germans put to sea?"

The general impression among shipping men yesterday was that German agents had been at work through a detective agency to make trouble between this country and England, and that the movement had been financed from St. Louis as a similar movement in Washington had been.

With regard to the statement of Sir Courtenay Bennett, the British Consul General, that Mr. Malone had allowed himself to become entangled with German agents who were here to stir up trouble between the United States and Great Britain, the Collector said:

"At no time throughout my investigation, covering a period of at least one month, did I ever become entangled nor have any relations with German agents or British agents. I know the British Consul General only in his official capacity and I am not interested in his unofficial criticisms."

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EAST COAST RAID STATISTICS

British Official Report Shows 141 Deaths in Hartlepool Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The British Embassy has given out the following summary of an official report on the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby:

Hartlepool—At 8 A. M. on the 16th of December, 1914, three German cruisers approached the commercial port of Hartlepool under the cover of the prevailing fog, and opened fire with 11-inch, 6-inch, and 24-pounder guns from a range of about 4,000 yards. The battery covering the maritime approaches to the harbor replied to the enemy's fire.

The bombardment lasted about forty minutes, during which the enemy fired some 500 or more rounds, only two of which (both 6-inch) struck the battery, doing practically no damage. The battery remained in action throughout the bombardment.

The damage done to the towns and the inhabitants was considerable, 86 civilians, of all ages and sexes, being killed, and 424 wounded, of whom 26 have since died. The following list of property demolished or damaged has been received:

Houses	383	Ship yards	3
Churches and chapels	5	Gas works	1
Schools	4	Water works	1
Music hall	1	Steamers in dock	2
Free library	1	Ships on stocks	1
Post Office	1	Chimneys of works	2
Maritime engine works	1	Total	407

The military casualties were:

	Killed.	W'nded.		Killed.	W'nded.
Artillery	2	1	Infantry	5	14
Engineers	0	6			

These casualties occurred chiefly among men of the detachment billeted in the immediate neighborhood of the battery.

The German cruisers ceased firing about 8:55 A. M. and disappeared in the mist, steaming eastward.

Scarborough—This town has no defenses of any sort and no garrison. There are four obsolete ornamental guns and a disused battery, which is marked on the Admiralty chart. A few cyclists and cavalry employed in coast watching are billeted in the town.

At 8:05 A. M. on the 16th of December four German cruisers approached, three of which closed in to a range of about 1,000 yards, and shelled the town. The bombardment lasted about half an hour. Eighteen civilians and one soldier were killed and ninety civilians and one soldier wounded. Twenty public buildings and 180 private houses were badly, and many others slightly, damaged. The damage was not confined to any one area, but was widespread. Shells also fell in the neighboring villages of Scalby, Cumboots, and Irton.

Whitby—The town has no defenses and no garrison, except a few cyclists engaged in coast watching. There is a small signal station situated somewhat prominently on the cliff, and one obsolete ornamental gun.

At 9:05 A. M. on the 16th of December two German cruisers approaching from the direction of Scarborough opened fire with six-inch guns on the signal station and the town at a range of about a mile. About 100 shells were fired into the town, damaging several private houses. The signal station was hit, one man of the coast guard being killed, and one soldier wounded. Two civilians killed, two wounded.

The enemy's fire was distributed over the town.

TO MAKE DYES HERE.

$6,000,000 Being Spent on Plants to Replace German Products.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—American chemical companies are bending every effort toward supplying textile mills and industries using artificial dyes with home products to replace German dyestuffs, shut off by the European war.

Reports to the Department of Commerce made public today show that at least six plants are in course of construction for the manufacture of the coal-tar derivatives upon which the colors used in cloth manufacture, varnishes, and other products are based. Approximately $6,000,000 is to be expended and within a few months it is estimated that much of the material for the simpler dyes which heretofore was purchased in Germany at a cost of $12,000,000 annually will be turned out in the United States, the more complicated chemicals, however, will require a greater length of time to develop.

A report by Thomas H. Norton, a commercial agent of the department, who formerly served as Consul in Germany and is familiar with the industry, estimates that American coke ovens are wasting annually $100,000,000 in by-products that could be saved and employed in other industries.

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Semi-dress and Street Hats—in the latest French effects, trimmed with very smart wings and bows—at *$15* and *$18*—Misses' Hats at $10 & $12.

TELL OF THE PERILS OF THE 'JITNEY' BUS

Safety First Federation Hears New Carriers Have Become a Pest in the West.

FEAR TO REGULATE THEM

Though Overloaded Autos Endanger Lives, Public Likes Them—Car Profits Cut Heavily.

Officials from Southern and Middle Western cities who have had a chance to see the "jitney" bus doing business on a formidable scale told all about this nondescript invader of the transportation field at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Safety First Federation at 6 East Thiryt-ninth Street yesterday afternoon.

The jitney, according to these authorities has become a nuisance in St. Louis, Detroit, New Orleans, and throughout the cities of the Far West. While the Safety First enthusiasts were keenly interested in the reports about the busses, by unanimous vote they decided that the jitney had not been in operation long enough so that rules could be laid down concerning it. It was held that each community should work out the problem for itself.

Of the reports about the jitney brought in by delegates, the most alarming was furnished by Charles M. Talbert, Director of Streets of St. Louis.

He charged that the jitneys had come upon the city in such a multitude that politicians feared them and the City Council was afraid to pass any ordinance looking either to their extermination or serious regulation.

"The jitney has long ceased to be a joke with us," he said. "I don't mean by that we have had them a great while. The first one we heard of only so recently as February. But now we have at least 350 of them scooting up and down the main streets of our city.

"We have tried to regulate them but for one reason and another they have had their own way. They have demoralized our traffic regulations, for one thing, but they have affected the city in quite a number of ways besides disturbing traffic.

"The most serious aspect of the case is, of course, the effect on the street railways. There is no use in minimizing this matter. They have taken the cream out of the street railroad profits.

"In the heart of St. Louis there was formerly a great deal of short-haul traffic. It was mostly straphanger traffic, and was a surplus on cars already filled as to the available seats. It was the most profitable traffic the street cars handled.

"Well, your average business man or clerk or factory worker doesn't board a street car for his short trips through the business district any more. He hails a passing jitney.

"The jitneys have inflicted a really serious loss. They have practically absorbed the margin between operating costs and a fair profit for the street railroads.

"Our first experience," he said, "was with the 'jitney down and jitney back' species. This form of jitney bus was an ordinary touring car in the possession of a workman in the skilled trades who had invested his savings in the car to give his family a weekly jaunt. He discovered that he could drive his automobile to work in the morning and drive it back again at night—and at a profit, if he only drove some of his neighbors with him. So he put up the sign 'jitney down and jitney back.' The sign, being interpreted, meant that he would take on regular customers for a ride to work in the morning and a ride back home at night.

"Our workman found he could make his money for oil and gas and repairs and tires out of the daily runs to and from work, and in addition could make a modest profit. This type of jitney has become quite popular in both the morning and evening rush hours. It has not been a dangerous type, as the owner has been the driver and he has been careful.

"The next type to make its appearance was that brought in by the man out of work. The jobless man was not a skilled driver in nine cases out of ten. But he hunted up the man with a car. 'Let me take your car,' he said, 'and I will go out and jitney with it, and share up with you the profits.' The owner would loan his car to the man out of work, and there would be from $5 to $10 a day to divide in profits. The word got around that it paid, and a whole lot of jobless men went out jitneying in borrowed cars.

"These reckless drivers would pass along in front of shops from which sales girls were being dismissed at night. They would take aboard the sales girls up to the capacity of the car, then would load the laps of those already seated, and finally would allow six or seven girls to stand on the running boards.

"The city fathers were uncertain as to what to do with the jitney problem. But they saw here a definite menace they could strike at. They passed an ordinance forbidding persons to ride on the running boards, or to ride standing in the cars. They required that each jitney carry only the number of passengers the car was built for, plus two.

"These drivers caught many of their fares at street corners and if a man chanced to be standing on a corner they would race for a block or more to make the favored position at the curbing. This was clearly an unsafe practice and the city fathers forbade it, requiring also, for the sake of safety, that the jitneys should draw up to the curb every time they wished to take on or discharge passengers.

"The third species of jitney was the worst of all. It brought in the dealer in second hand cars. There had accumulated, of course, a large supply of discarded cars, so broken down that private owners would not risk using them. The whole supply of these cars were rolled out from the scrap heaps and put to work as jitney busses.

"The city fathers took note of that situation and decided the customers were entitled to safe rides. They ordered that all jitneys must be inspected at the city automobile garage once in two weeks. The city garage experts checked up as to the steering gear, the brakes, the wheels, and other items affecting safety, but took no note of engine condition or other matters not involving the question of a safe ride.

"There was a great outcry against this plan of inspection, as the jitney customers feared it was a plan to put the jitneys out of business. The inspections were made without cost to the jitney drivers, however, so opposition soon dwindled away. So far, all regulative efforts have been confined to making the jitney safe. A comprehensive plan of regulation was dropped a few days before a local election, held last Monday, as the politicians feared the effect of the plan on the votes."

John Gillespie, Police Commissioner of Detroit, said that the jitneys made a practice in Detroit of paralleling the surface-car routes and stopping between a street car and the curbing every time a street car stopped to take on a passenger. This forced the would-be passenger either to take a jitney or walk around it to the car. The City Council, he said, ventured a regulation to the effect that jitneys couldn't come within seventy-five feet of a street car taking on or letting off passengers.

President William D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America indorsed last night the reports brought to the meeting of the Safety First Federation that the jitney buses were affecting street car traffic. He said that his association was planning a nationwide campaign against the jitneys because street car employes were being laid off on account of slack business. He said that the street car men would urge in every city that, as a matter of fair play, the jitney drivers should be compelled to put up a bond of $10,000 each to indemnify the victims of accidents due to them.

SEEKS $100,000 DAMAGES.

Frances D. Jones Alleges Wrongful Commitment to Asylum.

Frances D. Jones, also known as Frances D. Key, started a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for $100,000 damages against W. Kintzling Post and Henry and Mabel I. Barnes. The complaint alleges a conspiracy on the part of the defendants as the result of which the plaintiff was placed in the Waverly (Mass.) Insane Asylum, while the defendants instituted probate proceedings in Suffolk County, Mass., in relation to her property.

The complaint further alleges that the defendants procured false affidavits of two physicians as to her mental condition and thus persuaded the court to order her to an asylum. Defendants also represented, the complaint recites, that it would be necessary for her to sign her consent to the appointment of a special guardian in order to procure her liberation from the insane asylum and removal to the Channing Sanitarium, near Boston.

She was deprived of her liberty, the plaintiff recites, before the Probate court passed upon her case and restored to her the possession and control of her property.

Mr. Post was served with a summons at the Hotel Buckingham, while Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were served at 67 East Ninety-first Street. The law firm of Wellman, Gooch & Smyth filed the complaint.

FIRE BLOCKS BROADWAY.

Guests in Peking Restaurant Also Scared by Small Blaze.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue surface lines were held up from 10 until 10:45 o'clock last night when their tracks were blocked by crowds and fire aparatus after a fire started in a heap of rubbish in the basement at 1,572 Broadway and sent billows of smoke upward into the Pekin Restaurant, which occupies the three-cornered building in the angle of Seventh Avenue and Broadway at Forty-seventh Street.

The manager made a speech and the orchestra played a sprightly number to calm the diners. Inspector Dwyer and reserves took charge of the crowd and the fire was extinguished with trifling damage.

LABOR WAR CAUSES BIG TROLLEY STRIKE

Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, and Buffalo Affected by Failure to Recognize Certain Union.

LINE GETS AN INJUNCTION

Empire Company Prevents State Railways from Denying It Use of Tracks Into Rochester.

SYRACUSE, April 8.—Warfare between two labor organizations has resulted in a strike of street and electric railway employes in Central New York that already has completely tied up interurban traffic between this city and Auburn, the street car service in Auburn, seriously hampering interurban service in Western New York, and threatens tonight to involve transportation service in the cities of Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo.

The strike was inaugurated by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and is directed against the Empire United Railways Company to force recognition of that association, rather than the Brotherhood of Electric Trainmen. The latter organization is under contract with certain of the Empire railways, and the company's refusal to abrogate the agreement and recognize the Amalgamated Association as the representative union organization of their employes prompted the strike order.

Should the Amalgamated Association be thwarted, by court injunctions, from preventing the operation of Empire cars on city lines, little doubt existed in labor circles here tonight that a general sympathetic strike would be ordered in the cities through which the Empire operates. At present, according to union officials, there are about five hundred men on strike. Should the sympathetic strike be ordered, over five thousand would be involved and all cities in New York State west of Syracuse would be affected.

As a result of the strike not a car moved in the city of Auburn today. The Auburn and Syracuse electric line is completely tied up, no South Bay cars are running, cars on the Syracuse, Lake Shore and Northern (the Oswego Division) are running with police on each car and a squad of officers in automobiles accompanying the cars from the terminal to the city line.

So far there has been no disorder. The Empire United Railways, known as the Beebe Syndicate and Associated Lines, controls the Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern, and Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester, the Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern, including the Oswego & Fulton Street Railways, the Auburn & Syracuse, including the Auburn City lines, South Bay & Brewerton, and the Auburn & Port Byron Line.

The New York State Railways, controlling city lines in central and western New York cities, and with which the Empire Company has a traffic agreement permitting the operation of their cars over city lines, was restrained today by court order at Rochester from denying the Empire Company the use of their tracks in that city. It was stated tonight that similar injunctions would be obtained in all cities involved.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 8.—The prospect of a speedy resumption of street car traffic, now completely at a standstill as the result of the strike of railway men, seemed very remote tonight. General Manager Lewis of the Auburn lines said:

"Not a wheel is being turned on the Auburn and Syracuse lines, and I do not expect there will be either tonight or tomorrow. The men here have broken faith and their agreement with the company, as their working agreement does not expire until May 1."

Motor vehicles of all descriptions were pressed into service as "jitney buses," and did a thriving business. No disturbance was reported during the day, and, while the police were guarding railroad property, there was no indication of disorder.

Reports were received here that the lines had been cut on the interurban roads in Cayuga and Wayne Counties, between Syracuse and Rochester, but these rumors could not be confirmed.

BUFFALO, April 8.—The Grievance Committee of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes conferred with President E. G. Connette of the International Railway system this afternoon, over the situation arising from the strike on the Empire United system, with which the International has an indirect working agreement.

At the close of the meeting it was said by both sides that the discussion was of a "friendly nature," and that nothing had yet occurred that would tend to involve the lines of the International in the strike.

MISS MORGAN IN PARADE.

To Lead Circus Pageant Up and Down Fifth Avenue Tomorrow.

To give their patrons full value for their money the Vacation Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the head and which is to give a circus and ball at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, will have an old-time circus parade before the show begins.

Miss Morgan will lead the parade in an automobile and Miss Maude Wetmore and a dozen women of the Vacation Committee will follow in other autos. The start will be made from the headquarters of the committee, at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Vacation Circus performers will follow, the "Rube" band bringing up in the rear. The parade will go from Thirty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue and up the avenue to the Park, turning south again and marching to Madison Square and north again to the armory.

Spellman's band and a number of acrobats and professionals from the circus have been engaged to give a realistic atmosphere to the circus Saturday evening. The dress rehearsal will be held at the Armory tonight.

Miss Duncan Dances for Children.

Isadora Duncan and her pupils gave a special matinée at the Century Opera House yesterday afternoon for children. The program included excerpts from "The Childhood of Christ," by Berlioz, poems of William Blake set to music, and other numbers that have appeared in previous performances, among them Schubert's "Marche Militaire."

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today and Saturday

The Season's Silk Event

In Our

SPRING REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

38,256 Yards
Spring Dress Silks
Chiefly plain colors and stripes—the most fashionable of the day.

Will Be Closed Out at
42½c to 4.50 Yard
Regularly Sold This Season
At Retail 75c to 9.00

To greatly reduce present stock before removing to our new premises, Fifth Avenue and 40th Street, and to make room for the new silks now being prepared for us, we have arranged this important event in our Removal Clearance Sale; specializing the identical weaves and patterns most scarce and most sought for this season.

Continuing the Sale of 22,000 Yards Satin Finish

Striped Spring Dress Silks

25 Smartest Color Combinations

Just off the loom—Made to retail at 75c yard

The latest fancy of fashions—25 smart unusual color combinations in pencil, bold and group stripes on grounds of green, coral, white, navy, brown, Belgian, sky and jasper, in a large assortment of the newest effects.

At Nearly ½ Price

42½c per yard 23 inches wide

500 Yards Black
Satin Charmeuse
40 Inch. Regularly $2.25 Yard.
Of very superior quality and beautiful lustrous finish; suitable for Dresses and Wraps.
For this Sale **1.00** Yard

125 Yards Imported
Satin Stripe Chiffon
42 Inch. Regularly $2.50 Yard.
In narrow satin stripes, self colored on Pink, Ciel, Mais, Nile and Grey grounds.
For this Sale **1.25** Yard

5,000 Yards New
Striped Chiffon Taffeta
35 Inch. Regularly $1.25 Yard.
A particularly choice assortment of the smart new striped effects in white and colors, on Belgian, navy, brown and wistaria grounds.
For this Sale **78c** Yard

5,000 Yards Black and White
Check Dress Silks
26 Inch. Regularly $1.00 Yard.
Of superior quality in the smart new black and white pin checks, medium and quarter-inch checks.
For this Sale **68c** Yard

An Unequalled Opportunity for Dressmakers

Savings 25% to 50%

50 Fashionable Colorings 100 Patterns and Designs are Represented

2,000 Yards High Grade
Colored Crepe de Chine
40 Inch. Regularly $1.25 Yard.
Of superior quality and beautiful texture; lustrous soft finish—suitable for street, afternoon and evening dresses. Pink, reseda, Belgian, navy, olive, putty, sand, green, ivory, sky, lavender, nile, taupe, brown, Copenhagen, wistaria, tete de negre and midnight blue.
Special at **95c** Yard

1,000 Yards Black and White
Satin Striped Silks
35 Inch. Regularly $1.00 Yard.
A handsome new silk with highly lustrous finish; black grounds with white stripe, in single and double cluster effects.
For this Sale **68c**

2,000 Yards Fine
Black Chiffon Taffeta
35 Inch. Regularly $1.25 to $1.35 Yard.
Lustrous soft finish, beautiful quality—suitable for summer suits, dresses and coats.
For this Sale **90c** Yard

Other Handsome Dress Silks

Averaging ½ Price for Clearance

200 Yards Imported Printed Crepe—42 inch; light and medium colors. *Regularly $4.50 to $5.00 yard.* To Close **2.00**

200 Yards Fancy Satin Meteore—Imported; 43 inch; colorings suitable for street and evening wear. *Regularly $4.00 yard.* To Close **2.75**

91 Yards Imported Crepe Faconne—42 inch; in wistaria, taupe, brown, navy, marine and hunter's green. *Regularly $5.50 yard.* To Close **3.50**

140 Yards Crepe Matelasse—Imported; 42 inch; in two tone effects; fashionable colorings. *Regularly $9.00 yard.* To Close **4.50**

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

4 Per Cent. Interest
Will Be Earned by Money Deposited On or Before April 10th, with
Gimbel Brothers, Bankers
Under Supervision of N. Y. State Banking Department.
Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

For Friday and Saturday:

This Extraordinary News of Men's Clothing and Furnishings

The Splendid Merchandise from the Benson Stock, Reinforced by Special Purchases.

Just as this is being written comes the news that
600 fine Spring Suits
and
150 Lightweight Overcoats
have come in from one of our good wholesale tailors, so that this morning we can offer

A Very Remarkable Group of Men's Suits and Overcoats, at

$10

Partly bearing the Benson label, the rest having come straight to GIMBELS from the makers. Excellently made, and offering a wide choice of materials, styles and colorings. Made to sell at $17.50 to $20.

There are also splendid groups of the

Men's $22 to $27 Sack Suits at $14
Men's $28 to $32 Sack Suits at $16.75
Beautifully tailored, in plain colors, Glengarry plaids and other favorite fabrics

Men's Knitted Overcoats at $13.50
Light-weight, but warm, very stylish, in dark gray, top and sleeves lined with silk.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Men's Covert Overcoats, top and sleeves lined with silk, at $13.50
Either loose or form-fitting; patch pockets, plain colors; six shades of tans—exceedingly smart overcoats at a phenomenally low price.

Men's Fully Silk-lined Chesterfield Overcoats at.......................... $15
Quality regularly sold by us at $25; light weight; all sizes; guaranteed silk lining; a handsome shade of Oxford gray and an immensely popular model.

Also a collection of Winter Overcoats at $16.75, formerly $25.
Men's Suits and Overcoats at $19.50, were $35 to $40.

Two Fine Groups of Men's Raincoats, $6.75 and $11
For April showers—much less than half-price; many shades; smartly cut.

Men's $7 White Flannel Tennis Trousers, $3.75
All-wool; plain or with black stripes—ready for the opening of the tennis courts.
Fourth Floor

Men's Shirts, Pajamas, Neckwear and Bath Robes

Now at ⅓ to ½ below the former Benson prices.

85c Benson's Price Was $1.50 — Shirts of mercerized cotton; woven stripes, etc.; all have soft cuffs.

$1.15 Benson's Price Was $2 — Shirts of madras, percales, colored stripe pongees, etc., soft cuffs only.

$1.35 Benson's Price Was $2 and $2.50 — Shirts with plain or pleated fronts and stiff or soft cuffs; many styles and materials.

Pajamas, summer qualities, $1.15 and $1.35 Suit.
Neckwear, including the newest, 35c and 65c.
Terry Cloth Bath Robes, $2.85 and $4.50. Main Floor

Excellent Assortments of Men's Socks
From the Benson stocks, in popular styles and colors.

50c Pair Benson's Prices Were 75c and 85c — Pure Silk Socks in plain and novelty styles.

28c Pair Benson's Price Was 50c — Pure Silk Socks in black and colors.
Main Floor

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies $1.65
Derbies in twelve new spring models; self-conforming and feather-weight.
Soft Hats in eight new spring styles; and a full range of fine colors.
Fourth Floor

Colonial Bedsteads in Wood or Brass
Very Specially Priced

$22.50 Instead of $35
The Famous "Cowan" Bedsteads
Made exclusively for GIMBELS by the noted Chicago furniture specialist; full ¾ or twin-bed size; solid mahogany posts and stretcher, headboard, 5-ply mahogany veneer; figured mahogany on front sides, gum on back; standard mahogany finish.

$16.75 Instead of $25
New Brass Bedsteads
With two-inch posts, surmounted by heavy, fancy knobs; 1½-in. fillers, arranged in artistic panel effect with large ornament on top bar. All sizes, 3-ft., 3-ft. 6-in., 4-ft. and 4-ft. 6-in.

Odd Brass Bedsteads, Half Price and Less
Seventh Floor

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Special Showing of Girls' Wash Dresses Today & Tomorrow

The new De Pinna tailored dresses for Spring and Summer—exclusive to this house.

French linens of the best quality, of the weight required for thorough tailoring.

Far different from the material usually sold for French linen.

Workmanship that is impossible with lighter materials.

Chambray and pongee dresses adapted from the models of leading French specialists in girls' and misses' apparel.

An exhibition that is instructive as to the simple tailored styles in smart wash dresses.

Imported English Smocked Dresses

Of silks and mullcords, for girls from 4 to 12 years of age—smart new colorings and white.

Hand smocking in colors to match.

Extremely attractive designs.

Of mullcords, $10.50 and $12; China silks, $22; pongee, $25; crepe de Chine, $28.

Tailored Linen Dresses for Girls

One very modish, simple model for girls from 6 to 12, with contrasting collar and cuffs, at $8.50.

Another, specially priced at $8.50, in rose, blue, green, yellow and white, picturesque in its simplicity—for girls of 6 to 14.

Altogether such a variety as this house has never before presented.

De Pinna Guimpe Dresses for Summer Wear

Made with the detached guimpe—many with girlish, high-waist lines and others showing the low belt effect.

In the attractive Summer shades.

For girls of 3, 4, 5 or 6 years—a complete assortment at $6.50.

Chambray dresses with hand-embroidered collars, for girls of 4 to 12, at $8.

De Pinna "Middy" Suits of Shantung Pongee

Splendidly tailored, serviceable suits, of Chinese pongee—launders excellently.

Regulation middy style, with brown silk ribbon bow—$10.50 for the skirt and blouse, sizes 6 to 12.

White China silk middy blouses for girls from 6 to 18, at $5.50.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

JAPAN SUSPECTS AMERICA IN CHINA

Asks Pledge from This Government Not to Establish Naval Shipyard There.

OFFERS TO MODIFY DEMANDS

Her Suspicions Aroused by $20,000,000 Contract American Steel Company Obtained in China.

PEKING, April 8.—The Chinese Government received today an outline of the note of the United States Government to Japan concerning the demands made upon China by Japan and of the reply of the Japanese Government. It is said that reply was made on March 22 by Takaaki Kato, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Chinese report says that the American note covered twenty pages and specifically asked five questions. These questions and the replies of Japan thereto are set forth.

The United States first inquired concerning Japan's demand that in the Province of Fukien Japan shall have the right to work mines, build railroads and construct harbor works, and, in case of the employment of foreign capital, that Japan shall be first consulted. The Japanese Government replied that these concessions were desired for the primary purpose of preventing other nations from acquiring special rights there, Japan understanding that Americans wished to bulid dockyards in the harbor at Santuao. This position is of great strategic importance, Japan pointed out, on account of the possibility of its use for directing operations against Formosa in case of war.

The second question concerned the Japanese demand for supervision over the manufacture or purchase of war munitions by China. The Japanese Government expressed the opinion that this question could be solved most satisfactorily by the employment of mixed forces of Japanese and Chinese, a system which, Japan says, already exists.

The third question dealt with the Japanese demand that the Chinese police in certain places be administered jointly by Japanese and Chinese officials, or that China shall employ numerous Japanese to organize the Chinese police. The Japanese Government replied that this demand applied only to Southern Manchuria.

The fourth question concerned the demand for employment by China of Japanese political advisers. Japan replied that political advisers would not be imposed upon China, but merely recommended.

The fifth question related to the demand Japan was said to have made that "no island, port or harbor along the coast shall be ceded or leased to any third power." The Japanese Government replied that this proposed restriction would apply to Japan as well as to other powers.

Wants Pledge From America.

The Chinese Government, it is said, has been informed that if the American Government pledges itself not to construct a naval dockyard at Santuao, the Japanese will forego their demand for special privileges in Fukien, probably excepting the building of railroads. It has been learned that the agents of an American steel company visited Santuao two years ago at the request of the Chinese Government and considered the project of a naval base there, but that even a preliminary contract was not signed.

It is asserted that the late Japanese Minister to China, Enjiro Yamaza, subsequently informed Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, that Japan could not permit the consummation of such a project and that Mr. Reinsch replied that there was no treaty to prevent American contractors undertaking the task and that Japan's declaration of a sphere of influence in Fukien did not apply.

The American Steel Company still holds a contract with China aggregating $20,000,000 for undefined naval construction, under which only one gunboat has been specified up to the present. This contract was awarded by the Manchu Government. The republican government evidently desired the Santuao project to absorb the remainder of the $20,000,000, but the company expressed dissatisfaction.

Regarding the reply of Japan to the second question of the United States, it is denied in well-informed quarters that a "mixed system" exists in the arsenal. It is added that the replies to the third, fourth, and fifth questions are contrary to the text of Japan's demands, but that Japan already has given the Chinese to understand that she would modify these demands.

At today's conference between representatives of China and Japan, immigration to South Manchuria was again discussed, but M. Kioki, the Japanese Minister, declared that he was not authorized to reach a conclusion on this point. The conferees then discussed the demand that Japan, in the Province of Fukien, shall have the right to work mines, build railways, construct harbor works, and be first consulted in the employment of capital. M. Kioki firmly pressed for the acceptance of this demand.

Yuan Bears Brunt for China.

The Chinese statesman who has borne the brunt of the negotiations with the Japanese envoys is Yuan Shih-kai, the President of the republic. He has carried the entire responsibility of the negotiations for China, and virtually alone he has obtained the best terms he could.

During these days the President often has sought foreign advice. Only this week he received two foreigners and was advised by them to radical courses each diametrically opposed to the other. He followed neither, but continued on a course the purpose of which evidently is to afford China protection by continued negotiation and concession. Consequently China is today discussing with Japan certain of the Tokio demands which she at one time refused even to consider.

The progress of these negotiations is being watched with the closest attention by all the foreign diplomats in Peking, and the British and American newspapers published in China are equally interested. Just at the present time interest centres in what concessions China will make on the clauses in Group 5 of the Japanese demands. These provide for the employment by China of Japanese advisers; for the Japanese right of ownership to land in the interior of China; for the employment of Japanese police in China; that China purchase munitions of war from Japan and that she grant Japan railroad concessions in the eastern part of Central China; that China permit Japan to work mines and build railroads in Fukien Province, and that Japanese subjects be allowed to propagate Buddhism in China.

Some foreign newspapers anticipate that China will accept certain of these demands, but editorially they warn the republic of "a future reckoning."

Many opinions are being advanced as to the ultimate outcome. Some of them might be described as fantastic; none, however, foresees interference on the part of the United States.

Some diplomatists in Peking unite in the belief that Japan, having obtained China's acceptance of all the vital points in the first four groups of demands, is now prolonging the discussion of other demands, primarily with the object of obtaining concessions on the clauses of Group V.

It has been learned that when China made her request upon Japan to remove her military forces from the republic, the communication was couched in the feeblest and most conciliatory language.

It is known that the American steel company referred to in the above dispatch as having obtained a contract in China is the Bethlehem, Charles M. Schwab's concern.

THINK ESSER WAS A SPY.

Plans of Cologne Forts Found in Home of Man Killed in Cave-In.

After working with frantic haste all night, the gang of men employed in the Building Department succeeded shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning in locating the body of William Esser, who was buried thirty feet under ground by the caving in of the sides of an old well at the rear of his home on East Fortieth Street, Flatbush, on Wednesday evening. He died from suffocation.

After the finding of the body an investigation by the police disclosed the fact that Esser was the same man who was convicted in 1909 and sentenced by Judge Dike in the County Court in Brooklyn to serve six montths on Blackwell's Island for stealing the plans and parts of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo from the E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturers of projectiles at Adams and Plymouth Street. Esser was employed by the firm as a mechanical draughtsman in the plans department, and his arrest followed the finding of parts of a torpedo buried in a barn at the rear of his home.

The developments in the case caused a country-wide discussion, in which there were repeated suggestions that Germany or agents of its Government were concerned in the theft of the torpedo plans. It was openly charged that Esser was a spy employed by the German Government. In the indictment against Esser was the charge that he intended to sell the plans of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo to the German Government. At the trial of Esser John Hurtell, proprietor of a tinshop, testified that Esser told him that he had had an offer of employment from the German Government at a salary of $10,000 per year.

As evidence against Esser a letter was produced which was found in his room at the time of his arrest. It was from the Marine Department of the Imperial German Government, and was dated Jan. 17, 1905. Esser was notified in the letter that the department under the conditions named could not accept the proposition regarding the torpedo. He was finally convicted of grand larceny in the second degree and served his term.

Esser was considered a "man of mystery" by his neighbors. The only person that he was friendly with was Gustave Messeberg, a florist, who said yesterday that he often heard Esser referred to by neighbors as a "German spy," but said that he did not believe that there was any ground for the accusation. He declared that Esser told him that he left Germany because he did something that was not right and feared the consequences.

When detectives went to Esser's home yesterday Capt. Boettler of the Flatbush Precinct found hidden in a drawer of a dresser a pen and ink map of the City of Cologne, Germany. The map contained cryptic marks and showed the fortifications along the river at Cologne and for some distance on either side of the city. Where he got the drawings of the German city or what he intended to do with them is not known.

Esser's widow was prostrated after the finding of the body. She had a marriage certificate which showed that she was married to Esser in Chicago a year and a half ago. She said that she did not know whether or not he had secured a divorce from his first wife.

WILSON'S ADVICE TO BOYS.

"The Right Road, the Straight Road," He Writes to Baltimore Lads

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.—President Wilson has sent a letter of advice and encouragement to be read tomorrow morning at a meeting of Baltimore newsboys at Ford's Opera House, in this city. Last week 1,200 of these boys, 80 per cent. of whom are of alien parentage, met and, after cheering the President, sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The President's letter follows:

White House,
Washington, D. C., April 7.

To the Newsboys of Baltimore:

My Dear Boys—I am very glad to hear about the way in which you youngsters are beginning to take care of yourselves and stop the things that you are sure to be sorry for afterward, and I want to send you this message of hearty good-will and express the hope that the things you are learning now will make you not only more successful men but happier men.

The right road is the straight road, and it is the only road that will carry any man where he would care to go, because I am sure that you feel as I do, that it isn't worth while to go anywhere if you cannot go with honor and self-respect. My message is God bless you and guide you. Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

AMEND ESTATE $65,136.

Goes to Daughter Through Suicide of Mother After Father's Death.

Robert F. Amend, who was treasurer of the drug house of Eimer & Amend, left a net estate of $65,136 when he died, on Jan. 5, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

Mrs. Josephine B. Amend, the widow, who committed suicide shortly after her husband's death, received the household effects, appraised at $1,767, and a life interest in $31,600. Her interest falls to her daughter, Gertrude L. Amend, whoalso enjoys a life estate in $26,768.

GARRETT MILLIONS TO MISS THOMAS

Wealthy Baltimore Woman Made Bryn Mawr's Head Her Residuary Legatee.

CLOSE FRIENDS FOR YEARS

Johns Hopkins, Bryn Mawr School, and Relatives Are Also Beneficiaries.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Although the Bryn Mawr School for Girls and Johns Hopkins University are beneficiaries of the will of Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrett, probated today in the Orphans' Court here, the bulk of the estate will go to Miss Mary Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College. Under the terms of the instrument Miss Thomas is the residuary legatee, being named executrix as well.

The value of the estate cannot be fixed until an inventory is filed, though it is estimated to be worth several millions. It is made up chiefly of realty in this city, Baltimore County, and Garrett County, and of stocks and bonds, much of which was inherited by Miss Garrett from her father, John W. Garrett, once President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Had Miss Garrett survived Miss Thomas Johns Hopkins University would have received the residue of her estate under the provisions of the will anticipating such a contingency, compliance with certain conditions being required before the property could pass to the university. It was provided that if the university should disregard the conditions the residue should go to the Peabody Institute.

Bryn Mawr College, in which Miss Garrett had evinced a substantial interest, receives no benefits from the will. The terms of the will, however, indicate that Miss Thomas, its President, and Miss Garrett, who had been the closest of friends for years, had an understanding that the one who outlived the other would have the disposition of the other's property.

Miss Garrett's will provides for two contingencies. One section of it makes disposition of her estate in the event that she predeceases Miss Thomas. That section, of course, is effective. The other, which is not effective, disposes of the estate on the assumption that Miss Garrett would survive Miss Thomas.

In the latter event the residuary legatee would have been Johns Hopkins University if it had met several conditions, one of which was that it should admit women to its medical school on the same footing as men.

The will is a long instrument with every bequest so specifically provided for that there is little doubt as to the intentions of the testatrix.

Miss Thomas, accompanied by D. K. Este Fisher, a friend of Miss Garrett, and her lawyer, qualified today as executrix of the estate.

The will was executed Feb. 27, 1908. Two codicils, one made only two days before Miss Garrett's death, changed as many provisions of the will. Her will gives to the Bryn Mawr School for Girls of Baltimore the property at Preston and Cathedral Streets, in this city, now occupied by it, together with all the furniture, apparatus, and equipment in it, but requires it to covenant with her executrix that it will conduct and maintain a school for girls as a college preparatory school exclusively.

By codicil dated April 1, 1915, Miss Garrett releases the school from its indebtedness to her, which was incurred in the early years of the school, before 1902, amounting to about $55,000.

She then bequeaths to Miss Thomas $50,000 in trust to pay the net income to Miss Garrett's aunt, Miss Rebecca Frances Harrison, during her life. On the death of Miss Harrison, Miss Garrett directs that the trust property shall fall into the residue of her estate.

She gives her residence, the old Garrett mansion in Mount Vernon Square, to Miss Thomas for life, and after her death the same property to Johns Hopkins University, provided it shall covenant that it will hold the property or the proceeds of its sale as part of the permanent endowment of the Medical School of the university. In giving the residue to Miss Thomas, Miss Garrett refers to the fact that she and Miss Thomas have been closely associated in their work for the higher education of women; that she is confident that Miss Thomas will make appropriate and wise use of this gift to her; that her sympathy with Miss Thomas and confidence in her judgment and wisdom is one only of her motives for making this gift, and that she makes it absolutely and without reservation or restriction.

Miss Garrett in her will expressed the particular desire that her invalid brother, Henry S. Garrett, should receive the same affectionate care and attention which she had bestowed upon him, and enjoined her executrix to enforce her wishes in that respect.

MRS. OSBORN GIVES $125,000.

Wife of New York Democratic Chairman Aids Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 8.—Gifts to Princeton of more than half a million dollars were announced at the Spring meeting of the University Trustees today. They include a gift of $125,000 from Mrs. William Church Osborn, wife of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in New York and daughter of William E. Dodge, the philanthropist. Mr. Osborn is a graduate of Princeton. Mrs. Osborn's gift is for the establishment of a chair in history and is to be known as the Dodge Professorship of Mediaeval History.

From an anonymous donor $100,000 was received for a Professorship in Economics, and the committee appointed in January to raise $250,000 to secure Mrs. Russell Sage's conditional offer of a like amount reported that $200,774 had been subscribed to date. Other gifts of $160,202 for endowment and current expenses were announced.

Promotions in the Faculty were announced as follows: Dr. Karl T. Compton of Reed College, Portland, Ore., to Assistant Professor of Physics; Dr. Chalfant Robinson, Dr. Clifton R. Hall, and Dr. Walter P. Hall to Assistant Professors in History and Politics; Dr. Donald B. Durham to Assistant Professor in Classics, and George H. Shull, botanical investigator of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, Professor of Botany.

A student protest against compulsory week-day chapel was reported by a committee, which asked to defer its final report until the June meeting of the Trustees, so that it might hold a conference with the Faculty and the Senior Council.

TWO GIFTS TO ROCHESTER.

Lecture Fund Endowed and Prize Established for Sophomores.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—The University of Rochester announced today a gift of $2,000 for the endowment of a permanent fund to be known as the Jesse L. Rosenberg Lectures Endowment, providing for lectures by persons of eminent scholarship. The lectures are to be chosen by the university.

The sum of $500 has also been given to endow the Jesse L. Rosenberg prize, the income of which is to be awarded each year to that member of the sophomore class of Rochester University whose work in the college has shown most improvement. Jesse L. Rosenberg, a resident of Chicago, was graduated from Rochester in 1888.

GIVES YACHT TO COLLEGE.

University of Texas Gets $100,000 Ship for Scientific Work.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 8.—George W. Brackenridge of this city has given to the University of Texas his $100,000 yacht, Navidad, to be assigned to the biological department of the institution. A preliminary survey of the Texas coast is to be made in the Navidad, which is to start from Port Lavaca tomorrow.

The yacht is to be remodeled and equipped for the scientific study of plant and animal life.

Woman's Exposition to Open.

Squaws from twenty-odd tribes are represented in the finest collection of Indian baskets east of the Rockies at the Woman's Industrial Exposition, which opens in the Grand Central Palace tomorrow. Side by side with the fireless cooker that the woman in the Harlem flat uses today will be shown the fireless cooker invented 300 years ago by an Indian squaw, a closely woven basket coated with paint to fill in the crevices.

THAW TAKES STEPS TO GET A JURY TRIAL

Perkins and Attorney General Must Show Cause Why Sanity Shouldn't Be Tested.

THEY MAY NOT OPPOSE HIM

State Said to be Confident of Proving White's Slayer Is Irrational—May Call Wife.

Harry K. Thaw's counsel served notice yesterday upon District Attorney Perkins and Attorney General Woodbury that on Monday they would ask for a jury trial of his sanity in this county. The motion will be argued in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court.

The notice was in the form of an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Newburger, calling on the District Attorney and the Attorney General to show cause why a jury trial should not be granted. The motion will be based on the answer made in behalf of Warden Hanley of the Tombs and Sheriff Grifenhagen, Thaw's custodians, to the writ of habeas corpus which Thaw's lawyers sued out. In this answer Justice Dowling's commitment of Thaw to Matteawan was set forth as the reason for Thaw's detention here following his acquittal of the charge of conspiring to escape from Matteawan.

"The present proceedings clearly raise the issue of the sanity or insanity of Harry K. Thaw," the order filed yesterday says. Abel I. Smith, Jr., of Thaw's counsel, then enumerates the different proceedings on the sanity issue which have taken place, beginning with the examination of Thaw in 1906 by a commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald, in which it was held that Thaw was sane enough to stand trial.

Thaw was acquitted of the murder of Stanford White on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act, his lawyers say, and since then he has had several sanity tests before Justices of the Supreme Court on writs of habeas corpus, but none before a jury. Thaw has always felt sure that a jury trial would result in his release from the asylum.

Deputy Attorney General Frank W. Cook has said that there would be no serious objection to a jury trial. Then the only question involved, he said, would be Thaw's sanity, and he asserted that he was sure the State could prove that Thaw was insane. It is understood that the State is prepared to call Mrs. Evelyn Thaw and alienists to show that Thaw is insane and should be returned to the asylum.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Thaw's appeal from Justice Page's decision to turn Thaw over to the Matteawan authorities may be filed on Friday this week. At the argument on the appeal the comments of three of the Justices—Ingraham, Scott and Hotchkiss—indicate that they were impressed by Thaw's contention that the State could not hold him upon a process on which he could not have been extradited; that is, the original commitment to Matteawan.

Thaw and his counsel are confident that the decision of the Appellate Division will be in his favor. Regardless of the outcome of that phase of the case, Thaw is said to be anxious for a test of his sanity here. If the Appellate Division has not filed its decision by Monday the proceedings for a jury trial may be adjourned. Either side has the right to take an appeal from the Appellate Division's decision.

SAID THE F-4 WAS FAULTY.

Engineer Told Wife Motors Were Damaged and Air Supply Low.

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—Mrs. Elsie Nelson, widow of William S. Nelson, engineer on the sunken submarine F-4, said today her husband told her he had notified the flotilla commander that the submarine's motors, which had suffered by a blowout, would never be the same again. She said he also told her the submarine had only four days' supply of air, instead of a two weeks' supply, provided by the regulations.

Mrs. Nelson has just returned from Honolulu.

ASKS $3,500,000 COMMISSION

Dr. Vidal Claims to Have Secured Concessions in Uruguay.

Trial of the $3,500,000 suit brought by Dr. Arrago Vidal of Paris against Charles Bright of London, the South American Securities Company, the National Railway Construction Company, and the Pan-American Transcontinental Company, on account of commissions, was begun yesterday before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal Court Annex in the Woolworth Building. Vidal alleges that he obtained for Bright certain concessions in Uruguay by means of an introduction he gave Bright to the heirs of the Castro family of that country. The three corporations named as defendants are New York companies, which now possess these rights.

This suit is one of three actions which have been before the District Court for a long time. In the second John J. McKelvey and A. H. Favour are suing Mr. Bright for 20 per cent. of the commissions he obtained through the organization of the South American Securities Company and the Pan-American Transcontinental Company. In the third suit the South American Securities Company and the Pan-American Transportation Company want the court to declare void the securities held by Bright.

CALL BOOTBLACK MURDERER

Caught in Paterson, N. J., After Greene's Killing in Hempstead.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 8.—Ted Miller, a bootblack, who used to work in a barber shop here, was arrested this afternoon in Paterson, N. J., charged with the murder of Harrison Greene, formerly a horse dealer, who was found dying last Friday morning in the home of Mrs. Anna Andrews, where he and Miller were roomers. Greene's skull had been broken and he was injured in the face and shins. At first it was supposed he had fallen downstairs.

Coroner Walter R. Jones held an inquest, and the authorities heard that Greene had told friends that Miller had threatened his life on account of Miller's unwelcome attentions to Greene's daughter Ethel. Miller did not return to his boarding house after Greene was found and District Attorney Smith sent detectives after him.

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Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

What the Kaiser Said to a Confidant

A sensational diary purporting to be written by one who was with Emperor William on his yacht just before the war was declared.

In

Next Sunday's Times

ALSO

An interesting interview with the German Governor of Belgium.

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—MAIN BUILDING—

Another Stirring Sale of Women's Resewn Kid Gloves

White and Popular Colors Special, Today, Pair . . 58c

Really the best lot of resewn gloves we have yet had to offer at this phenomenally low price

These gloves are classified as "resewn" because of minor defects, which have all been nicely repaired. For all practical purposes, however, these gloves are as good as new.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, today, Friday, April 9.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

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Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon. Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

—MAIN BUILDING—

Don't Miss Today's Amazing Sale of Spring Suits & Top Coats at $10

2,400 Stylish Garments for Men and Young Men

Specially attractive lots of good-looking and serviceable suits and overcoats bought under price are grouped in this sale today at $10.

THE SUITS are beauties. Many fashionable fabrics, including Glen Urquhart Plaids, Neat Mixtures and Plain Smart-looking Fabrics. Several new models for college youths, young business men and conservative styles for elders.

THE TOP COATS AT $10—Very special, very fashionable; blacks, Oxfords and mixtures. All sizes.

$2.50, $3, $3.50 & $4 Trousers for Youths and Young Men, at...... $2

Scores of handsome patterns in Fancy Cassimeres, Striped Worsteds; also trousers in FINE PLAIN BLUE SERGE AND PLAIN BLACK MATERIALS. All of these trousers are guaranteed to give long satisfactory wear.

Cuff or plain bottoms. Sizes 28 to 54 waist measure.

Boys' 2-Trouser Suits Sale today at $2.95

Reefers Also at the Same Price.

Exceptionally attractive collection of boys' suits in Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles. Two pairs of knicker trousers with each suit.

Cheviots, Cassimeres, Mixed Tweeds, etc.; light and dark grays, browns, tans, fancy mixtures, herringbone and diagonal effects. Sizes from 7 to 18 years.

Spring Reefers at.......... $2.95
Boys' Suits at......... $1.95
Reefers for Little Fellows—Sizes 2½ to 8 years; at.... $1.95
Boys' Blouses at........ 35c

—MAIN BUILDING—

$1.50 to $2 Umbrellas Today, at $1

Our price is $1 because these umbrellas were made up for us during the dull season.

Splendid close-rolling umbrellas, of fine selvage material, thoroughly reliable; fully guaranteed; all umbrellas fitted with silk cases.

Fine variety of handles, "fancies" or plain. Sterling mounted handles; others inlaid with pearl or metal, and numerous novelties.

Umbrellas for men and women in this sale.

—ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS—

Just in Time for Furnishing Your Summer Home, Cottage or Bungalow

Chinese & Japanese Mattings

At Astonishingly Low Prices Today

They are simply IDEAL for the purpose named. They reduce work in the home to a minimum; they are cleanly in use and wear admirably.

This is a clean-up of odd numbers in the newest designs, purchased at great concessions in price from importers of mattings.

It isn't necessary for you to take a full roll of 40 yards. Any number of yards will be cut to your requirements.

Let the Prices Tell the Wonderful Story of This Bargain:

85-lb. Jointless China Matting; regularly, a yard, 25c; sale price, today, at... 18c	116-Warp Jointless China Matting; regularly, a yard, 30c; sale price today at.... 21c	180-Warp Japanese Matting; white or fancy colored designs; regularly, yd., 25c; sale price today at.... 18c	180-Warp Extra Quality Japanese Matting; beautiful carpet patterns, in blue, green, red and tan colorings; regularly, a yard, 35c; sale price, today, at.. 23c

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS

FIGHT BANK BILL AS BLOW TO STATE

Trust Companies in Force Say It Imperils New York's Own System.

BUT COMMITTEE WILL FAVOR

Pressure by Federal Authorities Is Charged—State Bank Officials Urge the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Charges that the Federal Reserve Board, in an effort to force State banks and trust companies into the Reserve system had been exerting unseemly pressure to promote the passage of the Marshall bill which would permit State and national banks to enter the exclusive field of trust companies and act in a fiduciary capacity were made at a joint hearing on that measure before the Senate Banking and Codes Committees this afternoon.

The trust companies which are opposing the bill were strongly represented at the hearing. A number of small up-State national banks appered to advocate its passage, but there was a notable absence of spokesmen for the big national banks in New York City. This was explained by one of the speakers, who asserted that interlocking Boards of Directors had welded into a community of interest the big money institutions in New York City and the trust companies in their relations to the Marshall measure.

Stuart G. Gibboney, who was at the Capitol a week ago, the original date for the hearing, was here again today, but disappeared before the hearing began, after asserting in a vehement manner that his presence was a mere concidence. Mr. Gibboney, who was regarded last Fall as the dispenser of patronage in this State for Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and incidentally for the Wilson Administration, said today that he was in no wise connected with the Federal Reserve Board or interested in the fate of the Marshall bill.

Owing to the magnitude of the interests involved and the powerful propaganda conducted at the Capitol by both the friends and opponents of the measure, there has been an unusually big crop of rumors.

After the hearing it was learned that in all probability the bill would be reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Banks. Five members of the committee, Senators Marshall, Lockwood and Hill, Republicans, and Senators Dunnigan and Carroll, Democrats, are reported to be in favor of or favorably disposed toward the bill, while the attitude of Senators Mills and Mullan, both Republicans, is not known.

Fifty-four trust companies were represented at the hearing. Edwin G. Merrill, President of the United Trust Company and also of the Trust Companies' Association, was the first speaker. He said that the passage of the bill would subject the trust companies to unfair competition that would compel them to give up their State charters and become national banks.

"I submit," said Mr. Merrill, "that this legislation proposes to confer upon national banks and State banks privileges without restrictions or safeguards. If you open the door to national banks to share in these privileges, you put it out of your power to insist upon restrictions. The competition produced will not be fair competition, and in so far as national banks secure this business it will be beyond your power to regulate it.

"The passage of this bill would be a first and a long step toward the disintegration of the banking system of New York State. Its effect undoubtedly would be to force the trust companies out of the State system and into the Federal Reserve system, not as trust companies but as national banks. Today the State of New York is in control of a system of trust companies and State banks that on Dec. 24, 1914, had more deposits than all the member banks of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and nearly one-fourth as many deposits as the entire Federal Reserve system of the United States.

"There is undoubtedly a concerted movement all over the country, backed by the Federal Reserve Board, to strengthen the Federal Reserve system at the expense of this and other State systems. The Federal Reserve Board admits that it is anxious to bring about the unification of the banking systems of the United States under supervision from Washington, and the resolutions passed urging legislation of this kind in the various States clearly show that it expects this legislation will help materially to effect such a unification.

George W. Morgan, a New York lawyer representing the trust companies, said there was no good reason why the State should be stampeded into placing the administration of estates and the execution of trusts in the hands of institutions whose right to act in a fiduciary capacity would be open to serious doubt even if the bill passed. Mr. Morgan said:

"The Federal Reserve System is in the early stages of development. If it ultimately proves to be the solution of our banking problems, State moneyed corporations will seek to avail themselves of its advantages by becoming member banks. Its early success, however, will be retarded rather than promoted by a policy exemplified in the Marshall bill, which seeks indirectly by legislative compulsion to force the decision of State institutions to enter the Federal system. But when the effect of such legislation is, as we have shown, to destroy our great State Trust company system, if not indeed our commercial banking system as well, resentment should be decisively manifested against this character of Federal interference, not only by our moneyed institutions, but by all who have the welfare of our State at heart."

E. G. Higley, representing a national bank at Hudson Falls, was the first speaker in advocacy of the bill. He said that more than a million persons in New York State did not live within a hundred miles of a trust company.

Ambrose G. Todd, Vice President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a State institution, said he was in favor of the bill.

"I think the question involved in this legislation is a national not a State question," he said. "The entire banking system is in process of readjustment. We should not make our banking system in this State provincial and thus obstruct the building up of a big, strong central system of banks. I resent the strictures that have been passed on the Federal Reserve Board. With a strong Federal Reserve we will never again see in New York City another issue of clearing house certificates."

H. B. Fancher, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, a State bank, said he favored the bill and regarded its passage as essential. He resented the suggestion that the trust companies were safer than other banks.

J. Adams Brown of the New Netherlands Bank, and E. P. Maynard of the Brooklyn Trust Company, were among other New York bankers who spoke. Among those who attended the hearing were Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; George C. Van Tuyl, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust; Willard V. King of the Columbia Trust Company, J. F. Birdsell of the Peoples Trust Company and S. S. Conover of the Fidelity Trust.

PASS CANNING BILL AFTER SENATE FIGHT

Republican Senators Break Away on Vote—Mills Assails the Measure.

ASSEMBLY RUSHES WORK

Gets Truants Back and Passes Big Ouster Bills—Calendar Rules Are Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Thompson Canning bill, which permits canners to work women and minors for seventy-two hours a week instead of fifty-four, as in other industries, by a vote of 27 to 15, was passed by the Senate today after a lively fight.

In the Assembly at the same time, Administration ouster bills providing places for deserving Republicans in the Conservation Department, the Tax Department, and the State Boxing Commission, and swinging in round numbers $250,000 worth of patronage annually, were forced through under the party whip.

The Thompson Canning bill, although the most influential of the Republican Senators were committed to it, did not enlist the support of all the Republicans. The fight against the bill, in fact, was led by Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York. Senators Mills and Bennett of New York, Senator Hill of Broome, and Senator Lawson of Kings, Republicans, voted against the bill. Only one Democratic Senator, Greiner of Erie, author of the bill providing for the mandatory reading of the Bible in the public schools, was recorded in favor of the measure.

The bill could not have passed if two Republican Senators who were pledged to oppose it had not agreed to change their votes while the bill was being debated.

"I have heard this matter discussed day after day for three weeks," said Senator Mills. "I have yet to receive a single fact or figure to justify the employment of women and children in seventy-two hours' labor a week in these canneries.

"A pretty picture has been painted of these canneries and the occupation of shelling peas for twelve hours a day has been described as a healthful and delightful pastime, but not a single fact has been brought out to show the necessity of working these long hours.

"The factory investigation in 1912 showed that only six of the canneries in the entire State regarded it necessary to work women and children seventy-two hours a week. This Legislature will only create distrust in the minds of laboring people by making this unsound exception in favor of the canners."

Senator Robert F. Wagner spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the bill.

"This bill is wanted by a few canners," he said, "with avarice enough to place the almighty dollar above child life and womanhood, who are willing to deify the dollar and sacrifice man on Mammon's altar."

Senate Leader Brown said that the attempt to bar women and children from working at such gentle and healthful occupations as berry picking made idle citizens.

"The sooner you wipe such laws off the statute books the better," said the Senator.

The bill has passed the Assembly, and now goes to Gov. Whitman.

With final adjournment of the Legislature in sight, the Assembly today speeded up by suspending calendar rules and allowing bills to be rushed through their several stages in one day. With a score of truant members brought back, a number of Administration bills were passed.

Gov. Whitman's Tax bill was passed with amendments made in the Senate yesterday. The vote was on party lines. The measure now goes to the Governor, and will probably be signed tomorrow. Ex-Senator Martin G. Saxe, it is reported, is slated for the appointment of the head of the new Tax Department.

Over the fervid protest of Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith the Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments to the Administration Conservation bill. When the bill passed the Assembly the first time, the provision for a water board, consisting of the Conservation Commissioner, the Attorney General or deputy and the State Engineer or his deputy, was stricken out. It was put back by the Senate.

Mr. Smith ridiculed the Assembly Republicans for rescinding their action at the dictation of the Upper House. The bill ousts the three present Conservation Commissioners and substitutes a commission of one.

The Administration contemplates the passage of the Wood bill, providing for districting the State for the purpose of private development of hydraulic projects. The bill will meet the bitter opposition of the Democrats.

MAP OUT DIXIE HIGHWAY.

Association Acts While Governor of Tennessee Delays.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 8.—C. F. James, President of the Dixie Highway Association, announced last night that the association had selected part of the route of the projected road from Chicago to Miami, Fla., and that a call had been issued for two conferences to determine the location of the remainder of the highway. The first conference is to be held here April 15 and the second at Chicago April 22.

Under a resolution adopted at the Governors' Conference here last Saturday, the location of the entire route was to be determined by a commission to be appointed by the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. A motion to give a voice in the selection of the route to the seven incorporators of the association was rejected.

President James's statement said the association had taken action because the failure of Governor Rye, of Tennessee, to name commissioners for that state was delaying the project.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—Gov. Ralston to-night appointed the two Indiana members of the commission which is to fix the route for the Dixie Highway. Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman, and Carl C. Fisher, builder of the Indianapolis Speedway, are the men selected by the Governor.

TOURAINE INQUIRY BEGINS.

Chief of Police Takes Testimony Regarding Fire on the Ship.

BORDEAUX, April 8.—The Chief of Police of Bordeaux today began an investigation on board the steamer Touraine of the causes of the fire on the ship while on her way from New York to Havre last month. The testimony of officers and members of the crew of the liner was taken. No decision yet has been reached. It is on the charge that he was implicated in setting fire to the Touraine that Raymond Swoboda, an American citizen, is now held in custody in France.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD, SOLVENT, WILL QUIT

Directors Decide on Voluntary Liquidation After Retail Sales of Stock.

HAVE $1,800,000 IN ASSETS

Liabilities Only $600,000, but Business for a Year Has Not Been Profitable.

The Simpson-Crawford Corporation, which was organized about a year ago to reopen the Simpson-Crawford department store after its collapse along with other Henry Siegel enterprises, will go into voluntary liquidation, according to an announcement made yesterday. The directors of the corporation say its assets exceeds liabilities by $1,200,000, and that not only will all creditors of the new store be paid in full, but that the creditors of the old Simpson-Crawford Company who accepted capital stock in the new company in lieu of cash settlement, will receive considerably more than the 16½ per cent. which they would have received had the assets of the company been sold off at once.

The new corporation was incorporated in March of last year with a capital stock of $3,350,000, divided according to various proportions of first and second preferred and common stock among creditors of the former store. Cash to the amount of $325,000 was raised for those creditors who preferred a cash settlement to participation in the new venture, and Alexander MacLachlan, then president of the O'Neill-Adams Company, was put in at the head of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation. The announcement made yesterday by Mr. MacLachland reads as follows:

The Board of Directors of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation have unanimously determined that the business of the company shall be voluntarily liquidated without further delay. There will be no court proceedings and the liquidation will be by retail sales. The Simpson-Crawford Corporation has assets, exclusive of fixtures and interest in real estate of Jan. 31, of approximately $1,800,000. Its liabilities are less than $600,000. The company is therefore entirely solvent and the creditors of the present company will be paid as their debts mature or shortly thereafter.

The reason for this voluntary liquidation is that the business for the past year has not been conducted profitably and it did not seem to the Board fair to those who subscribed the new money in April of last year, and to the creditors of the old Simpson-Crawford Company that accepted stock in payment of their debts, to conduct the business further with possible risk of additional losses.

Upon liquidation, after the payment of all obligations of the new company, the amount realized from the assets will be distributed pro rata to the holders of the first preferred stock, and any surplus remaining to the holders of the second preferred stock. The Management has no doubt that the creditors of the old Simpson-Crawford Company will receive considerably more by reason of this liquidation than they would have received if they had accepted the cash dividend of 16½ per cent. which was available under the decree selling the assets of the old company.

Formal and detailed announcement of the liquidation sales and of the opportunities to customers that will be furnished by these sales, will be promptly made.

Mr. MacLachlan said that special retail sales of the stock on hand would probably begin next Monday, and that they might last for several months. No announcement has yet been made as to arrangements for taking care of the 400 employes after the sales are ended.

Are you tired and weak—do your eyes lack lustre? Hoff's Extract will make you strong and healthy and your work will become play.

Johann Hoff

Send for Booklet.
Eisner Mendelson Co.,
90 West St., New York

FIND STATE NEEDS TAX OF $12,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

of 1914, which has to be appropriated again now, and in addition to that, further appropriations to care for public charity, which all humanity requires, shall receive a decent attention."

Senator Sage broke in to say that it was $2,000,000, not $1,000,000, that had been withdrawn from charities. Other items were enumerated which had been held out to make last year's budget acceptable to the voters. Senator Brown said the aggregate was from $11,000,000 to $13,000,000.

"The bonded debt of the State, amounting to $200,000,000, was voted on the State by the voters in New York City," Senator Brown went on. "The interest and the sinking fund must be provided for under the Constitution, or the Controller can be mandamused. And in regard to the Barge Canal situation, we find that not only has the $101,000,000 fund been exhausted, but contracts have been let for $4,000,000 in excess, which must be met if the credit and good faith of the State are to be preserved. The State cannot commit an act of bankruptcy in relation to the canal.

"The situation in Albany, so far as the legislators are concerned, is this: They are beset by the public expressions of the City of New York to maintain every one of these expenses; and they are beset by the government of the City of New York not to allow any of them. And the result of it is that the City of New York is Dr. Jekyll one day and Mr. Hyde the next, and it is absolutely necessary for you to make your city understand that if you are to get relief from the Legislature in the matter of a tax levy 73 per cent. of which rests upon the City of New York, there must be an expression there for an economy at Albany, and we are getting no help at all.

"We are getting hurt and harmed all the time, and no support. And it is really the crux of the situation in the matter of economies in Albany. Now do the best we can; we can't go through without making a direct tax levy of $12,000,000—how much more I don't know. But it has been the effort of the Legislature, and it is going to be until the day it adjourns, to reduce that direct tax levy to the lowest possible figure."

"Is there any prospect of the development of an increase of indirect revenue through the secured debt tax law?" asked Mayor Mitchel.

"I want to say that there are pending now two or three tax bills for the purpose of relieving this burden upon the State, and, secondarily, upon the city—primarily, if you desire to call it, because 73 per cent. comes from the city." Senator Brown replied, "We have a bill under consideration by which a tax of one and a half or two mills would be levied annually on secured debts and one and a half or two mills annually upon mortgage debts, instead of letting them be exempt, after paying half of 1 per cent. Whenever a tax is levied in that way, New York City pays less than its proper percentage. We are in favor of this bill.

"If you will take your pencil and figure it out, you will find that when you give one half to the locality, and then New York's share of 73 per cent. of half that goes into the State Treasury, the rest of the State pays a larger percentage of that tax than the City of New York. We are in favor of levying taxes of that character this year."

The secured debt tax referred to by Senator Brown was provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Mills today .

OFFICIALS ARE DISAPPOINTED.

Mayor Silent, McAneny Talks of Increased Appropriations.

Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Prendergast, and the other members of the Budget Committee who went to Albany to confer with legislative leaders regarding the levying of a direct State tax, returned to the city last night. The Mayor would not discuss the trip. President McAneny said he was not at all satisfied with its results.

The city officials conferred with Senator Sage of the Senate Cities Committee, Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem of the Senate, and representatives of the State Controller's office and the Highways Department. Mr. McAneny said that while the city officials were courteously received, the result of the conference was not at all conclusive.

If the appropriations the legislative leaders propose are put through, said Mr. McAneny, a direct tax, and a heavy one, will follow, but he does not believe that such a tax is at all necessary. If one is imposed, Mr. McAneny said, it will seriously, and perhaps disastrously, affect the interests of New York City. Mr. McAneny made this statement:

Conference Was Inconclusive.

The representatives of the city were received very courteously at Albany; but the conference, I should say, was quite inconclusive. We were presented with a list of appropriations the legislative leaders propose to press. This list totals $64,000,000, or $15,000,000 more than the combined appropriations made at the legislative session of 1914 and the extra session of 1913. Unquestionably, if expenditures are voted in this sum, there will be a direct tax and a heavy one. That is a matter of very simple arithmetic.

We were not, however, able to go very far into the question of the need of the extraordinary increase proposed. The principal financial bills—including a General Appropriation bill for $32,000,000; the Deficiency, or "Supply bill," carrying $5,000,000, and the so-called "Construction bill," carrying $4,310,000, had been just reported in the Assembly; but as they are still unprinted, were not before us. We were furnished with no data concerning any of these, but were assured that opportunity would be given to submit our views about them when such data is available.

All that we learned about these major appropriations was that the General bill as reported carried $1,750,000 more than the corresponding bill of last year; that the Supply bill is higher by $1,300,000 than it was when introduced a month ago, and $2,800,000 more than last year's bill; and that the Construction bill, providing for additions and alterations to various institutional buildings, is $3,500,000 more than last year.

Village Roads at City Expense.

Within the subjects with which we are more familiar, it was shown that the appropriation for "maintenance and repair" of State highways, already signed by the Governor, amounting to $3,934,000, is $1,700,000 in excess of last year's bill, and is based upon supporting schedules indicating that at least $1,000,000 of the proposed expenditure is not for repairs but for the complete reconstruction of streets in up-State villages at expensive rates. It was pointed out to us that this appropriation does not exceed the total amount secured through the use of both original appropriations and unexpended balances last year; and it was also contended that the State is not necessarily bound to build vitrified brick village roadways in exact accordance with the estimates upon which the appropriations have been made. The question as to the need of any expenditure for roads of this sort to be paid for chiefly from the funds of the City of New York, remains open.

The Finance Committee's estimates include also the full amount of $4,100,000 asked by the State Engineer for canal construction, a need that I have contended can be met from other funds; and it includes $1,000,000 for miscellaneous supply bills that have not as yet been defined.

All Appropriations Increased.

The broad question of the need or of the propriety of carrying so great a volume of increased appropriation in a single year—and particularly in this year of general stress—will, of course, remain a vital one for the taxpayers of the city. The most that can be said at the present moment is, however, that more definite suggestions concerning these increases cannot be made until we have better information about the things they cover.

When all the new estimates have been properly analyzed, we shall probably have a further word with the legislative leaders as well as with the Governor. The one thing that now is perfectly clear is that the imposition of a direct tax of the sort proposed would seriously and perhaps disastrously affect the interests of the City of New York.

Mr. McAneny said he expected to have a conference with Gov. Whitman regarding the subject of a direct tax before the Governor acted upon any of the appropriation bills now in the Legislature.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

FOR MEN'S CLOTHING DEPT. TAKE 35TH ST. ELEVATORS TO 5TH FLOOR.

Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

MEN'S SHOP ENTRANCE 35TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

A Tempting Sale of Men's
Quality Silk Shirts

$2.89

For Silk Shirts which men of refined taste will instantly recognize as a superior attraction. Last season we disposed of 15,000 of the same qualities, at the same price, to men who have been looking forward to this repetition.

3,000 Silk Shirts comprise the sale. There are heavy satin stripe effects that will delight both the conservative dresser and the man who prefers bright colorings.

Sizes 13½ to 18. Coat models with soft double cuffs. And they will launder like a silk handkerchief. The opportunity is a rare one, because of the superb quality of these Shirts.

P. S.—Included are 300 good quality Shirts of imported white Habutai Silk.
MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET SIDE.

Best & Co.
Established 1879.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

WHETHER it is for wattire for yourself or for your daughters who are almost as big as you are, or for the fast-growing boys and girls around 13, 14 and 15, or for the things that baby needs—Best's is *distinctive.*

Our long experience has a lot to do with this store's position, just as our knowledge as to what is correct in styles and materials has a lot to do with it.

The same policies that made the trade-mark "Liliputian Bazaar" known and famous from coast to coast are the basis of the entire Best & Co. store.

Several Sales of Importance

Misses' Dressy Tailored Suits
Include a number of very attractive and unusual models at the moderate price of
25.00
Featuring several particularly smart styles in fine serges and checks for college girls and misses of 14, 16 and 17 years, in the regular department—on the 4th Floor.

Girls' and Misses' Coats
Present a large selection of new models, of Best's usual correct style and originality.
Girls' Smart Corduroy Coats feature a new high-belted model; 8 to 16 years. at 8.75
Misses' Coats offer a wide choice of fine materials, in 14, 16 and 17 years. at 12.75
Little Girls' Faille Dress Coats, silk lined; 3½ to 7 years. at 12.75
These are regular stock prices—4th Floor.

Girls' Blouses
Are being displayed in a diversity of charming styles, including a number daintily hand smocked. Of pretty lingerie materials and summer silks, priced according to styles; in the regular stock—3rd Floor.
1.35 to 6.75

Boys' and Girls' "ORPIC" Shoes
(Orthopedic patent applied for)
The most perfect orthopedic shoe made.
8 to 10½ 2.50 11 to 2 3.00
A snappy, stylish model, but strong enough for the hardest wear. Made and sold exclusively by Best & Co.

A Special Sale of Women's and Misses' Trimmed Hats
Will comprise a number of smart models from our own workrooms at
5.00
For Saturday Only
Of fine Milan hemp and Lisere, in navy, sand and black; flower and wing trimmings—2nd Floor.
No Approvals. No Credits

A New Georgette Waist
Is featured in a special sale today and Saturday at
5.00
Offering a Very Excellent Value
In flesh, bisque or white, trimmed with fine oriental lace, showing a new ripple coatee effect that is decidedly smart—on the 2nd Floor.

Women's and Misses' Suits
Will afford excellent values at
22.50 25.00 29.75 and 35.00
Offering an unusual selection of extremely smart and exclusive models in the most desirable fabrics; shown in the regular stock—2nd Floor.

Street and Dress Coats
Comprise an important display of interesting modes and fabrics that are especially reasonable in price.
12.50 upward
In the regular department for Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

A Special Sale of Young Men's Suits and Overcoats
Will comprise the following exceptional values—*Friday and Saturday only:*

Young Men's Suits
16.75
The Regular Stock Price Being 19.50
Single breasted or Norfolk models, in fancy mixture or striped cheviots, 34 to 39 chest measure

Boys' and Young Men's Overcoats
17.75
The Regular Stock Price Being 21.00
In new raglan models, in green or blue mixture tweeds, 8 year size to 38 chest measure

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

CITY'S CRUEL SIDE AS VICTIM SEES IT

Pitiful Tale of Foreign Civil Engineer Struggling for Bare Necessities of Life.

NO WARM HEARTS FOR HIM

Forced to Dig as Laborer in Subway, He Lost Even That Job Under Action of Alien Labor Law.

In the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday appeared an article the caption of which was "Finds New York Kindest City." The writer of that article, an Englishman, told how generously he, an unknown newcomer, had been treated in New York, and of the helpfulness extended to him in a time of need by people to whom he was just a stranger looking for a job.

That article attracted the attention of another stranger within New York, a young Swiss-Italian civil engineer, who for weeks past has been trying to make enough to keep himself alive, and at the same time provide the absolute necessities of life for a young and not overstrong wife. The experiences of the Swiss-Italian engineer were the reverse of those of the Englishman. He had tried everything, and had not hesitated to accept the humblest of positions, so long as the wage was sufficient to pay the rent of two small, scantily furnished rooms, and still leave a pittance sufficient to buy a basket of coal and a few morsels of food for his wife and himself.

The almost destitute engineer read the Englishman's story over several times. It read like a fairy tale to him when he realized how unlucky and unhappy his own sojourn in New York had been. He could not believe that New York was after all such a good place, although he admitted last night that it might be true.

"But if it is," he said, "I missed all the good people in my rounds, for everybody I called on turned me away."

The reason for the visit to the flat where the engineer and his wife are eking out a bare existence was a letter that the engineer had written to THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was so plainly the work of an educated man, and was in such good nature as well as form that THE TIMES decided to investigate "Mr. X." and find out first-hand just what sort of a man he was, and why he had encountered so many obstacles in his efforts to gain a modest foothold in New York.

Sufferer's Moving Story.

This is the letter that called forth the visit:

New York, April 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most Honored Sir:—I have just read the article printed at Page 6, Magazine Section of your last Sunday paper. Although you call that a human document and therefore supposed to be real and truthful. I cannot, in spite of my best will, consider it otherwise than a fairy tale.

Am I right? Am I wrong? Do fairies today dress themselves like business men and have really left the shade of the woods for the shade of your downtown skyscrapers? May I be lucky enough, some next day, to meet any fairy—of an inferior rank, too, than Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith—in order to introduce to her a friend of mine who needs a little job, without cigars, limousines nor invitations to luncheons?

Newspaper men like the document; though my friend's story be very common, it may nevertheless affect. My friend is a civil engineer; after studying he campaigned in China and North Africa, with a big company who was building railroads, and about eight years ago went to Argentina. There he got a very good position from the Government, a position which was paid $700 in Argentina money (about $300 United States gold); but happiness seldom lasts long and, in August, 1913, my friend was discharged, for the Government lacked money to pay for his services. With a fellow-engineer he opened a business office in Buenos Aires, but after some months the business could scarcely pay the office's expenses. Meanwhile my friend got by means of other fellows a job in Morocco and had to meet them by the en of August, 1914. As his wife was suffering from a nervous disease and was ordered to travel by sea, in order to lengthen voyage they sailed for Europe via New York, where they had just arrived when the European war started. Nothing more going to be done in Morocco, they were compelled to remain here.

He began to spend a good deal of money in taking English lessons; but that was nearly useless without a daily practice; he tried to get some modest job, knocked at many doors, wrote many applications, spent in advertising. Finally he entered the subway construction work as a laborer, but, unlucky! his fellow-workmen were either Poles or Italians; a month later he got in the same company a job as rodman, so was able to practice English; but by the end of February he was discharged on account of the Alien Labor act.

Once more he began to knock at doors, fill applications, pay for advertisements, with a great hurry, for some hundreds of dollars had gone away during the last months, (with $10 so was paid his job, per week, you can't support two persons, pay for English lessons, &c.) Linguist, possessing perfectly Spanish, French, and Italian languages, he did not succeed in finding any pupils. Skilled automobilist, he got at once a chauffeur's license, but was not able to get a car.

Now, before becoming acquainted with the uncles some people have living along Sixth Avenue, he and his wife are heating chairs in other etablissements located in the same avenue, waiting for some people who needs a couple, "chauffeur, useful man and governess, speaking, &c." Isn't it painful?

My dear Sir, it would be quite useless to say that my friend and the writer are the same person. Equally useless would be to say that this medley is not for publication; his only purpose being outlined precedently. Would you kindly help me in reaching it?

Living in Poverty.

The letter bore a signature and an address. Last night, when a TIMES man knocked on the door of the flat occupied by the engineer and his wife, the wife came to the door. She is a little black-haired, black-eyed woman, well educated, and gracious in manner. Her husband was at home, and he came into the room. He was smiling and refused to act despondently. He was still hoping. There were just two chairs in the flat, a wooden table, a little dresser, and a bed; but everything was spotlessly clean. The flat is on the fifth floor of a building the ground floor of which is used as a livery stable.

The man agreed finally to let his letter be published, provided his name was not used. He showed his credentials. They were all first-class, and several of them were issued by the Argentine Government. He had worked seven years in the Argentine, and before that had worked in North Africa and then in China, most of the time in railroad construction. The scrapbooks kept by his wife showed that they had not always been in hard luck. She showed several photographs of herself to let the visitor see that she had known how to wear and had worn clothes more stylish than the humble garments she wore last night.

The husband is a graduate of the Ecole Centrale of Paris. He speaks French, Italian, English, and Spanish. His appearance, his conversation, and his attitude are those of the gentleman; but he needs a job, and he is willing to tackle anything, no matter how humble, that any one in the "kindest of cities" may find it possible to give him.

DENOUNCES BUDGET SYSTEM

President Butler of Columbia Says It Needs Revision at Once.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University denounced the present budget system and cited it as an example of the much-needed administrative reform in both the State and national Governments in an address at Columbia yesterday before the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Civic League, now a branch of the National Municipal League. He lauded Louis Marshall, one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, for his speech on the budget Wednesday.

A business session followed the luncheon, at which President Butler spoke. Bayard Cutting presided, and papers were read by delegates. A prize of $25 for the best paper was offered by Mr. Cutting, and this was awarded to E. M. Earle, a sophomore at Columbia, for a paper entitled "Force in International Relations." Professors McBain and Sait of Columbia addressed the meeting. Delegates were present from the colleges throughout the country. The delegates will leave today for Washington, where they will meet President Wilson, Justice Hughes, and Ambassador Naon of Argentina.

President Butler said in part:

"It pleased me greatly to see in this morning's papers that Louis Marshall on the first day of the New York Constitutional Convention placed his finger upon the budget system as an example of the much-needed administrative reform. He wants a budget system for economy in reducing the budget and not to increased expenses necessitating increased taxes. Such questions concern civic clubs, such as yours, more today than formerly. The next important step is to have a budget presented to the Legislature so that they may have power to pass on it or reduce it but not have power to add to it or multiply it. A government should be as well organized upon a business basis as is the United States Steel or other corporations."

SHOT IN SALOON ROW.

Crowd Chases Man Said to Have Attacked Smith in Avenue A.

With three bullets in his stomach, Frank Smith, 22 years old, an electrician's helper, of 543 East Fifty-fifth Street, staggered out of the saloon of Martin Abe at 1,026 Avenue A last night trying to catch the man who had shot him. A crowd of men and women, seeing James Clabby of 351½ East Fifty-fourth Street running away from the place, started in pursuit, Patrolman O'Neill of the East Fifty-first Street Station joining in the chase.

Clabby ran west in Fifty-sixth Street and down First Avenue to Fifty-fifth Street, where a man whose name the police did not obtain caught him, took a revolver from his hand, and held him until the patrolman arrived. O'Neill took Clabby back to where Smith had collapsed on the sidewalk. Smith identified the prisoner as his assailant and then fainted. He was removed to Flower Hospital. Clabby was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

WOMAN, 100, DISPOSSESSED.

Sits by Her Belongings on Hillside, Ready to Fight Intruders.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 8.—Mary Donnelly, who says she is 100 years old, but doesn't look more than half her age, has been sitting since yesterday afternoon in a chair on the hillside above a cabin where she has lived for many years, armed with the leg of a table and threatening violence on any one who approached her for any other purpose than to bring her food.

She had paid little rent for years and D. W. Haggerty, owner of the dilapidated shack in which she lived, had frequently tried to get her out by offering to get her cared for by an institution or a private family. She steadily refused to move, however, until yesterday a Constable, armed with a no-rent dispossess, moved her household effects out while she stormed and protested. Since then she has refused to leave her furniture, despite the efforts of friends to guard it if she would find shelter. Neighbors have brought her food, but she refuses all other aid.

NEW SECURED DEBT BILL.

Senator Mills Extends Scope of Talmage Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York today introduced a new bill, repealing the secured debt exemption act. It differs from the Talmage measure in that it does not relieve from the tax those secured debts which have been registered under the secured debts exemption law. Its passage would add materially to the $10,000,000 which, it is estimated, would be raised by the Talmage bill, which applies only to bonds and mortgages registered after May 1.

Senator Mills's bill imposes a tax of one and one-half mills on all bonds registered under the exemption and two mills on all bonds hereafter registered. The Talmage bill taxes bonds hereafter registered with the State Controller at two mills.

PAY $8,000 FOR VASE AT IVES ART SALE

Auction of Porcelains Brings Forth Much Enthusiasm and Totals $61,607.

$610 FOR A SHELLEY LETTER

Same Document Sold in 1905 for $75—Hoe Books Show Decided Drop in Prices.

The art treasures of the late General Brayton Ives were dispersed yesterday afternoon at the American Art Galleries, with Thomas E. Kirby on the auction block. The fourth session of the Ives library sale was conducted last evening by Otto E. Bernet.

For the art objects the large total of $61,607 was realized. The books and autographs brought a total of $16,897.50, or a total of $73,199 for the four sessions. The grand total for the art and literary treasures thus far is $134,806.50.

Frank Partridge paid the highest price of the day, $8,000, for a grand famille verte vase, club shaped, K'ang-hsi period, No. 93 of the catalogue, purchased from Gorer of London. Gorer of London was one of the large purchasers yesterday, the firm buying back many of the things it had sold to General Ives.

The first piece among the art works that brought four figures was a famille verte galipot, K'ang-hsi, No. 72, which went to Gorer for $1,000. This was of graceful shape and fine quality porcelain, with a pale yellow glaze, opaque, iridescent, with a decoration of the four clawed dragon and the fire emblems. Under the foot was the six-character mark of the period.

A graceful oviform vase, No. 73, Ch'ien-lung, of thin white hard porcelain, the decoration the scene of a pilgrimage to a temple, with a poem dedicated to the occasion penciled in black, went to Gorer for $700.

A famille noire amphore, No. 74, in brilliant black glaze, with the design of the bold-horned dragon and the phoenix, emblems of the Emperor and Empress, in shining enamel colors of the famille verte, K'ang-hsi, went to Duveen Brothers for $4,900.

F. R. Welsh paid $650 for No. 78, a pair of oviform decorated vases, Ch'ien-lung, with a design of pomegranates and butterflies in brilliant enamel colors. These pieces were formerly in the Summer Palace, Pekin.

A unique oviform jar and cover, No. 81, decorated with the Ho-Ho and other birds, peony branches with many-colored blossoms, lotus flowers at the back and a beautiful border, altogether making a superb specimen, K'ang-hsi, went to Gorer for $3,400.

No. 82, a famille verte bottle-shaped vase, altar baskets of flowers in panels forming the decoration, the lip of the vase, shaped to represent a tulip, stippled with black on pale green and ornamented with flowering hawthorne branches, went to the same buyer for $1,400.

A gourd-shaped mille fleurs vase, No. 83, brought $2,100, and No. 85, a famille verte vase, 17½ inches tall, with pear-shaped body and fabulous animals and flowers, the decorations in the panels, went to Gorer for $1,900.

F. M. Mansley paid $825 for No. 88, a famille verte club-shaped vase, the decoration a scheme of mounted warriors in brilliant five-color enamels.

No. 89 went to Gorer for $3,900. It is a slender eighteen-inch vase, the decorations in heavy enamels consisting of altar furnishings, a bronze beaker of peacock feathers among them.

Frank Partridge paid $2,150 for No. 91, a pair of twenty-one-inch vases, famille verte, with covers, and decorated with four large panels showing court ladies in brilliant robes.

To Duveen Brothers went No. 92, for $200, a pear-shaped vase, hard paste, brilliant white glaze, the decoration showing the abode of the immortals in enamel colors of the famille verte. This was formerly the property of Li Hung Chang.

The $8,000 vase purchased by Partridge was of large "rouleau" shape, showing a brilliant court scene, nobles and ladies awaiting an audience with the Emperor, who is seen, in the upper part of the vase, in the interior of the palace and the Empress on a terrace. There is a landscape on another side of the vase, and Buddhistic disciples on the neck. The numerous headdresses of the figures, a feature of the decoration, are all in black enamel.

An oviform emerald green jar, No. 119, Ming period, with an emerald green glaze having a coarse crackle, and eight inches tall, brought the second highest price of the day, going to Duveen Brothers for $6,100. The same buyers paid $725 for No. 129, a superb apple green bottle with a network of dark lines under a translucent glaze of apple green.

To Gorer went another fine piece, a wonderful coral-red gallipot, of perfect shape and finish, No. 130, K'ang-hsi, seven inches high, for $1,000.

S. S. Laird, a Philadelphia collector, got a pair of powder blue vases, No. 131, graceful bottle shape, K'ang-hsi, decorated with fabulous animals in peachbloom tones, for $550.

An eight-inch sang-de-boeuf amphora with translucent glaze, No. 132, was another Gorer purchase, at $1,150.

To Partridge went a beautiful specimen from the collection of jades which were the last number, sold in the afternoon. It was No. 144, a flower vase, carved in the design of a lily, stem, and buds forming the base, Ch'ien-lung, all in white jade, and brought $760.

The most interesting although not the highest price in the library sale was an important holograph letter of the English poet Percy B. Shelley, seven pages quarto, dated Marlow, Dec. 11, 1817, and addressed to his publishers, protesting against the stoppage of his book "Laon and Cythna." This letter was sold by the Anderson Auction Company in 1905 for $75. It was knocked down last evening for $610, to Lathrop C. Harper.

The books obtained from the Robert Hoe library sale by General Ives again showed in most instances a marked decrease in price, but the other items, with only two or three exceptions, brought high prices.

Included in the rarities dispersed were the following:

Autographs and portraits of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt, inclusive, the whole contained in thick folio volume in binding by Bradstreets, George D. Smith	$840
First edition of John Milton's "Paradise Lost," with the fourth state of the title page, George D. Smith	205
"Les Oeuvres" of J. B. Poquelin de Moliere, Paris, 1682, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet; Hoe copy brought $530 at his sale. George D. Smith	245
First edition of John Florio's translation of the "Essays" of Michael de Montaigne, arms of Queen Elizabeth impressed on both sides of the work, small folio, London, 1603; the Hoe copy brought $605 at his sale. Clarence J. Dearden	700
"Le Temple de Gnide," Paris, 1772; in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet; the Hoe copy brought $740 at his sale. George D. Smith	400
"Les Provinciales" of Blaise Pascal, octavo, Cologne, 1637, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet; the Hoe copy brought $385 at his sale. Walter M. Hill	300
Rare original edition of Edgar Allan Poe's "Al Aaraaf," in the terra cotta boards, Baltimore, 1829; brought $1,300 at the French sale and $1,100 at the McKee sale. Walter M. Hill	835
First Elzevier edition of the Works of Francis Rabelais, Amsterdam, 1663; in binding by Chambolle-Duru; the Hoe copy brought $160 at his sale. Charles Scribner's Sons	200
"The Old Swimmin' Hole," first edition of James Whitcomb Riley's first book, 16mo., Indianapolis, 1883, with inscription and poem in his autograph; bought in 1908 by General Ives for only $33; Henry Malkan	165
First issue of the first edition of "Poems, J. B.," (John Ruskin,) of which only fifty copies were printed for private circulation; George D. Smith	200
"Paul et Virginie," by Bernardine de Saint-Pierre, first edition, Paris, 1789, extra illustrated and in binding by Chambolle-Duru. Walter M. Hill	170
A complete set of the first editions of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley novels, Edinburgh, 1814-1832. W. T. Wallace	560
First edition of P. B. Shelley's "Zastrozzi," his first book, written while he was at college. George D. Smith	270
First edition of Shelley's "St. Irvyne," 12mo., London, 1813, F. R. Arnold	190
First edition of Shelley's "Queen Mab," octavo, 1813. George D. Smith	320
The suppressed first edition of "Laon and Cythna," London, 1818. George D. Smith	270
Another copy, with a holograph letter of Shelley inserted. George D. Smith	490
First edition of Shelley's "Adonais," Pisa, 1821. George D. Smith	625
First edition of Shelley's "Epipsychidion," London, 1821. Walter M. Hill	500

The sale of art objects will be continued this afternoon, when old snuff boxes and bonbonnières, antique fans, pieces of ancient glass and pottery, Italian lustred majolica, and Japanese objects, including ivory carvings, swords, and sword guards, will be sold.

The final session of the library sale will be held this evening. Next week General Ives's collection of engravings and etchings will be dispersed.

SUED BY MORGAN ESTATE.

J. A. Ownbey Files Answer Declaring $92,000 Is Owed to Him.

DENVER, April 8.—Colonel J. A. Ownbey, who has been sued for an accounting by the executors of the estate of the late J. P. Morgan, has filed in the United States District Court an answer in which he makes a claim of $84,000 for services as manager of the Wootton Land and Fuel Company since Feb. 10, 1908, and for $8,000 which he says he loaned to the corporation.

The Morgan executors, in their suit, alleged that $200,000 of the funds of the company is either unaccounted for or listed under general heads, without specific designations. Colonel Ownbey denies all the charges in the complaint.

He says one item of $50,000, alleged to have been furnished him on behalf of the company, was a gift from the elder Morgan. Morgan, Sr., and Ownbey were personal friends and were partners in the development of the Wootton Company's property in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico.

NEW PLANS PROTECT RAILROAD WORKERS

Labor Officials Contradict Markham's Testimony Before Industrial Commission.

MAKES UNIONS INDEPENDENT

And Prevents Railroads from Playing One Against Another—Investigating R. T. Lincoln's Illness.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Testimony in contradiction or modification of evidence given before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations yesterday by Charles H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central, was given today by A. O. Wharton, President of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, James J. Mayer, ex-President of the Machinists' Local at Clinton, Ill., and J. J. McCreery of Paducah, Ky.

Much of the testimony dealt with Mr. Markham's expressed fear of the plan of the men to form federations of craftsmen by railroads instead of having the crafts belong to strictly craft unions.

"Under the old plan the railroads were able to play one union against another and the expense of seeking redress of grievances was too great to be borne by the weaker unions," said Mr. Wharton. "His fear that the railroad members of certain crafts would be dominated by members not employed by the railroads was unfounded. The system federation plan provides that the grievances of the railroad men shall be considered only by those men and not by members of the craft not employed by the railroad involved. For instance, a strike of machinists at an industrial plant would not affect members of the body belonging to the system federation."

"If there was a strike at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, would the men on a railroad using Baldwin engines strike, too, rather than repair such engines?" asked Commissioner R. H. Aishton.

"The point has never come up," replied Mr. Wharton, "but we have federations on fifty-two railroad systems and no refusal of that kind has ever been brought to our attention. I think the facts speak for themselveh."

"If the employers really want to do something for industrial peace and the public good they will foster the federation plan," said the witness earnestly.

Mr. McCreery, former shopman at Paducah, where he worked for the Illinois Central, and present Vice President of the Railway Employes' Department, contradicted Mr. Markham with reference to details preceding the strike of shopmen in 1911 and gave his version of the introduction of a form of the piecework system at Paducah.

"We worked by the hour," he said, "but presently we found that inspectors were checking the work done by each man. For the most part they had to take the men's word for it. The men couldn't find out what the piecework rate was, but at the monthly payday most of them were told that their piecework pay would give them $20 or $30 more than they earned by the hour.

"They were asked on which basis they preferred to be compensated. Those who declined the bonus presently discovered that their piecework rate no longer exceeded the hourly rates, but they were warned that their standard of productivity was falling below requirements. We objected to the piecework system because it crowded out men old in the service and made old men out of young men."

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, informed reporters that he was investigating the illness which was reported as preventing Robert T. Lincoln, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Company, from coming to Chicago to testify.

"I understand that he is well enough to play golf, and he may be well enough to testify. The commission has power to compel his attendance," said Mr. Walsh.

INDICT OSBORNE IDENTIFIER.

Grand Jury Expected to Return Other Bills This Afternoon.

Franklin D. Safford, the hotel clerk who identified James W. Osborne as the man who accompanied Miss Rae Tanzer to the Kensington Hotel, in Plainfield, N. J., on Oct. 18, was indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for perjury. He is in the Tombs under $12,000 bail, and was not brought to court yesterday to be arraigned.

Safford was produced at the examination of Miss Tanzer before Commissioner Houghton. He identified the lawyer as the missing Oliver Osborne, and in the indictment two specific statements of his are mentioned, first, that he said James W. Osborne was at Plainfield on Oct. 18, secondly, that Rae Tanzer was with him. District Attorney Marshall asserted at the hearing before Commissioner Houghton that Safford had been nudged by MacCullough, the private detective who brought him to court, and had thus been informed as to which man was Mr. Osborne.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will complete its investigation when it meets this afternoon and will return several more indictments.

Spelling Board Elects Officers.

The Simplified Spelling Board closed its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday night and elected these officers: President, Professor Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard; Secretary, Henry Holt; Treasurer, Gano Dunn; Executive Committee, Professor James W. Bright, Johns Hopkins; Dr. Melvil Dewey, Professor Brander Matthews, Columbia; Fred J. Miller, Professor Calvin Thomas, Columbia, and Dr. William Hayes Ward.

YALE MUSIC ON BROADWAY.

New Haven Amateurs Replace Claridge Orchestra for Three Hours.

Eight Yale men hit the tango trail Wednesday night late and for three hours compelled much of the dancing that took place at the Claridge. All were musicians, members of the Sheffield Society Orchestra, and they had come to New York for a party of their own.

The Yale musicians and some who are not musicians were here especially to entertain some friends in a Broadway musical attraction at supper, as Yale men used to do years ago. The visitors preserved their incognito until after midnight. Then they proved that they could make the crowd dance with more vim than the regular orchestra.

Emerson MacMillan "started things" by going over to the Hungarian leader and asking for his bow. The leader was perplexed, but he caught the eye of Manager Merry, who when he isn't in New York spends his time up in New Haven at the Taft, and with a sigh surrendered his bow. The moment they saw MacMillan with the fiddle in his hand, the other Yale musicians seized the piano, the drum and everything else that could make a noise, and for three hours, MacMillan led an orchestra composed of Corwin Wickersham, William Moore Decker, Jr.; John F. McCarthy, Harold O. Reif, James C. Lysle, Nelson M. Graves and Carroll W. Smith.

It took little applause to get the volunteer orchestra to oblige with an encore.

TO REGISTER BY MAIL.

State's Citizens in Washington Urge Change of Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The New York State Club of Washington is arranging to present to the Constitutional Convention at Albany a proposal that citizens of New York temporarily residing in the District of Columbia as employes of the Federal Government be permitted to register for elections by mail. William C. Connor, Chairman of the club, has taken up the matter with George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General, and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, who have promised to aid the proposal.

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20 Cents

MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION

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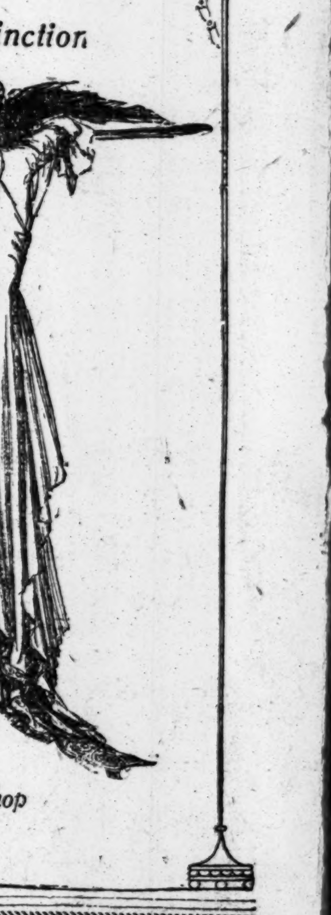

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The Corset of Distinction

The note of individuality in the fashions of today point to the period of elegance from which they were inspired; indicating that thought was paramount in selection, from the corset that makes the beauty of contour to the minutest detail of dress; and today the same careful thought must be expressed if the appearance of elegance is to be apparent.

Redfern

The corset that promotes the figure of distinction, will be found at any high class store, but a full collection of these (may we say it?) rare models, from Three to Twenty-Five Dollars, will be seen, and your individual model fitted, at

The Redfern Corset Shop
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The Boilers That Make Good—

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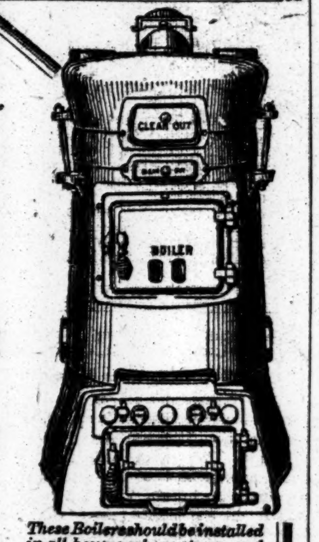

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They Please Everyone—are of latest modern construction—will save fuel—are easily managed—have quality and merit and will produce even heat throughout the residence, school or church, etc., with economical use of fuel.

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Record Album	.65
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Mahogany or oak

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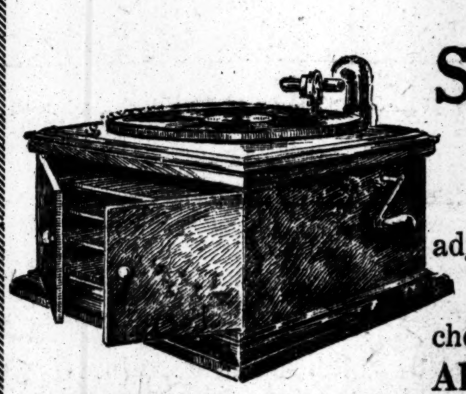

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Banjos .... $5.00 to $93.00
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April 12th to 17th

71st Regiment Armory

Under the Patronage of
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Wife of the
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DENIES THE CANAL DOUBLES THE FLEET

George von L. Meyer, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Characterizes This Belief as an Absurdity.

LESSENS OUR ISOLATION

Waterway Brings Foreign Shipping Closer to Our Doors, He Says—Need of Battle-Cruisers.

George von L. Meyer, ex-Secretary of the Navy, in an article which will appear in The Scientific American tomorrow will denounce as an absurdity the contention that the completion of the Panama Canal doubles the United States fleet. Furthermore, he deplores the failure of the Government to build battle cruisers, and says the time has not come when the submarine can decide a war. The ultimate strength of a fleet, he adds, is the battleship of the first line.

"On our part," Mr. Meyer says, "we are not even following a program of new construction intended to replace those vessels which have been, or soon will be, condemned because unfit for service on account of age. A feeble attempt has been made to convince the public that the Panama Canal doubles the fleet, but this is an absurdity. It has also been said that by the time the present war is concluded the United States Navy will be the first, the losses of the belligerents relegating them to lower rank in tonnage. Yet experts of the Navy Department refuse to consider this decrease by attrition as indicating a relative increase for the United States, because what counts is not the number of ships lost, but the number of those being added to the outstanding fleets.

"Personally, I am not committed to a great navy. I am, however, in favor of a strong fleet with all necessary auxiliaries. The situation in the United States today, when even neutral American shipping is in danger, should warn us that preparedness is a wise thing, and that we can never hope to expand our foreign commerce without an adequate navy to protect it.

Strong Enough to Prevent War.

"The naval policy of the United States," he continued, "should be to possess a fleet powerful enough to prevent or answer any challenge to the country's well-established national policies. It is obvious that the absolute strength necessary to accomplish this is a question that depends upon the national policies of possible challengers and the force that they can bring agains us. This force is relative and varies with their naval policies and building programs. Briefly, our fleet should be the equal or superior to that of any possible enemy, and in order to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion on this debatable point we must base our calculations upon the careful estimates and forecasts of the General Board as to what would be the naval development of those foreign countries with which conflict might be probable."

The navy, says Mr. Meyer, is the "arm and measure of strength" of American foreign policy and diplomacy. A deficient navy, he adds, will weaken both this policy and this diplomacy. The war in Europe, he contends, has shown that commercially, financially, and industrially the United States is not isolated from Europe, "to say nothing of the rest of the world," while the Panama Canal lessens this isolation because of the fact that it brings so much foreign shipping almost to the door of the United States.

Of the failure of the Government to follow the advice of the General Board of the navy, which years ago recommended a building program that if followed would have given us a battleship fleet of forty-eight vessels by 1920, the former Secretary of the Navy says:

"The American procedure has been to reduce and disregard to a great extent the recommendations of the General Board and those of the Navy Department when in sympathy with the General Board and thus fail to meet the needs and requirements of the navy. It will be impossible for the board's plans to be realized by 1920, because the estimates and recommendations for 1916 have already been submitted, and judging by present indications the United States will gain little in the next four years.

Canal Only an Aid.

"Nor can it be for a moment conceded that the Panama Canal will double the fleet, as it has often been stated. The canal will increase the efficiency of the fleet somewhat because it will reduce the time necessary to move a given number of ships from one coast to another, but this rapidity of movement is not the equivalent of a numerical increase of units. The actual advantage of the canal and its value to our navy is something that can be deduced only in theory, for it involves problems of strategy and warfare with which this article has nothing to do.

"The lowest estimate which the United States Government should consider in the way of a naval program is, in my opinion, three battleships, twelve destroyers with their tenders and the full quota of auxiliaries. If we build two battleships a year we shall remain, according to the figures available, in the fourth place, provided France does not lose any ships in the course of the present war, but we must bear in mind that the great powers, especially England and France, are maintaining strict secrecy as to their naval increases.

"This country should also begin to build battle-cruisers, equal if not superior to those of foreign navies. The inclusion of such vessels in this country's building program is most desirable, but it should be authorized in addition to the battleships needed to maintain our present battleship strength. Having an adequate number of battleships of the first class is the most economical program in the end. It may be pertinent to remark that if we had had four more battleships like the Oregon—an expenditure of about $25,000,000—there would probably have been no war with Spain and we would have saved over $500,000,000 and the lives and property that were lost.

Need of Seaplanes.

"The following are the proportions of the various units needed for a complete fighting fleet: to eight battleships there should be thirty-two destroyers, sixteen submarines, one ammunition ship, two destroyer tenders, four fuel ships, one hospital ship, one repair ship, two submarine tenders, one supply ship, and one transport. No definite number of hydroplanes has been agreed to, but the board has recommended at various times that no limitation be placed on the number of airplanes to be built each year until the sufficient number for the existing fleet has been reached.

"It is very true that ship for ship and man for man our navy is the equal to any other navy in the world. But it is none the less true that we are not discussing the relative merits of naval units or of individuals that constitute the personnel of the world's navies. We are discussing the navy, which means the total number of available battlecraft and personnel, and, inferentially, all that goes to make up the naval establishment of a great power.

"The United States has no battle-cruisers. To neglect them further would mean a deliberate weakening of our naval strength, because such vessels have a military value not possible to obtain from other types or combinations of types. The policy of four destroyers for each battleship was advocated by the board in 1907, and consistently adhered to since then. The ratio is considered essential to a proper balance of the fleet, while tenders in the proportions of 1 to 16 destroyers have become indispensable fleet auxiliaries. The United States has now only one makeshift vessel for ammunition-carrying purposes, and therefore the construction of standard ammunition vessels cannot be delayed with safety, and five of them are required. We possess an insufficient number of gunboats to perform effectively the service required for the protection of American interests in Central American and West Indian waters, as well as in the Far East. The present war has demonstrated beyond all doubts that the gunboat is invaluable for coast work, and the British have effectively used these ships along the Belgian coast. Additional seagoing tugs would be invaluable, and they should be furnished on the basis of one tug to every four battleships.

"Inasmuch as there is no limit to the number of submarines that may be built in any one year, it is to be hoped that our shortage of thirty will be remedied in due time. The submarine is a most effective defensive weapon, and Germany has used it with remarkable success as a weapon of offense. In this line it offers great possibilities for development. But submarines will not, at the present time, decide any naval war. The ultimate test of strength is the total number of battleships of the first line. Today, in number of submarines, the United States Navy stands third."

$75 A WEEK FOR MRS. TATUM

Court Refuses Plea for $1,000 a Month Temporary Alimony.

Mrs. Mary J. Tatum, who is suing her husband, John C. Tatum, a cotton broker, for a separation, received an award yesterday of $75 a week alimony and $600 counsel fee from Supreme Court Justice Blackmar in Brooklyn, pending the trial of the action. On Tuesday, through her counsel, Max D. Steuer, she asked for $1,000 a month alimony and $5,000 counsel fee.

"In the case of temporary alimony," said Justice Blackmar, "such sum only should be granted as will reasonably provide for the plaintiff pending the trial, and, although after she has sustained her cause of action it may be proper for the court to make a provision which will support her in luxury, yet in the case of temporary alimony this rule does not apply. It is not the rule that the plaintiff in such a case should be supported in the same state in which she was voluntarily maintained by her husband."

ENTRIES IN FLYING RACES.

Aero Club Reports Applications for National Competition.

The Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America announced yesterday that applications to enter the National Aeroplane Competition had been received from Lawrence B. Sperry, son of the inventor of the gyroscopic stabilizer; John D. Cooper of the Cooper Aircraft Company of Bridgeport, Conn.; Harold Kantner, Albert S. Heinrich, the Gallaudet Company of Norwich, Conn.; the Glenn L. Martin Company of Los Angeles, Cal., and Anthony and Roger Jannus of Baltimore.

The competition will include transcontinental flights over three routes and various shorter flights, and will take place between July 4 and Aug. 12.

City College Alumni to Dine.

The annual dinner of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York will be held at the Hotel Savoy on April 10 at 7 o'clock. Among the guests will be Dr. Sidney Edward Mezes, the new President of the college; Borough President McAneny, Major Charles E. Lydecker, and Professor Stephen P. Duggan. Justice Samuel Greenbaum will preside.

RIORDAN A CLOWN, SAYS M. E. BURKE

Interborough Counsel Tells of the Coroner's "Glassy Eye and Smirky Look."

ASHAMED HE WAS A LAWYER

He Wrote "Cause of Accident" to Save "This Mediocre Doctor" from Being "Misguided."

Martin E. Burke of counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, pressing the investigation of the conduct of Coroner Patrick D. Riordan at the inquest following the fatal Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad accident on Dec. 9 last, testified yesterday before Special Commissioner Lloyd P. Stryker at the City Hall that he never hoped the Coroner would use for his charge to the jury a document entitled "Cause of Accident," which had been sent to the Coroner on behalf of the Interborough. In this document the blame for the accident was placed on the trainmen of the local that ran into the rear of another train at Eighth Avenue and 116th Street.

Mr. Burke said he prepared the paper and submitted it to the Coroner because he believed Coroner Riordan had come under the influence of Herbert R. Limburg. He further asserted that Mr. Limburg was retained in an advisory capacity by the Coroner through representatives of a morning newspaper that had attacked the directorate of the Interborough.

"That was my conviction then, and I am more thoroughly convinced of it now," said Mr. Burke. "It was only to see that he wasn't misguided by Limburg that I submitted the statement to the Coroner."

"Did you intend that he should use that statement as his charge to the jury?" asked Henry A. Wise, counsel for the Coroner.

"Not at all," answered the witness.

Mr. Wise then read parts of the document, written in the first person, including a paragraph beginning, "This investigation is for the purpose of ascertaining why the local train ran into the rear of another train on Dec. 9." He asked the counsel for the Interborough why the paper was prepared in that way.

"That was merely my statement to get into the Coroner's mind clearly what he was holding the inquest for."

Subsequently the witness challenged Mr. Wise to point out anything in the statement that was not supported by the testimony at the inquest as shown by the record.

"I don't care to go through all that record," laughed Mr. Wise, "unless you pay me for legal services."

"I'd like to know who's paying you for your services now," quickly responded the witness.

"Perhaps I'll tell you," said Mr. Wise, assuming an air of indifference.

"Well, I'd like you to get up here on the stand and tell us," suggested Mr. Burke.

"I haven't been paid anything," said counsel for the Coroner.

"Yes, but you will be after this inquiry," retorted the witness.

When the examination of Mr. Burke went into the instruction of employes and the use of signals, the witness testified that experts had said the installation of automatic signals would slow down the elevated services 25 per cent.

Here James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, interposed, saying that several years ago, when the Public Service Commission ordered the Interborough to speed up, the corporation advised the Public Service Commission it would have to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers if that were done.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Burke described the Coroner at the inquest as acting "more like a clown than a judicial officer." Mr. Burke said Coroner Riordan made "grimaces" by "lifting his eyebrows and drawing in his lips," and that he had a "glassy eye, and a smirky look." This was the more painful because relatives of the victims of the elevated accident were in the court room.

"For once in my life I was sorry I was a lawyer," said Mr. Burke, who described with many gestures and much feeling the "posing" of the Coroner whom he called "this mediocre doctor." He did not believe any quasi-judicial officer in this country could have delivered such a charge as Riordan delivered.

Lee M. Hutchins, of the staff of Mr. Quackenbush, at the morning session described the manner of the Coroner at the inquest much as Mr. Burke portrayed it. He said the Coroner posed for photographers so often that the camera men would not insert plates in their cameras and so fooled the Coroner.

Ex-Judge Edward Hatch, who conducted the examination for the Interborough, announced that Mr. Burke was the last witness and said he rested his case, but asked leave to submit a tabulation and clippings of newspaper articles that had appeared since the investigation.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Wise said he probably would be ready to shorten the inquiry rather than lengthen it. In an aside he said he saw no reason why he should examine any witnesses.

COLLEGE JOURNALISTS HERE

Eastern Delegates Will Hold Convention at Columbia Today.

College journalists in the Eastern States will meet in their annual convention at Columbia University today, where they will be the guests of Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia School of Journalism, at a luncheon in University Hall. After the luncheon the journalists will be shown through Columbia's journalism plant before meeting in their first business session.

Each of the college editors will sum up in a three-minute talk the results of his individual paper in the year just closing and the business managers of the papers will also have a meeting at which they will discuss their problems. The dinner of the association will be held at the Hotel Imperial tonight, at which Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Professor F. S. Matthews of the School of Journalism, and R. E. McAlarney, city editor of The Tribune, will speak. William L. Kleitz, editor of The Cornell Daily Sun, will be the toastmaster.

TO APPRAISE MORGAN ART.

Experts Named to Fix Values for Purposes of State Tax.

Deputy Controller William Boardman made the following appointments of experts yesterday to appraise the art objects and paintings in the collections of the late J. P. Morgan:

Rowland Knoedler, the pictures; Emile Baumgarten, tapestries, furniture, rugs, clocks, and silver at the Metropolitan Museum, and Thomas E. Kirby, the books, manuscripts, engravings, prints, drawings, and coins in the Morgan library. Mr. Kirby will be assisted by Charles G Balmanno, President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.

The appointments meet with the approval of the executors of Mr. Morgan's estate. Mr. Boardman said:

"It has been the earnest desire of both the Controller and Mr. Morgan's executors to obtain the services of the men most eminently qualified as experts in these various matters, and they are especially pleased that the above-named gentlemen have consented to act."

DR. CALLISON SENT TO JAIL.

Refuses to Pay Alimony and Is Ready to Serve Three Months.

Dr. James G. Callison of St. Luke's Hospital staff, who was sued by his wife, Laura, for a separation and ordered by Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court to pay her $15 a week pending the trial of the case, was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail yesterday afternoon because of his failure to obey the order. Dr. Callison heard that an order of arrest had been issued against him, and surrendered himself at the Sheriff's office, with a suitcase and an overcoat, ready for his stay in jail.

He made no explanation of his failure to pay his wife the alimony, but he seemed to be prepared to remain in jail for the three months provided by law. After that period he will be free of the debt to his wife, which now amounts to $130. In her complaint Mrs. Callison said that her husband ill-treated her and that once they were compelled to leave a Florida hotel, where he was earning $100 a day as the resident physician.

WOODS POLICE HEAD A YEAR.

Men Send Roses and Congratulations to Commissioner.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods celebrated yesterday the completion of his first year in the Police Department. A committee made up of Inspectors Faurot, Cray, and Cahalane called on the Commissioner, and after congratulating him, presented him with a large jardniere of American Beauty roses from the men of the department. With the flowers was a note which read:

"From all ranks in the Police Department. We present this as a token of esteem and respect on the completion of your first year as Police Commissioner."

Inspector Cahalane made a short speech and Commissioner Woods replied, saying he was happy to be the recipient of the good wishes of the men.

WIDOW'S DEMAND IS $100,000 A YEAR

Mrs. Barclay in Suit Declares That Is Her Share of Soap Concern's Profits.

ACCUSES BROTHER-IN-LAW

Says Business Husband's Father Founded Has Been Reorganized Without Her.

A suit to insure the payment to her of an annual income aggregating $100,000 a year has been started in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Clara S. Barclay. The defendant is her brother-in-law, Reginald C. Barclay.

Mrs. Barclay says that her husband, William O. Barclay, died in 1907, and that, in accordance with an agreement he had with Reginald, she received 27½ per cent. of the net income of the business of Barclay & Co., which the brothers controlled since the death of their father, on Aug. 1, 1900. The concern manufactures and exports toilet soaps and perfumes and operates a string of stores in South America.

According to Mrs. Barclay, the agreement between the brothers also provided that she should receive one-third of the net income of the business on the retirement of Alexander Barry, another member of the firm.

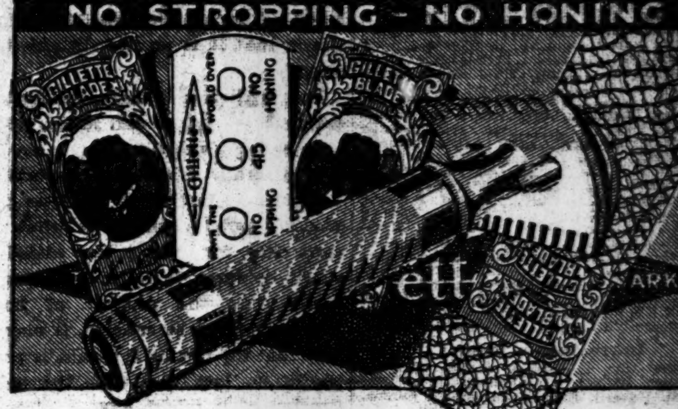
The plaintiff says that her husband died on Oct. 17, 1901, and that the defendant fulfilled the agreement until Dec. 31, 1914, when he refused to pay her the one-third interest due her, Mr. Barry having severed his relations with the firm in 1913.

Later she discovered, she says, that the business of Barclay & Co. had been reorganized into a Delaware corporation; that it was capitalized for $3,000,000, and that her brother-in-law held all of the stock except $500. During the six years she received her share of the business, from 1908 to 1913, inclusive, she got a total of $468,048, the smallest amount being paid to her in 1908, when she received $53,244, and the largest in 1913, after the interest of Mr. Barry ceased, which amounted to $111,983.

The defendant in his answer admits that he controls the policy of Barclay & Co., because he knows certain secrets and valuable formulae necessary to the welfare of the company. He says that the plaintiff is not entitled to any part of the proceeds of the company and that the agreement between him and his brother was of an optional character and that he had the power of exercising it or not, as he pleased.

The plaintiff asks the court to order the defendant to render an accounting of the business. She lived until recently at the Plaza Hotel, when she moved to Atlantic City. The defendant lives in this city.

GILLETTE WEEK
in NEW YORK CITY



Your
Friends Were Right

THERE isn't a worth-while man in this town but some good friend has urged him to use a Gillette Safety Razor.

The Gillette idea! You've heard it buzzing on your wire a hundred times.

This is Gillette Week.

Join the Order of "No Stropping, No Honing"—the biggest men in this thinking, acting age are Gillette users.

Don't let the week get by you.

Now, today, get that Gillette—and pass along the good word—

"I've got mine. Have you got yours?"

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE
"NIMROD ROOM"
HOTEL ASTOR

THE modern Nimrod who hunts for the *best* in coffees is as sure of bagging his *game* as the mighty Nimrod of old if his *aim* be

HOTEL ASTOR GUESTS' COFFEE

The only coffee served in the noted Nimrod Room of the Hotel Astor, as well as in the other restaurants of that famous hostelry—

And Hotel Astor Coffee, mellow in richness and exquisite in bouquet and flavor, is the *only* coffee served by wise Dianas who are ever on the hunt for things *sure* to please the Nimrods of their families.

Sold in sealed tins only. Bean or steel cut, chaff removed. Thirty-five cents per pound.

If you would "try before you buy," send us a two-cent stamp, and your grocer's name for our "get acquainted" tin, enough for five cups of good coffee.

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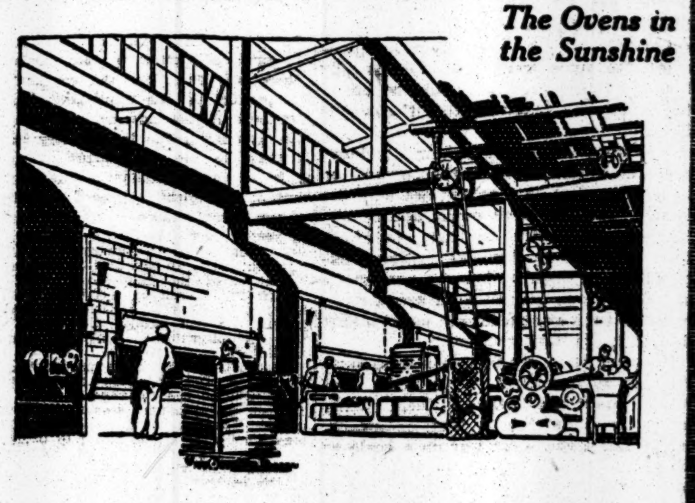
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.............Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.............15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.............2 Rector Street
Harlem.............263 West 125th Street
Bronx..........149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.............538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
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Chicago.............1,202 Tribune Building
St. Louis........409 Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit.............826 Ford Building
London........Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
Paris.............32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915.

BORROWERS AND LENDERS.

The firm which is floating the $50,000,000 loan to France and the $100,000,000 loan to the New York Central Railway says that the railway must pay high for its money because foreign Governments are borrowing here at 7 and 8 per cent. Railways as borrowers have to meet that competition. Much to the same effect was said during the arguments for the advance of railway rates, and was then thought theoretical and inapplicable to our conditions. Happily, the Interstate Commerce Commission was convinced by that, among other things, and it is time now to apply the practical proof of the argument to those who still are resisting its application. There is another rate question pending. There is another wage arbitration approaching decision, and still others in preparation. Most particularly there are many railway obligations maturing which must be met out of this money market, although they fall due abroad. In the next five years the railways have over a billion of dollars of short-time loans to meet. Less than $100,000,000 of them became due in the latter half of 1914, but during 1915 over a half billion must be met, and much of it is owned in the countries which are borrowing here at rates which the railways must meet.

The country has come to see that this is not solely a railway question. There cannot be general prosperity without prosperity for the railways, and they are hard pressed in the same manner as foreign borrowers of the highest credit. It follows that whoever is in any way responsible for the railways must give attention to this phase of the railways' difficulties. The Government should pay what is right for carrying the mails. The arbitrators who think that the railways should pay higher wages must give consideration to the difficulty of the railways in doing so. Those who have power over rates should consider the action taken in the wages case, although the two things are customarily thought of as unrelated. The States which are considering full crew and long train laws and confiscatory passenger fares are on notice that national and State affairs are so inextricably associated that the States should think of the national aspect of their action, as well as the nation of the States' interest.

This is not a Summer shower which will blow over, and the considerations which apply most strongly to the railways have a bearing on all private affairs. Whoever wants money must bid for it against the foreign borrowers of billions. Not within a generation has there been such a harvest for savers and investors as now. Many fortunes date back to the 6 and 7 per cent. loans of our civil war, and many will be laid in the wise choice of the nations to lend to now. The current reward for economy is now double what it was a few years ago, when some of the wisest thought the money market was permanently on a 3 per cent. rate.

THE WOMEN'S WORK BILL.

No one would approve a bill to compel women and children to work seventy-two hours a week. The case is somewhat different with a bill allowing them to be employed the same hours. The current cartoons represent the canners as slave drivers, forcing their employes into their factories. The force which drives men, women, and children to work is not a whip in the hands of a slave driver. The need of food will not be increased or reduced by legislation, and the limitation of the privilege of working for a living may conceivably be a doubtful benefaction.

The law which it is now sought to amend, for example, was so strict that public opinion would not enforce it. Forty cases out of forty-two were dismissed, and there were but two convictions with a penalty of $20. If overworking of employés is an offense, a fine of $20 is derisory, for it could be paid from profits, and would amount only to a license to break the law. On this head Labor Commissioner Lynch ought to be a good witness. His annual report says that the canners rely upon public sentiment to defend them against prosecutions and that magistrates and juries sustain them in this position. A record like this under a law shows that it is no law, in any true sense.

The suggestion is that a milder law, enforced by judges and juries, might be a better protection than a severer law generally allowed to be broken. A protective law up to the most progressive public opinion is what the case calls for; not a law ahead of public opinion. Without assuming to decide just the number of hours which ought to be enacted, it may be said that the law as it stands is practically no law, and that the modification of it might have a stronger sanction. How is it that the overworked are not more in evidence? The opposition to the effort to get an enforceable law is by organizations and professional friends of the workers. Their sentiments may be admirable, and yet not be suitable for enactment as law. In this case the law has so overshot the mark that it is necessary to retrace some steps, or to allow the law to be broken or forgotten, like many others.

APPOMATTOX.

Fifty years ago today, with the surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, of General Lee to General Grant, the hearts of a great people were cheered by the promise of peace after a struggle of four years. "The Republic," as Henry J. Raymond wrote in an editorial article printed in The New York Times April 11, 1865, "rested again, and upon foundations as eternal as the hills." Few of us can recall the feelings of the people of the North on that day, after a victory that had been postponed for so many weary months, which are so vividly expressed in the article which is reprinted on this page today.

In the South, too, the prospect of peace after the unequal struggle was welcome. It is all in the dim past now. There is no North, there is no South. We do not recall Appomattox as a triumph of arms, but as the beginning of the complete restoration of that union which shall never again be severed.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Police Commissioner Woods, in the first year of his service to the citizens of New York in an office which is traditionally difficult to fill, and is too generally considered thankless, has managed to create the impression that he is the actual head of his department and that his responsibility for the work of the force is more than nominal. To do this within the short space of twelve months is an achievement worthy of strong commendation. The police of this city know that Mr. Woods is their real head, that they must look to him for approval, and that he will not hesitate to rebuke heedlessness or disobedience on their part. The record of the Police Department for the year is creditable; it will doubtless be better if the Commissioner continues as well as he has begun.

He has performed his onerous duties with self-control, prudence, and determination. He has shown the possession of common sense; while he is alive to the need of progress and retains an open mind for new methods, he is pre-eminently practical. We do not want either a theorist or an idealist at the head of the police in this enormous city, and, in spite of some unfavorable judgments to which Mr. Woods has been subjected, as all his predecessors have been, we are confident that the people of New York have generally come to believe that he is the right man in the right place.

THE CHANGE IN GERMANY.

The changed attitude of the people of Germany toward the war has been apparent for some time, but it has not hitherto been publicly revealed so strikingly as by Paul Michaelis, in his weekly review, published in the Berlin Tageblatt, which was summarized in The Times cable dispatches a few days ago. In August they all thought that their armies would be in Paris before September. When the first check came they were sure that von Kluck's retreat was purely strategical, that triumph was simply postponed for good military reasons known to the Kaiser and his commanders. Confidence has at last been shaken. "We "have become more modest," says Michaelis, "and it becomes clear to us "that, even with the greatest self-"sacrifice, it will only be with diffi-"culty that we shall be able to con-"quer the opposition of the world of "enemies." There is no importance in the fact that one man, a keen observer of events, feels that the German task is hard and increasing in difficulty, that "the world between today "and tomorrow" cannot "be healed "by the German spirit," but the publication of his opinion in a widely read newspaper is most significant. It indicates a realization by the authorities who have controlled the censorship, not that the people need to be told that German victory is not yet in sight, but that they know it is not, that their hopes have been dashed, that they are beginning to ask questions, to express amazement, even to doubt tremblingly if the ultimate victory of their cause is, after all, inevitable. The publication of the frank utterance of Mr. Michaelis can mean nothing less. His aim is not to inform his readers but at once to console and encourage them. The war, he declares, will have to be carried on "for the self-preservation of the German Empire," and in saying that inevitably he raises the question whether the preservation of the empire could not be made surer by an early peace.

That the German people are becoming restive there is no further room for doubt. The signs are sufficiently distinguishable. Absolute confidence and self-sufficiency have given way to doubt and apprehension expressed in hysterical abuse of England, or in a determination to face the worst bravely and fight down discouragement, in the belief that German zeal and discipline must prevail. As yet the outer world hears no sound of articulate remonstrance against the awful tyranny of militarism, no protest against the terrible loss that has already been sustained. The loyalty of the empire is yet unquestionable, but it is no longer a blind loyalty, the leaders cannot deceive the people now, they know that their resources are diminishing, that millions of men in their prime have been killed or disabled, that their nation is battling at great odds for the advancement of certain ideals which assuredly do not seem glorious or worth such sacrifice when viewed in the clear light of reason. With that knowledge and the feeling it engenders growing within the empire, the many prophecies of an early termination of the war seem to gain in value.

HOPKINSON SMITH.

The versatility of Hopkinson Smith is inevitably dwelt upon in the obituary notices. Probably many experts with the pencil and brush have been equally gifted in other ways since many-sided Leonardo's day. Hopkinson Smith was not the only artist of distinction in his own era, who, having the gift of clear and poetic vision, could use words as well as colors with artistic effect. His most remarkable gift was his wonderful and incessant energy. He had also the rather uncommon gift of patience. He did not "dash off" his pictures or his stories, any more than he hurried his work on the sea walls and lighthouses he built in his vocation as engineer. With an unusual faculty for hard work he combined an eye for the picturesque and a strong and abiding interest in his fellow-men.

If as a writer he had produced only that collection of sketches relating to the moods, sentiments, and activities of Colonel Carter of Cartersville he would have been remembered among our men of letters. Few of the younger American writers have accomplished anything as worthy. Yet that was only one of many books of Hopkinson Smith, and not the most popular. As an artist with pen and brush he portrayed with uncommon charm and fidelity the people, landscape, and architecture of a large part of the civilized world. He was always a good talker, and his after-dinner speeches were as inspiriting as his lectures. He retained his youth, in mind and body, and was so spry in his later days and so much a man of the hour that many persons will be surprised to learn that he had lived seventy-seven years. Posterity must decide whether Race Rock Lighthouse, the narrative of Colonel Carter, or some one of his many admirable and strikingly individual pictures was his best work. In the view of his contemporaries all that he did was so well done that no choice of a best was possible.

AS IN A DREAM.

Almost every day the war news brings forth something strange, fantastic, or absolutely without precedent. Frequently one is obliged to stop, or stops without knowing why, and begins to grope for a sense of reality, a feeling of proportion, or a recollection of something against which to scale what is taking place. And then comes the thought: "It can't be "real. None of this is taking place "at all. It is a horrible dream. The "most preposterous things happen in "so inevitable a manner, and that is "the way they happen in dreams." Every one must have had that thought.

Nothing could be more dreamlike, indeed, than the way things that should not reasonably happen do happen, and are then taken for granted. Nobody is in the least obliged to account for them or to explain that the reasons that made them utterly impossible either were removed or never existed. Thus, one week the fall of Constantinople is imminent. The allied fleet is blowing the Turk out of the Dardanelles. The population is in a frightful panic. The Sultan of Turkey, who is the Sultan of Sultans, flees in terror and the Turkish capital is transferred to an unpronounceable place in Asia Minor. That is the last of the "unspeakable" Turk in Europe, a thing devoutly prayed for these last half thousand years. Some other things happen in between, and then one morning there is a big news story on the front page, dated "Constanti-"nople, (via The Hague and London,) "April 7," and it is an interview with the same Sultan of Sultans, Mohammed V., in the private room of his palace, at the top of a crystal stairway. The Sultan of Turkey was never interviewed by newspaper correspondents before. But he likes it. He interviews the correspondents, in turn, and lays his hand upon the shoulder of one, to whom he explains the difference between Kismet, meaning destiny, and Koder, meaning fatalism. He does more than that. He gives them a wonderful saying, that "luck is infatuated with efficiency."

If you are not yet aware that you are dreaming, you have only to remember that the Mohammedans last November declared a holy war. It would mean, if really a holy war, that every Turk was obliged to kill a Christian on sight, and yet here are The Associated Press correspondent and others chatting amiably with the Sultan of Turkey and wondering only if they can get their stuff through for publication in the European and American papers of the next morning. They did. It is well they were several together. One alone might have felt as the hero of a Kipling tale felt toward a real sea serpent. It was of no use to write the story. Nobody would believe it. To read that the Sultan fell into the banality of saying, "I regret "having to say that I place no faith "in what part of the press alleges "nowadays"; that he denied the rumors of Emperor William being ill, and that he thought the fortifications of the Dardanelles would hold out—well, after that one would not be greatly surprised to see some morning in The New York Times a letter to the editor from the Sultan of Turkey beginning: "I have read with much interest Dr. Dernburg's reply," &c. Even that may yet happen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Decided Right at Last.

As Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is a regularly commissioned naval officer, and as the inner workings of no man's mind are known by more than fallible deduction to any other, the excuse or reason he gives for delaying so long the announcement of his decision to intern cannot with either safety or courtesy be questioned. The possibilities of human hope, as of human credulity, are infinite, and therefore, as it cannot be disproved, it might as well be admitted, that perhaps the Commander sincerely thought a big German warship might come along before his time was up and, by engaging the hostile fleet off the Capes, give him a chance to gain the high seas again.

To believe this is not easy, and many probably will refuse to make the required effort, but even they might as well keep their opinion to themselves. In the very nature of things its accuracy is undemonstrable, and they cannot be sure, if they express it, of not having done cruel injustice to a man of courage. There will still remain an opportunity to voice satisfaction over one feature of an episode otherwise unsatisfactory to all except the most thoroughgoing of pro-Germans. No exaggerated sense of patriotic devotion, no deluded belief in the heroism of useless death, caused Commander Thierichens to take his ship and his crew out where both in all probability would have been shot to pieces by vessels lying beyond range of his own light guns.

That would have been a slaughter, not a fight, with no slightest advantage to Germany, and while the Commander and his men are now as much lost to her, for military purposes, as if they were all dead, there remains other service which they can render, being alive. For instance, they can exemplify and advertise the fact that this country leans backward in its determination to be strictly and fairly neutral, as between Germany and the Allies, for certainly the treatment of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News was kind to the point of stretching international law in her favor. In it there was no trace of animosity because without warrant she sank one of our ships, and it involved the serious inconveniencing of many ships against whose owners and commanders we have no grievance whatever.

Sales of Arms by Neutrals.

One of our readers and correspondents, in a letter too long to print, attempts to overthrow the contention, recently made in this column, that for neutrals to refuse to sell arms and munitions to belligerents would compel every nation to keep constantly on hand an immense stock of both. For one thing, writes this critic, total expenditures and non-productive investments of capital are the same, whether one or the other policy be adopted. He forgets, apparently, that by the present arrangement the investments are for periods far less long than they would be under the other, and that therefore the loss is less.

His more important argument, however, is contained in the assertion, or admission, that he "cannot see why the knowledge that arms could not be obtained from neutral nations would not tend as much to decrease military expenditure in such nations as now make and store large quantities of arms, as to increase such expenditure in nations that do not follow that practice."

It is, indeed, probable that a consciously aggressive nation, if it knew that others could not replenish their scanty stores from outside in case of attack, would not prepare for war on a scale as large as it does now. But the decrease of manufacture would not happen unless the number of aggressive nations at least equaled those assuming that peace, not war, was the promise of the future. That, as a matter of fact, is far from being the case in these days, and it will be less and less the case as time goes on.

At the end of last July there seems to have been only one nation in Europe that was ready for war and could draw from its arsenals the materials required for a long and vigorous campaign. All the rest were so ill provided as to be, or soon to become, almost helpless—certainly in grave danger of defeat and ruin—if precluded from buying arms and munitions from countries as ill supplied at the moment as themselves, but able to manufacture both at short notice and in great quantities.

The privilege of getting war supplies from neutrals does make it less dangerous for the great majority of nations to keep their military equipment low, and though there are always those in all of them to declare that the danger is still great, yet these warnings go unheeded throughout most of the world.

Compromise with the Demon.

Again the unexpected, following what, in spite of the proverb, is its habit, has not happened. England, where many people obviously drink too much, and where many more indulge to an extent that surprises an abstemious folk like the inhabitants of the United States, has seemingly decided that even in a great war out-and-out prohibition is not necessary to national safety and success.

Partial prohibition—the suppression of trade in the heavier and more expensive alcoholics—is still under more or less serious consideration, but more and not less serious consideration is apparently given to the financial difficulties and the disturbance of established habits that would follow even that much of prohibition.

From present indications, it seems likely that what in England started out with the promise of being absolute prohibition will end as voluntary abstinence till the war is over by a good many whose positions are high, and therefore exemplary, while in other social strata imitation will be accelerated by a slight tightening of restrictions already imposed.

This will be a cruel disappointment to prohibitionists everywhere, for a few days ago everything seemed, as the vernacular hath it, to be coming their way, but at least there has been such recognition as never before that drink is incompatible with highest efficiency of all sorts, and in that they have won a great battle.

ART NOTES.

Painters Exhibit at the MacDowell Club—Sculpture on View.

Up at the MacDowell Club you find a group of the kind of painters the club is supposed to especially invite; the youngish people, that is, who have not fully developed their philosophy of art and who desire to see their work on the wall to find out what the matter with it is. Formerly these painters would have been art students fresh from the master's guidance, now they are an older group who are reforming rather than forming, who are throwing aside their old fashioned ideas and adopting the somewhat nondescript mental raiment suited to between seasons when, no matter what you wear, you catch cold.

There is Hilda Ward. Her skill is quite established. We feel that if she knew precisely what she wished to say she could say it. But she ejaculates and just what her ejaculations mean is difficult to determine. Her portrait of a man who leans back into the picture and wears green hair and a green mustache has sharpness of characterization and amusing color, but it seems to be trying to speak of design and it leaves the sentence unfinished on an insignificant word. Amy Londoner makes a good deal of a very loose and liberal brush stroke. So did Hals. But the Dutchman's stroke described form and Miss Londoner's mixes form up. Aline Bernstein has an eye to character and so has Florence Louise Walton, but they both are in the stage of mistaking evasion for synthesis. Emily Goldberg is more definite and her color often is well thought out. The other exhibitors are Lucy Bayard, Kathleen Houlihan, Edith Reynolds and Harriet W. Titlow.

Sculpture.

Down at the National Arts Club is an exhibition of sculpture that shows how much more slowly sculpture changes fashion than painting. Almost nothing in the exhibition tells us of that stirring of modernity which has driven gaunt young men in Paris to working themselves half dead over problems new to them if not to the ancients. All the problems attempted by the sculptors exhibiting at the National Arts Club have been solved, and in consequence the visitor is not particularly excited, but there is enough to give pleasure. For one thing there is humor which in itself is rather new in modern sculpture. Ulric H. Ellerhusen has seen the fun of describing a band of weary and sodden commuters without forgetting their plastic possibilities. There is fun in Laura Gardin's "Puppy," also, and tragedy in her horse "No. 27."

A number of small objects indicate a praiseworthy effort to meet a legitimate demand. One could wish for fewer book ends, but the field of the door knocker is only just entered, fountains of course abound, and Mr. Stea has done Homer on an inkstand.

A Survey of State Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Attention was called at the organization of the Constitutional Convention yesterday to a report submitted to the Legislature by the Deparment of Efficiency and Economy and the Bureau of Municipal Research on "The Government of the State of New York—Its Organization and Functions." This is the first comprehensive picture of our State Government that has ever been presented, and it contains the essential information necessary to the formulation of constructive propositions by the Constitutional Convention.

The report is entirely descriptive and analytical. The Bureau of Municipal Research is now preparing a critical appraisement of the State Government, based on this descriptive data which will be an elaboration of its preface written by Mr. Delaney, and which will point out the conflicting, overlapping points, the duplications and inconsistencies in the existing structure; wherein the defects are due to statutory and wherein they are due to constitutional provisions. It is for want of studies of this kind that the present inefficient and costly administration of our affairs has grown up in the past twenty years. It is due to Mr. Delaney, ex-Commissioner of the Department of Efficiency and Economy, to say that, in asking the co-operation of the Bureau of Municipal Research and taking an active personal interest in making the official arrangements for the pursuit of this study, the State is under primary obligation for this volume now made available.

The critical digest in preparation by the Bureau of Municipal Research and which will be ready for the Convention when it commences its permanent session, with the report of the Department of Efficiency and Economy, should be in the hands of every member of the convention, the Legislature, and all citizens who will follow closely the action of the convention. While this digest will be submitted independently by the Bureau of Municipal Research, it is understood that it will be printed and circulated at the expense of the State, as was the descriptive report.

R. FULTON CUTTING.

New York, April 8, 1915.

AN ENGLISH MOTHER.

I loved the Spring so well in that fond year!
The little baby buds that grew and grew
Came as sweet token of a joy so near,
So dear, it seemed that it could not be true.

The sprouting grass, the brooks that sang aloud,
The mother birds that perched their nests to sing,
All made glad song for me. Ah, I was proud,
And oh, so happy in that winsome Spring!

But now Spring days bring but an added fear
Of waiting, dumb expectancy and dread;
I falter, now the test has come so near.
Oh, how may one be brave with heart like lead?

The sun is higher, hotter than before,
'Twill dry the ground, 'twill mark the great attack:
I pray it cast no shadow at my door—
The shadow that I fear—God, hold it back!

Tomorrow, nay, today, may move the guns,
The bugles may be calling now in France,
And England pouring out a million sons
To start, to swell, to win the great advance.

And I had but one son, just one to give—
I gave the Motherland a mother's all.
If he should die it seems I could not live,
I could not rise again if he should fall.

And yet I pray, dear God, if he must die,
If I must lose this only son of mine,
In German soil my soldier boy shall lie,
Beyond the Rhine, dear God, beyond the Rhine!

O. C. A. CHILD.

GUILTLESS AND BRANDED.

What Redress Has Innocence Under the Stigma of Indictment?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the Cash Register case, taken as the text of an editorial on trusts in your issue of April 2, may I ask why you forgot to mention or overlooked the decision recently handed down by District Court Judges Putnam, Brown and Dodge in what has become known as the Shoe Machinery case?

Your editorial touches very gently on the fact that the Department of Justice should pay more attention to the light of reason before putting a striped suit on honest men. Why not call a spade a spade and say it is outrageous—I would like to use a stronger term—that in a country where all men are supposed to have equal rights the brand of wrong-doing should be coupled with an honest man's name after our highest courts have pronounced him guiltless?

I was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury of Massachusetts in 1911 because I was a member of the Executive Committee of the United Shoe Machinery Company and closely associated with the management of the company since its formation. The stamp of dishonesty was put upon my name, and is on it still in law, and yet the Supreme Court of the United States decided unanimously that I was not guilty of any wrong-doing, and now the Judges referred to have decided that the Shoe Machinery Company has never committed an illegal act.

Mr. Wickersham, a partner of Mr. Taft's brother, appointed Attorney General, indicted me; he served his term and again took up the practice of law, leaving me an indicted man in the eyes of the public. Have I no redress?

"Who seals my purse steals trash, but he who filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him and leaves me poor indeed."

WILLIAM BARBOUR.

New York, April 8, 1915.

UNDIPLOMATIC ADVICE.

Protest Against Count von Bernstorff's Talk to Textile Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the visit of a delegation of hosiery manufacturers to Washington to enlist the aid of the State Department in securing a supply of dyestuffs from Germany there is the following reference to the German Ambassador:

> When the textile representatives called at the German Embassy after their conferences with Government officials the Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, suggested that there would be no further trouble about dyestuffs shipments if they could get the United States to threaten an embargo on exports of war supplies to Great Britain unless interference with trade between America and Germany in foodstuffs, cotton and other non-contraband goods ceased.

If Count von Bernstorff is correctly reported, it seems to me he has been guilty of a serious breach of the code that the representatives of foreign countries should observe in the country to which they are accredited. Great Britain and Germany are at war. In the discharge of its duty as a neutral our Government is allowing full liberty to both of these warring nations to purchase munitions of war in this country. The President has declared that a failure to grant this liberty of purchase would be an unneutral act. The fortunes of war are such that Germany cannot avail herself of this liberty, while Great Britain can. Under these conditions the German Ambassador virtually advises American citizens to use their influence with their Government to declare an embargo on exports to Great Britain, an act that conceivably might involve the United States in war with Great Britain and her Allies. Ambassadors have been sent home for offenses far less serious than this. For example, Lord Sackville-West, the British Ambassador, was recalled at the request of President Cleveland for having advised an American citizen as to how he should vote at a Presidential election.

SAMUEL S. DALE,
Editor Textile World Record.

Brookline, Mass., April 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the German Ambassador is correctly reported, he advises American manufacturers as to the course they shall take in dealing with their own Government in a matter that may involve war with Great Britain. You will recall the case of the British Ambassador in 1888 who was sent home by President Cleveland for advising an American citizen how to vote in the Presidential election.

W. C. HUNNEMAN.

Boston, April 7, 1915.

Applause in Paradise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That hand-clapping is, at the best, but a primitive method of expressing appreciation is probably taken for granted, but that there are occasions when it becomes utterly barbarous seems not so generally understood. Such an occasion arises when, in the emotional silence which serious art invariably commands, a great artist finishes a portion of his or her performance, and, as in the case of Miss Duncan's dances, pauses while the accompanist finishes, so that the full artistic climax of the composition may be reached.

It is then, unfortunately, that some one invariably applauds, and the many at once follow suit, probably from a wish not to be outdone in the manifestation of their appreciation. To those who merely follow suit some sympathy may be permitted, but he who first interrupts the waves of emotion which, on such an occasion, are invariably passing between the artist and the audience is a barbarian out and out. Small consolation is gathered from the belief that there are some who, did the gods but permit them there, would applaud in Paradise. The simile is not far fetched, for I feel sure that you will agree with me that hand-clapping even in an opera house, can, on occasion, be as incongruous as would be laughter at a solemn high mass.

We demand greatness of our artists today. We have yet to learn that a great artist deserves a great audience—great, I mean, in sympathy.

C. P. ANDERSON.

New York, April 6, 1915.

Gov. Whitman's Caution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably the reason the Governor does not wish the bill reorganizing the Magistrates' Courts and the Court of Special Sessions to pass is that he was once a Magistrate and more recently was the District Attorney of this county, and consequently is thoroughly familiar with the situation. While the bill has some good features, it has many that are quite objectionable, and of these the Governor is undoubtedly aware. In any event, it would seem unwise to pass such a bill at this time when the whole matter of our judicial system is sure to be taken up by the Constitutional Convention.

JOSEPH E. CORRIGAN,

New York, April 7, 1915. City Magistrate.

Believing Belief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that Mr. Wilson believes that the country believes that he believes he is neutral. And furthermore, I believe that Agnes Repplier believes that Mr. Wilson believes that the country believes that he believes that he is neutral.

LEO L. REDDING.

New York, April 7, 1915.

The Event at Appomattox, April 9, 1865

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4226. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

[Editorial by Henry J. Raymond.]

THE NEW EPOCH—THE ADVENT OF PEACE.

This continent quivered yesterday as never since its upheaval from chaos. The lightning flashed peace, and from ocean to ocean all minds thrilled with the sense of a new order of things. No more deluge of blood. No more whirls of ruin. No more brooding darkness. The republic rested again, and upon foundations as eternal as the hills. The whole heavens were spanned with the rainbow of promise, and every eye saw it.

This tremendous transition has been betokened latterly by many signs, yet its coming was sudden. The terrible trials of the war have weighed so heavily upon the land, and the people have been so often deceived by false appearances, that a confirmed impression existed that the deliverance, if it ever came, would come only with protracted tribulation. Even now, in spite of all we see, it is hard to realize that the rebellion has vanished. But just now it threatened to engulf the nation.

"Glory to the Lord of Hosts, from whom all blessings are." If ever a people under heaven was bound to prostrate itself in gratitude, it is the loyal people of this land. Had it been foretold to them four years ago what trials awaited them, there would have been a universal cry of despairing agony. Human history affords no instance of such a national ordeal. Never could we have endured it but for the strength given from on high, as we had need. The most capacious minds of Europe, schooled to the uttermost limit in all the wisdom of the past, called this war a madness. It was a madness, if estimated by any material standard. Eight millions of Anglo-Saxon rebels, compacted as one man, brave to the last pitch, inhabiting a country peculiarly defensible, having the encouragement of untiring faction beyond their bounds, and a moral alliance with nearly every power in the Old World, according to all the ordinary rules of judging, would surely prevail. But we had a hidden strength which the world did not understand. It was Faith—a faith that first broke upon us with the first flash of Sumter's guns, and that ever afterward went on widening and deepening. The people came to feel as by an inspiration from heaven that the moral elements of the national cause made it irresistible. They were penetrated with the feeling that as sure as there was an Almighty Father, He could not permit the success of a rebellion that was made only for the benefit of human slavery. It was this which carried them through the struggle. Ten times their physical strength would not have kept them up in the absence of this sovereign faith. The race of Titans could not have maintained this war if, too, they had been a race of atheists.

That religious faith is fitly followed now by a religious gratitude. It is wonderful to mark the solemn character of the joy that now spreads the land. There are waving flags, ringing bells, booming cannon, and other national tokens of public gladness. But yet it is plain to see that the dominant feeling of the people is no ebullient exhilaration over human achievement, but a profound sense of a Divine blessing. The popular heart relieves itself, not so much in cheers and hurrahs as in doxologies. Never since the hosannas of that Palm Sunday in Jerusalem has such irrepressible praise rolled up from a city street to the pure vault of heaven as from the great thoroughfare of money changers in New York at the tidings that the rebel capital had fallen. Yet that was but the keynote of the universal anthem. The enemies of this republic may talk as they please of its materializing tendencies, may to their heart's content stigmatize our people as worshippers of the "almighty dollar," they but waste their breath. Business activities, strenuous as they are, have not stifled the religious sentiment of the American heart. This has been demonstrated in ways without number, but never so grandly as now.

With this gratitude for deliverance is mingled a fresh assurance that Heaven has reserved our republic for a destiny more glorious than can yet be conceived. Americans now feel that it is less than ever a presumption in them to believe themselves a chosen people, appointed to school the world to new ideas of human capacities and human rights. The monarchs of the Old World are trembling with apprehension lest we shall be moved to repay our injuries by turning against them our arms. They have a thousand times greater reason to fear the moral force of our new position. We stand a living proof of the matchless potency of popular self-government. It rivets the attention of the whole civilized world. It will start new thoughts, will generate new purposes, will nerve to new acts. This is as sure as that the human reason shall continue to exist. It is this that the dynasties have need to fear; it is here that we expect our sweetest revenge.

SUNDAY'S AMERICANISMS.

An English Instructor Who Thinks They Will Enrich the Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an instructor in English I am convinced that aside from Billy Sunday's good influence as a moral teacher and his negligible influence as a spiritual guide, his sermons are of inestimable value from a literary point of view. Sunday is enriching our language with phrases unexcelled for beauty of strength and power. "Hit the booze of Babylon" is undoubtedly destined by its very perfection to become one of the commonplaces of American speech. "Excess baggage," "false alarms" are phrases that will henceforth be permanently associated with "white sepulchres" and "generations of vipers." Billy is putting the language of the common people of the twentieth century into the pulpit and into the newspapers, whence, as the language of the common people always does, it will eventually become the language of refinement and culture. More than this, he is coining phrases which are so fresh and vital that, like some of Shakespeare's, if they are once heard they burn themselves into one's memory and force one to quote them. It is upon our language, even more than the development of our civilization, that Billy Sunday is leaving his name and influence. In thought he is a conservative, in speech a radical. We can afford to tolerate his dangerous, stupid, vulgar, and brutal beliefs for the sake of his glowing phrases and epigrams.

FREDERICK J. POHL.

Columbia University, New York, April 7, 1915.

"Verboten."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 7 there is an article, headed "Unfortunately Only Too Plausible." You discuss the supposed reason for the recall of the American officers from the German army in the field, which was given to be animosity between the officers of the two countries, in consequence of America selling arms and ammunition to the Allies, saying that the American officers might be subjected to insults, which, in Continental opinion, must be answered by a challenge of a duel. Continuing you say: "Whether they killed or were killed in such encounters, the consequences would be highly embarrassing and might change from difficult to impossible the technical neutrality, which we are so laboriously maintaining."

Your remarks show that you are not acquainted with German customs. Whatever the feeling of the people at large in Germany may be on the subject of having their soldiers killed by ammunition manufactured in America, I assure you that insults by our corps of officers to the guests of the country are out of the question, a statement which I believe you can easily have confirmed by members of the United States army, who have had any experience with officers of the German army. But the consequences, which you consider possible to follow such supposed insults, can never materialize, inasmuch as the military code in Germany forbids any officer to fight a duel during times of war, for the simple reason that he has ceased to be master of his own life, which then belongs to the Emperor and to his country.

ADOLF PAVENSTEDT.

New York, April 7, 1915.

Mr. Bigelow Himself, Perhaps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a German who lived in England and Ireland for twenty-five years, lectured at Queen's College, London, and Trinity College, Dublin, and also came in personal contact with all sorts and conditions of German university men, may I protest, in the name of fairness and common sense, against such cheap generalizations as Mr. Poultney Bigelow indulges in? His letter seems to me an insult to the intelligence of better educated Americans who studied at English and German universities.

It is often remarked that public school life in England tends to build up character, whilst Teutonic predisposition and methods of education prepare that finer and profounder mentality for which the German mind is generally noted. There appears to be some truth in that observation. Anyhow, it is not so objectionable and superficial as that "incapacity of self-control" with which Mr. Poultney Bigelow charges the honored profession of German savants. Perhaps he will pardon my retort that his uncalled-for remarks are possibly the outcome of a touch of that very dogmatism and lack of restraint which he misses in my countrymen and German colleagues.

ERNEST PHILIP HORRWITZ.

New York, April 6, 1915.

Look Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely the dignified anti-suffrage editorial page of The Times can find something more important concerning women than their spats to write about. Now that you are on the subject look into it. I'll wager that nine out of every ten of the ridiculously shod are women who have never thought of the vote and care nothing for it. But why hang your head so that you see nothing but our spats and slender ankles?

PRO SUFF.

New York, April 7, 1915.

MR. McANENY'S REPLY.

The Misunderstanding Was of What He First Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you print this morning signed by Judge MacLean and Mr. Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation, indicates that they misunderstood what I had to say about the proposed direct tax for the barge canal; not that I misunderstood them. I stated a day or two ago that the gentlemen with ex-Senator Hill of Buffalo, Chairman of the State Waterways Commission, and Mr. Finch, of the State Engineer's office, had told me that their plan was to raise by direct tax the entire $27,000,000 needed to complete the canal. They now say that it is their plan to tax the people at once for only half the remaining cost—that is, for the $4,000,000 that will be due on contracts now in force, and $9,500,000 for contracts still to be let. They have the impression, apparently, that I oppose the raising of any part of this sum by other means than a bond issue, and point out the serious loss that would follow through a cessation of the work if the State Engineer is obliged to wait for a bond issue to secure the funds necessary for the immediate work.

As a matter of fact, I do not believe that there should be any interruption whatever in the present work. What I have proposed is that the $4,000,000 or $3,000,000 immediately needed be secured through resort to other funds that may be available before any call is made for direct taxation for such a purpose. If, for legal reasons, these other funds (the accumulated premiums from bond sales, the amounts due from the securities of defaulted contractors, &c.) cannot be used, I have suggested that the $4,000,000, or such part of it as may be required up to the date of the vote upon a bond issue, be taken from the general Treasury and the Treasury recouped, in turn, from the proceeds of the bonds. If this cannot be done, the amount immediately needed must, of course, be raised through direct tax; but the question as to which of these alternatives should be adopted is still an open one.

Senator Hill and his associates, at the time of my talk with them, not only proposed that the remaining $9,500,000 required for construction work should be secured through direct tax; but that the still further sum of $13,300,000 that it is estimated will be needed to cover awards upon damage claims should be secured by a tax, distributed over several years. When I happened to meet them today in Albany, they explained that the latter suggestion was tentative only, and that they might favor a bond sale to cover the claims alone. Personally, I am of the opinion that the bond issue, when submitted to a referendum, should cover the entire amount required, with the possible deduction of the $4,000,000 needed at once. There is a difference in degree in what the promoters of the canal improvement now propose, but it is a difference in degree only.

I am, of course, heartily in favor of getting the canal ready for navigation at the earliest possible time, and I have only admiration for the energy and foresight of those who have been promoting it. My difference of opinion with them has to do solely with proper methods of financing. The work will proceed without interruption under either method.

GEORGE McANENY,
President Board of Aldermen.

New York, April 8, 1915.

Offending.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just come from the fete for the benefit of the blind of New York. It was an elaborate entertainment for a wonderful charity, led by a remarkable woman. But will you permit me to protest over an incongruous bit of glaring bad taste? In a dance act representing a well-known railroad advertisement a most attractive young woman clad in snowy white was permitted to dance with a man made up as a negro porter. From the Southerners and many others in the audience came audible protests at such a sight.

F. M. GRAVES.

New York, April 7, 1915.

No Fight Films.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly to be hoped that the proper officials, both national and State, who have power and authority over such matters, will prevent the exhibition throughout our country of the films of the recent brutal prize fight in Havana between a negro and a white man. The effect of such exhibitions can only be most demoralizing and brutalizing upon the beholders, especially of the younger generation, and should not be permitted, in the interest of good order and public morals and decency.

ROBERT S. WALKER.

Brooklyn, April 7, 1915.

HISTORY OF POLAND TOLD IN PAGEANT

Country's First Rulers Depicted by Consul Pupin and Mrs. Burden at the Biltmore.

FOLK SONGS A FEATURE

Benefit for Polish Relief Includes a Peasant Wedding and a Tableau of the Time of Poniatowski.

Society was brilliantly represented last night at the presentation of "A Night in Poland," an historical pageant, given at the Hotel Biltmore by the American Polish Relief Committee of New York for the relief of Polish noncombatants. The pageant and dances were carried out on an elaborate scale. The barbaric colors on the stage, against a background of gray, were heightened by the display of Russian and Polish costumes worn by the guests.

The program, which began shortly after 9 o'clock, introduced the historical characters of Poland in the pageant, the folk groups and dances of the Carpathian Mountains, and a Cracovian peasant wedding, winding up around midnight with a grand polonaise.

Original Polish folk songs made up the music for the pageant and the wedding, with the exception of the polonaises of Chopin. The music was assembled and arranged by Ernest Schelling, William M. Daly and Sigismond Stojowski, the latter having composed the prologue, spoken by Miss Edith Wynne Matthison.

Days of King Mieczyslas.

The historical groups were in charge of Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Miss Mary Pyle and Miss Helen Hamilton. The first, representing the days of King Mieczyslas, in the tenth century, was in charge of Mrs. Prince. King Mieczyslas was the first historic ruler of Poland, and through the influence of his wife he embraced, with all his people, the Christian faith. Michael Pupin, the Serbian Consul General, appeared as the King, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden was Queen Dabrowka. Phoenix Ingraham was the Bishop, and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram and Mrs. Price Post the ladies in waiting, while Maurice Roche and Dudley Carleton were the King's attendants. Charles H. Welling was the pagan. Mr. Schilling's music for this group was arranged from archaic chants of the tenth century.

The second group, in charge of Miss Helen Hamilton, was devoted to the deeds of King Casimir the Great, who founded the first Polish University and welcomed the Jews to Poland. In this appeared Lawrence White, Frederic King, Charles Brown, Jr., and Philip Cusachs. King Jagiello, who reigned over Poland in the fifteenth century, was represented in the third group, in charge of Miss Mary Pyle, who appeared as Queen Jadwiga. Others in the group were Hunter S. Marston, Scott Pyle, George H. Warren, Lawrence Butler, Gerald Murphy and Robert Hartshorne.

Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel arranged the fourth group of King Sobieski's time, appearing as Queen Marysienka. This was shown to the music of Chopin. Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Marie Rodewald, Miss Wiborg, Felix Doubleday, Philip Mills, and G. Stengel-Sembrich, appeared in this group, which was followed by a tableau of the time of Poniatowski, Poland's last King, represented by the Misses Carol Harriman, Gladys Fries, Helen Flake, Virginia Mitchell, Ethel Crocker, Helen Hamilton, and W. T. Benda, who was Reytan, who opposed foreign influences that were tearing the country asunder, and Dudley Carleton.

The Polish Patriots.

The last group showed the Polish patriots, Kosciusko and Pulaski, and finally, General George Washington, with the singing of the Polish national hymn harmonized with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Poland, in tableau, with Kings and warriors and representatives of arts and sciences, grouped together, brought the first part of the program to a close.

The mountaineer dances in the second part, interpreted by the Misses Jane Hall and Beatrix Buel and Gerald Onativia and W. T. Benda, were followed by the Cracovian peasant wedding, including their songs and dances. Miss Beatrix Buel appeared as the bride, Mme. Marcella Sembrich as the maid of honor, and Adamo Didur of the Metropolitan Opera was best man. Gerald Onativia appeared as the bridegroom. The village musicians included Mrs. Mary Lewinski-Corwin, Timothy Adamowski, Rudolph Ganz, and Ernest Schelling, who played the bagpipe. The bridesmaids were represented by society girls, and there were about fifty young society girls and young men in the chorus.

The wedding scene was followed by the polonaise, in which was included all those participating in the pageant, led by Mme. Sembrich, who is President of the Relief Committee. Mme. Sembrich took an active part in all the choruses of Polish music, the chorus, selected by Miss Mary P. Field, singing in Polish. She was also heard in duets with M. Didur. The orchestra was conducted by Nahan Franko. The spectacle was arranged by W. Francklyn Paris. The dances were under the supervision of Louis Chalif and Henryk York. Supper and general dancing followed the pageant.

Several large dinners were given preceding the pageant. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton entertained at dinner in the two rooms adjoining the ballroom suite at the Biltmore.

Among those in the audience were Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Frescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Charles A. Bristed, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. William Scott Pyle, Miss Charlotte Stillman, Mrs. Charles Schwab, Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, Mrs. Francis Rogers, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Mrs. Edward J. de Coppet, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Gustave Schirmer, Mrs. Howard van Sinderen, the Misses Hewitt, Miss Caroline Morgan, Miss Annie B. Jennings, and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee.

Columbia Seniors Dance.

The senior class of Columbia University gave its annual dance last night at the Hotel St. Regis. The patronesses received in the Louis XVI. Room and the dancing was held in the marble ballroom, which was decorated with Spring flowers and the Columbia colors. About a hundred and fifty guests attended. The patronesses included Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. R. A. Blanchard, Mrs. E. M. Burghard, Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Mrs. F. G. Goetze, Mrs. F. J. Goodwin, Mrs. T. V. Johnson, Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel, Mrs. C. W. Mix, Mrs. H. L. Roberts, and Mrs. W. I. Slichter.

Passengers from Rotterdam.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Noordam from Rotterdam were:

Mrs. G. W. Gail, G. Philip Gail, A. A. Kunkle, Miss Berthe Mans, Miss T. Terwindt, H. A. Toroliff, J. W. Stewart, A. H. Lasem, A. Roeder, Otto Krauss, J. Elmer Spyglass.

Avoid PNEUMONIA which follows Grippe by the daily use of

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Recommended by Physicians

Two Sizes, 25 and 50 Cents

ACT A SKIT AT FLOWER BALL.

Society Girls in "Androcles and the Try-On" for Child Welfare.

"Androcles and the Try-On," a burlesque on Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," made a hit last night at the flower ball at the Plaza for the benefit of the International Child Welfare League. The skit was written by Littlefield McCoy, with lyrics by E. H. Bierstadt and the music by C. Linn Seller, and was produced under the direction of Douglas J. Wood. In it appeared the latest modes, gowns supplied by modistes and worn by young society girls. In the first scene the girls who appeared were the Misses Caroline Wyeth, Vera de Ropp, Susanne Warren, and Alice Judson, and the men were Andre Gross, Douglas J. Wood, Cyril Anderson, and Frederick Bellinger.

The author recited the prologue. Edward Embrie was Androcles and Knox Harden took the part of Paul Poiret. Arthur Hill was Tommy the Lion and McNeal Swasey appeared as the Cannibal Chief. Richard Mackenzie and Frances Judson were Umgalooloo and Umgapoohpooh. The models, who appeared in the latest Spring frocks, were Claire Van Lennep, Barbara and Katherine Thaw, Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, Caroline Wyeth, Susanne Warren, Edythe Milliken, Rhoda Tanner, Vera de Ropp, Gertrude Hamilton, Eva Ingersoll Brown, and Coline Ingersoll. The first scene was laid behind the scenes and the second was in an African jungle, a la Granville Barker.

In the flower dance the roses were the Misses Pamela Poor, Adele Prindle, Lentilhon Gilford, Gabrielle Clendennin, Alice Judson, Helen Hoffstat and Frances M. Ward, while the hedges were George Brett, Leonard Cox, Lee French, George Mumford, William Lanning and Ernest Osborne.

Miss Eunice Clapp and J. Berry Underhill were the principal dancers in the fancy fox trot, and the others were the Misses Rhoda Tanner, Margaret Warren, Elizabeth Kirlin, Anna Ballard and Kneeland S. Green, Matthew Looram, Felix Doubleday and F. W. Randebrock. They were dressed in the costume of the chase, with plenty of color.

The Misses Elinor Kendall and Dorothy Taylor led in the doll dance and others were the Misses Frances Peck, Almy Gilford, Katherine Fitch, Emmelina Sizer, Anna Ballard, Elinor Davies, Julia Potter, and Adele Prindle. The Misses Margery Shannon and Marquand Walker did a Pavlowa gavotte.

The girls who sold programs, flowers, and cigarettes included the Misses Dorothy Brown, Molly Ferguson, Priscilla Griffin, Delia Franklin, Lisa Todd, Alice Guernsey, Marguerite Kennelly, Dorothy Manice, Elizabeth Sabin, Marion Drake-Smith, Kate Schermerhorn, Louise Gardner, Carola Warburg, Nathalie Matthews, Mabel Walker, Lee Rochester, Marie Jordan, Emilie Ford, Katharine Baldwin, Phyllis Brown, Rita Sturgis, Kate Colby, Jean Rand, Dorothy Battie, Alice De Lamar, Dorothy Haight, Anne Woodin, Faith and Ruth Hayden, Margaret Coster, Ernestine Glover, Margaret Williams, Marie Gilbert, and Marion Fish.

Dancing and a supper followed the play, which was largely attended and heartily applauded.

BRIDE WEARS ANCIENT LACE.

Miss Buffum's Gown Has That of Great-Great-Grandmother.

The wedding of Thomas W. Ashwell, a son of the late William B. Ashwell, and Miss Helen M. Buffum, a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas C. Buffum of New York, took place at noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the Rev. Herbert Shipman performing the ceremony. The bride wore a trailing white satin gown, trimmed with lace worn by her great-great-grandmother, and the bridal veil was of the same old family lace. She carried lilies of the valley.

The only attendant of the bride was Miss Marie Halstead of Morristown, who was in a pale green and white striped taffeta frock bordered in yellow, and wore a yellow leghorn hat trimmed to match the frock. Her bouquet was narcissus and daffodils.

Paul Brooks was Mr. Ashwell's best man. There were no ushers, and none except the immediate families and a few intimate friends were present.

On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Ashwell will live on Washington Square.

MISS EARNSHAW A BRIDE.

Married to Guthrie McN. Miller in Church of Transfiguration.

Miss Marion Tillinghast Earnshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Earnshaw, and Guthrie McNab Miller were married last evening in the Church of the Transfiguration. No formal announcement had been made of the couple's engagement and their marriage will come as a surprise to their friends.

The bride's father is owner and Vice President of the Caswell-Massey Drug Company. Mr. Miller is a graduate of Harvard University, where he was active in athletics, and was at one time listed among the ten strong men of that university. He is a member of the Harvard and Beta Theta Pi clubs of this city.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony, besides the bride's parents, were Mrs. Charles S. Guthrie, Mrs. M. G. Strong, H. A. Martin, and H. B. Guthrie.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Miller left on a trip to Florida.

KAUFMANN—POPPER.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Popper to Ernst Berthold Kaufmann took place at the Hotel Biltmore on Wednesday evening, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes officiating. The bride's uncle, William C. Popper, gave her in marriage. She was attended by her sister, Miss Claire Popper. Fritz Kaufmann was best man. Only the immediate family was present.

Dinner to Drs. Mathews and Gulick.

On Monday evening, April 19, a dinner is to be given at the Hotel Astor in honor of Dr. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, who have just returned from an important mission to Japan on behalf of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown will preside. Many women guests are expected. The dinner is being given jointly by the Federal Council of Churches, the Church Peace Union, the New York Peace Society, and the Japan Society.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton of 998 Fifth Avenue will open her home on April 22 for the benefit of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild. The program will consist of a talk on the gardens of Belgium and France and music.

Miss Florence Cowles, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Cowles of this city, will be married to Capt. Paul Hurst, U. S. A., son of the late Bishop Hurst of Washington, D. C., on Thursday afternoon, April 29, at the Hotel Gotham.

A masque of Spring, called "The Crowning of Pierrot and Pierrette," for the benefit of the Manhattanville Nursery Association, will be given tonight at the Plaza, with well-known society girls in the cast.

The marriage of Miss Sara Delano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, and Roland Livingston Redmond, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, will be celebrated on June 5 at the Delano country estate, at Barrytown, N. Y.

The date for the wedding of Miss Gertrude Munroe Smith, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Munroe Smith, and Lawrence Cushing Goodhue of Boston has also been set. It will take place on May 3 at the home of the bride's parents, 169 East Seventieth Street.

Mme. Grouitch will speak on the conditions in Serbia this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the house of Mrs. George S. Brewster, 71 East Seventy-first Street.

Among those who entertained yesterday were Mrs. Joel Nott Allen, who gave an auction bridge; Mrs. Lowry Gillett, who gave an informal at home; Mrs. William Nelson Dykman, who was hostess at a dance at Sherry's for her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Anna Dykman, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, who entertained the Thursday Evening Club at their house, 3 East Fifty-first Street, at which Giovanni Martinelli of the Metropolitan Opera sang.

THEATRE MANAGERS MUST SHOW BOOKS

Federal Authorities to Ask Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger for Their Contracts.

ALSO WANT THEIR ACCOUNTS

If the Records Are Not Produced Willingly the District Attorney Will Resort to Subpoena.

The Federal authorities are about to ask Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts to submit to their inspection copies of the agreements between them, their account books, and other records. If they do not comply, a subpoena will be issued for the documents and the information required. Assistant United States Attorney General Claude A. Thompson, who has the investigation in charge, said yesterday that he hoped these two firms would be willing to produce their books, as he wished to consult their convenience in all ways possible.

A number of booking agents went to the Federal Building yesterday to talk with Mr. Thompson. He has obtained sufficient evidence to show that Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts apparently control enough of the first-class houses of the country to be able to dominate that part of the theatrical field, if they cared to merge their interests. He will also inquire into their position with regard to the theatres in the smaller cities, where shows play two or three nights, and then the inquiry will take up the popular-priced houses.

At present Mr. Thompson is investigating as closely as he can the arrangements which exist between the booking agents and Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, but he admitted yesterday that he found the task a difficult one. Theatrical people, he said, seemed to transact business in a way so unlike that of ordinary commercial men and their method of bargaining was so essentially their own that his experience in such matters as the Tobacco Trust and similar investigations was not safe to follow in matters theatrical.

There seemed, too, to be many jealousies to be considered among the theatrical men, and he could not help running into the question of the merits of particular shows. He would hear, for example, that a certain manager could not get a house on Broadway for his production, because of the "trust," and the next man would tell him that the show would be a failure at Podunk, anyhow, and the New York managers were displaying sound business sense in refusing to touch it. Many complications as to the class of attractions that one district likes and another refuses to patronize are also coming up to worry the Federal authorities, and they are sometimes inclined to wonder whether one can possibly apply such a statute as the Sherman act to such a kaleidoscopic business as the stage.

Then Mr. Thompson has to consider the legal aspect of the case and the definition that the courts have given to "interstate commerce." He feels he is fairly safe, inasmuch as the theatrical business calls for the transportation of scenery and properties as well as persons from State to State. It may also be argued that a finished production of a popular play with well-known stars, a competent company, and an adequate outfit of stage accessories is more than a mere aggregation of individuals, and that the moving of that about the country may fairly be termed a form of interstate commerce.

In any case, the investigation is likely to continue for some time before the Government makes up its mind as to whether there is ground for the complaints and whether the Sherman law has been violated.

MISS EDITH WADE'S RECITAL

A Young Violinist Appears for the First Time in New York.

Miss Edith Wade joined the large, and in part distinguished, company of violinists who have appeared publicly in New York this season by giving a recital yesterday in Aeolian Hall. Miss Wade had not previously played here. She is a pupil of Georges Enesco in Paris, among others. That she has talent, musical feeling, sincerity, a very considerable degree of technical accomplishment was shown by her playing yesterday; and there was a fastidious choice in her program that might well be imitated by artists of far greater distinction and ability. There was, in fact, nothing to appeal to the groundlings in Brahms's third sonata for pianoforte and violin, a concerto by Nardini, Chausson's "Poème," Vitali's chaconne, and César Franck's sonata for pianoforte and violin.

Miss Wade is not yet a mature or a finished artist; but she has a powerful, though not always perfectly smooth and ingratiating, tone, a vigorous, though not always finely polished, style, with the bow, and generally correct intonation. She plays, evidently, to interpret the meaning of the music with which she deals, and to this end has thought and felt her way beneath its surface. Hence her playing has musical value and an appealing power, a prospect of ripening with advancing maturity.

Henriette Michelson Plays.

Henriette Michelson, a pianist who has been heard here before, though not with great frequency, gave a recital last night at Aeolian Hall. Her program included Schumann's Toccata, Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C minor, Mozart's sonata in F, Beethoven's sonata in C minor, Opus 111, and compositions by Debussy, Ravel, and Schubert-Liszt.

The pianist was capable of infusing interest into these numbers, although at times a certain heavy-handedness interfered with the best effectiveness, especially in Beethoven's sonata. She possesses a good technique and a sense of style, and these were combined to advantage in her playing of the music of Debussy and Ravel, where her uniformly good tone quality was another asset. When she reached Liszt's "Erlkönig" transcription, at the end of the evening, she was apparently too tired, as well she might be, to do justice to all its technical demands. The audience remained for an encore.

Catholic Actors' Guild Meets Today.

A meeting of the Catholic Actors' Guild of America will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Astor, at which officers for the ensuing year will be elected. A President, First and Second Vice Presidents, and Secretary-Treasurer will be chosen. Final arrangements for the first annual retreat, to be held early next month in the Actors' Church, St. Malachy's, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, will be discussed.

Following the meetings there will be a tea, at which Miss Edna Archer Crawford, Miss Eliza O. B. Lummis, Mrs. Francis X. Hope, Mrs. Jere J. Cohan, Arthur Colborne, and William E. Cotter will preside. The tea will celebrate the first anniversary of the Guild, which now has 150 members and 250 applications for membership.

All-Night Movies for the Garrick.

Walter Rosenberg has leased the Garrick Theatre from Mrs. Edward Harrigan, and upon the conclusion of Arnold Daly's season there in Shaw revivals Mr. Rosenberg will make alterations in the playhouse and convert it into a moving-picture theatre. Pictures will be shown from 9 A. M. to 5 A. M., the program being changed every midnight. This will be the first all-night picture theatre in New York.

Authors to See 'Androcles and Lion'

Two hundred members of the Authors' League of America, which will hold its annual meeting in New York next week, will witness Monday night's performance of "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" in Wallack's Theatre. The following night at the annual dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Granville Barker will deliver one of the principal addresses. Winston Churchill is President and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Vice President of the league.

ART FAKIRS FROLIC IN FREAK COSTUMES

Cubist and Futurist Styles Bedazzle Guests at Ball of Students' League.

Departing from its custom of holding an annual exhibition, the Society of American Fakirs last night had what it called its annual ball, which drew some 600 persons—art students, persons who used to be art students, and persons who are interested in art students—to the Della Robbia Room of the Vanderbilt.

Hitherto the members of the society have shown in their exhibitions caricatures of the paintings and sculptures shown at the Academy in the Spring exhibition. This became such a big event last year that the members of the society felt that it would be difficult to equal it, and so the annual benefit became a dance, and proved very profitable.

For the art students it was a great big frolic, and many of the costumes showed much ingenuity. Besides the usual quota of Pierrettes and Pierrots, ladies in harem attire, dark-eyed damsels from the Orient and Buster Browns, there were pirates and French students, primitive men in leopard skins and futurist costumes.

What they call "the gang" from the Art Students' League was on hand, including the Misses Ruth Morgan, Hazel Stults, Helene Augustine, Gertrude Voltz, Ruth Hambidge and Clara Burton, and from the same part of town one noticed "Ruzzie" Greene, "Sir Calvert" Beale, "Brad" Ashforth, "Eddie" Ward, and Frank Neitzert of Missouri. Robert Bergman, Vice President of the league, clad in a cubist coat and some other things, was on hand early, and A. Frederick Bradley, Jr., President of the Fakirs, was the busiest man in the place until he got into his costume. Mr. Bradley's costume was not as startling as he had intended it to be, for he said that as he was about to leave home his wife insisted that a pair of tights was not a modest garment, and he had to wear a smock over them.

Perhaps the most striking costume of the evening was worn by an attractive blonde young woman who said she had made it herself. It consisted of a green and blue skirt of some filmy stuff, on which were painted fishes. Donald Dickerman was a pirate, and Mrs. Edwin Hill wore a costume of 1830.

There was a good deal of exhibition dancing early in the evening by amateurs and by professionals, and Luis Mora, Hamilton Fisher, Howard Chandler Christy, Owen Johnson, James Montgomery Flagg, Louis Fancher, and others, whose names appear on title-pages or in their own handwriting in books, were said to be hiding behind some of the costumes that came in late.

It was the intention of those in charge to keep the ball going until 6 o'clock, and indications, from last reports, were that this plan would be more or less strictly adhered to.

Wagner's "Die Walkuere" Sung.

Wagner's "Die Walküre" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with Mme. Kurt as Sieglinde, Mme. Matzenauer as Brünnhilde, and Mme. Ober as Fricka. Mr. Urlus was Siegmund, Mr. Ruysdael Hunding, and Mr. Braun Wotan. Mr. Hertz conducted.

MISSING DAUGHTER IN CELL.

Joseph Norton Finds Girl Gone Three Weeks Under Arrest.

Detective Schalow was in Times Square at 2 o'clock this morning when a young girl approached and engaged him in conversation. The detective walked by her side, leading her unconsciously toward Forty-seventh Street and when she would have left him at last, he took her by the arm, explaining:

"You're under arrest. You'll have to come with me to the West Forty-seventh Street station."

The girl almost collapsed, and begged Schalow not to arrest her, declaring that she had done nothing wrong and if he would only let her go would return at once to her room at 149 East Twenty-first Street.

In the station the girl, almost at a breakdown, cried out that her name was not Virginia Ellsworth, that by which she had first called herself, but really Lillian Norton, and that she was the nineteen-year-old daughter of Joseph Norton of 322 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

"For Heaven's sake," the girl cried, "Don't let my arrest become known. It will break my mother's heart."

"I was afraid to go home," the girl sobbed, "I could not find work and I was driven into the streets."

The police notified the girl's father and, heart-broken, he said over the telephone that he would start for the station immediately.

CALLS WOMEN'S CONVENTION

Congressional Union Fosters Movement for Meeting in San Francisco.

For the first time in the history of this country a political convention of women voters is to be called. Yesterday Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of this city accepted the invitation of the Executive Board of the National Congressional Union to act as Chairman of the committee which will call the convention for Nov. 14, 15, and 16 in San Francisco. Women from all the suffrage States will be asked to attend.

The convention will be called to mature plans for definite political action on the part of the women voters of the country on the National Suffrage amendment, which the union is supporting, the one known as the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

The Congressional Union says in sending out the call for the convention, that there are now approximately 4,000,000 women voters in the country, that they control one quarter of the National Senate, one sixth of the House, and one-fifth of the electoral college. With this strength among the women voters the union feels that by united action in support of the suffrage amendment it can be passed.

NOW MAKING SALVARSAN.

English and French Product Said to be Equal to the German.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—Lancet has received a communication from the Secretary of the National Medical Research Committee, an official body appointed under the Insurance act, stating that in their opinion the experimental work which had been done under their direction had already shown that the problem of the successful manufacture of salvarsan compounds in England and France had been solved.

The committee are confident that so far as the strictest laboratory controls can ensure it the profession and public are now receiving from English and French sources compounds fully up to the standard of the best German samples previously sold.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD JACKSON FITZHUGH, a well known musician and organist, died yesterday, in St. John's Hospital, in his 82d year. For the last several years Mr. Fitzhugh had been a vestryman and the organist of St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, and he had held similar positions at St. Luke's, St. James's, the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, and at St. Mark's Church in Manhattan. He is said to have been the first organist to introduce Sunday evening musical services in Brooklyn.

E. FRANK HAVEN, a retired business man and a member of the Royal Arcanum, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday at his residence, 409 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He left a wife.

LUKE J. MARTIN, a veteran actor, died yesterday at his home, 263 West Thirty-third Street, in his 70th year. He was a native of England and came here when a young man and received his training as an actor in the old McVickar Theatre in Chicago. During his career he had acted with Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, E. H. Sothern, and his father, Rose Coghlan, Chauncey Olcott, Andrew Mack and many others. His last engagement was with Winthrop Ames in "Prunella" at the Little Theatre. Mr. Martin was a Mason.

Mrs. MARY E. STIVERS, widow of Representative M. D. Stivers and mother of State Senator John D. Stivers, died yesterday at her home in Middletown, N. Y.

SOLOMON A. NORTON, a retired produce and dairy merchant, once well known throughout Central New York, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 2,149 Seventh Avenue. He was 78 years old, and was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, N. Y.

STAGE ALLIED ARTS IN DANCE FOR FUND

1,000 Members of the Profession and of Society Fox Trot and Canter.

RECEIPTS ABOUT $7,000

Popular Dancers of Musical Comedies Give Exhibitions—Heralds Are Artists' Models—Boxholders.

The ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre, the third in the series of entertainments given in New York this season for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America, in the Hotel Astor, proved a great success last night. Upwards of 1,000 men and women representative of all branches of the profession of the stage and of society danced in the grand ballroom and in the smaller rooms adjoining. Two large orchestras alternated, fox-trot, canter, and one-step following each other in rapid succession.

At intervals there were exhibition dances by the most popular dancers of musical comedies and the cafés. A bugle call was the signal for the appearance of a band of picturesquely gowned young women to appear on the floor and clear a space for the performers. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Lydia Lopokova, the Dolly Sisters, and Margaret Hawkesworth and Basil Durant furnished these numbers. The heralds were artists' models chosen by Albert Sterner for their beauty.

Among the box holders were Eugene Meyer, Jr., Alfred F. Main, Mrs. Charles H. Pope, Daniel Frohman, Mrs. William A. Chandler, James K. Hackett, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. S. Blackton, Mrs. H. Sanderson, Margaret Hawkesworth, Basil Durant, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Geraldine Farrar, Lydia Lopokova, John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Mrs. James Speyer, the Misses Yansci and Rosika Dolly, Mrs. George J. Gould, James B. Brady, Mrs. Charles A. Platt, O. M. von Gerbig, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Charles Strauss, Marc Klaw, Vincent Serrano, George Barr McCutcheon, J. E. Brulatour, Dorothy Donnelly, Chrystal Herne, Alla Nazimova, and May Irwin.

The patronesses included Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Janet Beecher, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. T. L. Chadbourne, Mrs. B. P. Cheney, Jr., Patricia Collinge, Mrs. Herbert Croly, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. William C. Demarest, Mrs. John Drew, Louisa Drew, Mrs. Peter Duryea, Grace Elliston, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mrs. George J. Gould, and Mrs. J. K. Hackett.

Also Mrs. Walter Hale, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt, Margaret Illington, May Irwin, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Bertha Kalich, Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Elizabeth Marbury, Ann Murdock, Florence Nash, Mary Nash, Mrs. Charles A. Platt, Lillian Russell, Mrs. Henry Sanderson, Mrs. Edgar Selwyn, Mary Shaw, Ruth Shepley, Mrs. Otis Skinner, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Albert Sterner, Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Hattie Williams, Mrs. Francis Wilson, Olive Wyndham, and Mrs. John Carrington Yates.

The ball was under the auspices of the Players Club, the committee in charge of the arrangements including John Drew, Daniel Frohman, Francis Wilson, Otis Skinner, Albert Sterner, John Carrington Yates, and Joseph H. Hunt. Tickets were sold through many agencies, and there was no way of telling definitely last night how much would be realized from the affair, but Mr. Frohman said he thought the receipts might equal $7,000. The next in the series of benefits will be the Lambs' Gambol.

Dulany Howland.

Dulany Howland, a former general manager of The New York Herald, died early yesterday morning at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. David McClure, at 22 West Forty-ninth Street. He had suffered for some time from recurrent attacks of appendicitis and underwent an operation ten days ago, from which he failed to recover.

Mr. Howland was a son of the late Gardiner Greene Howland, his mother being a member of the well-known Dulany family of Baltimore. He succeeded his father as manager of The Herald and held that post for several years. Mr. Howland was member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, and Calumet Clubs. His widow was Miss Marguerite McClure, a daughter of the late David McClure. Besides her he is survived by a son, McClure Meredith Howland.

Dr. Manton Holly.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 8.—Dr. Manton Holly, one of the oldest graduates of Yale University and for more than half a century a practicing physician here, died at his home late last night, in the 83d year of his age. Death was due to double pneumonia, which he contracted ten days ago, after his return from St. Petersburg, Fla., where he had spent the Winter. Dr. Holly was born in New York City. He was a graduate of the Yale Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the civil war he was stationed at a hospital in Washington, D. C. Dr. Holly was the founder of the Greenwich Medical Society.

Amedee Depau Moran.

Amedée Depau Moran, a member of the firm of Moran Brothers, brokers and bankers of 68 William Street, died on Wednesday at the Roosevelt Hospital in his sixty-third year. He was a member of a well-known New York family and was a son of the late Charles and Arabella Adams Moran and a brother of D. Comyn Moran, his partner. Mr. Moran was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, a Director of the Detroit & Mackinac Railway Company, and Treasurer of the Nevada, California & Oregon Railway. He was a member of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs and of the Metropolitan Club, where he made his home.

D. Phoenix Ingraham.

D. Phoenix Ingraham, real estate auctioneer and broker, died on Wednesday at his home, 620 West 122d Street, in his seventy-first year. His offices were at 192 Broadway, where he was the head of the D. Phoenix Ingraham Real Estate Company. Mr. Ingraham was a nephew of the late Justice Daniel Phoenix Ingraham and a cousin of Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. He was Vice President and Secretary of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association of the City of New York, and is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

Carl Busch Dies in California.

PASADENA, Cal., April 8.—Carl Busch, son of the late Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis, died here today. He was 36 years old. Mr. Busch had spent the greater part of the last few years at his mother's home here, which is considered the show place of the city. He was not active in business, but had large interests in Southern California real estate. His niece, Miss Marie Busch, was married to C. Drummond Jones, a star tennis player, in St. Louis on Wednesday.

Rev. Jas. A. Garrigan Found Dead.

The Rev. Father James A. Garrigan of St. Mary's Church at Freeport, Penn., was found dead yesterday in his room at the Hotel Chelsea. Dr. Charles T. Jewett, the physician of the hotel, said his death was caused by heart disease. Father Garrigan was a native of Pittsburgh and was 38 years old. He became a priest thirteen years ago and his first charge was as assistant pastor at the Holy Cross Catholic Church in Pittsburgh. His mother and a brother and sister survive him.

WILLIAM A. GANS DEAD.

Lawyer Who Was Prominent in Jewish Fraternal Societies.

William A. Gans, for many years a prominent figure in Jewish fraternal organizations, died yesterday at his home, 70 East Ninety-third Street. Mr. Gans was born in this city on Nov. 21, 1849. He was graduated from the New York University and began the practice of law with Samuel B. Hamburger, of 2 Rector Street, with whom he was associated for thirty-five years.

Mr. Gans was a prominent member of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, first as a charter member of Manhattan Lodge, and later as the Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Advance of District Grand Lodge No. 1, and Chairman of the Constitutional Convention of the Grand Lodge at Cincinnati in 1887. He was President of the Maimonides Library until it became a branch of the New York Public Library. Mr. Gans was a member of Constellation Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, and of the U. S. Grant Lodge, and one of the organizers of Centennial Lodge, F. and A. M. He was a member of the National Red Cross Society and acted as its counsel at one time. He was considered an authority on fraternal assessment insurance and frequently appeared before the Legislature in behalf of fraternal organizations.

Mr. Gans was for years a member of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and at the age of 25 was made a Captain.

Dr. Donnell Hughes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Dr. Donnell Hughes, a widely-known obstetrician and gynecologist, died at his home here today from pneumonia. He was 57 years old and had been ill less than a week. Dr. Hughes was a member of many medical societies and had written extensively on obstetrics and gynecology.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BLACK.—To the Rev. and Mrs. Archibald Black of Concord, N. H., on Thursday, April 8, a son.

Married

HIGGINS—REYNOLDS.—On April 8, 1915, by the Rev. Herman Randall, Arthur G. Higgins to Ruth Q. Reynolds.

LIVIERATO—BRITTAIN.—On April 7, at the bride's home, Orange, N. J., by the father of the bride, Mary Theresa, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. Henry Brittain, to Bernard A. Livierato.

MEEKER—CARPENTER.—On April 8, 1915, at 109 East 69th St., New York City, by the Rev. Hugh Black, D. D., Elizabeth Louise, daughter of Emily E. and the late Leonard J. Carpenter, to Dr. Irving Avard Meeker of Montclair, N. J.

VAN SINDEREN—WHITE.—On the afternoon of Thursday, April 8, 1915, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. John Howland Lathrop, assisted by the Rev. L. Mason Clarke, Katharine Lyman White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tredway White, to Henry Brinsmade Van Sinderen.

KING—HALIBURTON.—April 7, Mary Haliburton to Claude King.

SCHWENKLE — McDONOUGH. — April 4, Frances McDonough to Louis Schwenkle.

Brooklyn.

DOWNEY—KLEINFELDER.—April 7, Emma Kleinfelder to Francis A. Downey.

FLANAGAN—WOOD—April 7, Irene M. Wood to Edward J. Flanagan.

JONES—APPLEGATE—April 7, Bessie B. Appelgate to Howard K. Jones.

RILEY—HOWES.—April 5, Elizabeth Howes to Howard Riley.

Died

ALLEN.—At San Diego, Cal., on March 31, 1915, Walter S. Allen. Funeral services at his late residence, 25 Moreland Terrace, New Bedford, Mass., Saturday, April 10, at 12 M.

BRANNING.—At her residence, 328 West 96th St., New York City, April 5, Jessie M. Branning, after a brief illness. Funeral April 9, from the residence of her brother, Delbert J. Branning, Hawley, Penn., at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie station, Jersey City, 9 A. M.

BRENNER.—Suddenly, on April 6, 1915, at Pittsburgh, Penn., Martha Ornstein, wife of Jacob Bronfen Brenner.

BRISTOW.—On April 7, 1915, at her residence, 449 Park Av., after a short illness, Abbie Slaughter, widow of Honorable Benjamin Helm Bristow, in her 81st year. Funeral services private. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Please do not send flowers.

COCHRANE.—On April 8, 1915, Alexander S. Cochrane, aged 73 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,065 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, April 10, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIES.—Charles Wade Tudor, at his residence, 163 West 80th St., on Wednesday, April 7. Funeral service Sunday, April 11, 2 P. M., at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St. London papers please copy.

DEYO.—On April 7, Jane Eltinge, wife of the late Charles H. Deyo. Funeral services 65 Herriman Av., Jamaica, N. Y., Friday at 8 P. M.; also at Eltinge homestead, New Paltz, N. Y., Saturday at 2:30.

DURELL.—On Wednesday, April 7, Blanche S., wife of the late A. S. Saurin Durell and daughter of the late Rev. Antoine Verren and Anna Maria Hamersley. Funeral services from her late residence, 840 East 176th St., on Saturday, April 10, at 8 P. M.

FISCHER.—Mrs. Hattie Fischer, wife of Joseph Fischer of 639 East 169th, April 7, in her 63d year. Interment at the plot of Order of B'rith Abraham, Manhattan Lodge No. 22, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Friday morning.

FITZHUGH.—Edward Jackson, passed away after a short illness, in his 82d year. Funeral St. Michael's Episcopal Church, High St., near Gold, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, April 10, 2:30 P. M.

GANS.—William A., after a short illness, on Thursday morning, brother of Rosa Newman, Elizabeth Barnett, and Rebecca J. Gans, in his 66th year. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, Lexington Av. and 55th St.

HEPBURN.—William M., died at his home in Hollywood, Cal., Monday, March 29. Deceased was a brother of George T. Hepburn, 190 Riverside Drive.

HEYL.—On Thursday, April 8, 1915, Mrs. Julia S. Heyl, widow of the late Theodore C. Heyl, in her ninety-sixth year.

HOLLY.—At Greenwich, Conn., April 7, 1915, Francis Manton Holly, M. D., in his 83d year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWLAND.—Dulany Howland, son of the late Gardiner D. Howland, at 22 West 49th St., Thursday morning, April 8, 1915. Funeral at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Saturday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

INGRAHAM.—On Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at his residence, 620 West 122d St., D. Phoenix Ingraham. Funeral will be held at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Friday, 9th inst., 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

INGRAHAM.—The Real Estate Auctioneers' Association of the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of its esteemed member, Vice President and Secretary, D. Phoenix Ingraham, and requests that the members of the association attend the funeral in a body today, Friday, at 2 P. M., at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WM. F. REDMOND, Treasurer.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, on April 6, 1915, John Gordon, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson Knapp, aged 22 years. Funeral services will be held at the home, 153 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., Friday, April 9, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

McDONALD.—Julie Louise Machler, beloved wife of Hugh McDonald, April 8. Services 4 o'clock, April 10, at her home, Scarsdale, N. Y. Interment private.

MARTIN.—Thursday, April 8, 1915, at his residence, 263 West 23d St., Luke J. Martin. Funeral services in Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av., Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.

MINTURN.—In London, England, on Thursday, April 8, after a long illness, Eliza Theodora Minturn, last surviving child of the late Robert Bowne Minturn, Sr., in the 65th year of her age.

MORAN.—On Wednesday, April 7, 1915, of pneumonia, at Roosevelt Hospital, Amedee Depau, son of the late Charles and Arabella Adams Moran, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral service on Monday, April 12th, at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St.

MOREWOOD.—On Tuesday, April 6, at his residence, 156 West 76th St., New York, George Barrow Morewood. Funeral service at Christ Church, Broadway at 71st St., Saturday, April 10, at 11 A. M.

MOWRY.—William S., on April 4, in his 48th year, at Bennettsville, S. C., of pneumonia.

NORTON.—Solomon A. Norton, of pneumonia, on Thursday, at his home, 2,149 7th Av., aged 78 years. Services and interment at his birthplace, Fort Plain, Montgomery County, N. Y., on Saturday, April 10, at 4 P. M.

O'ROURKE.—Florence B. O'Rourke, died Thursday, April 8, at her late residence, 8,309 19th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of James F. O'Rourke. Funeral Sunday, April 11, at 12 noon. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Funeral private.

Maternity Apparel

Modish apparel scientifically constructed to expand as required and to harmonize the figure lines throughout entire period. Faultless in style, differing in no outward way from regular models, and adjust automatically when the figure is normal.

Made on the premises and sold direct to you at manufacturer's prices.

Dresses.... 5.95 to 69.50
Suits..... 19.95 to 74.75
Coats..... 7.75 to 44.00
Skirts..... 4.45 to 12.50
Waists..... .95 to 18.00
Corsets.... 3.85 to 10.00
Infants' Layettes.. 6.95 up

Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St

Died

PERKINS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, at his late residence, 61 East 52d St., Rev. J. Newton Perkins, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Friday at 9 A. M. Interment at Norwich, Conn.

PERKINS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. Office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Rev. J. Newton Perkins, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Friday, April 9, at 9 A. M.

HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

POWELL.—E. Soldene. Services "The Funeral Church," 241 West 23d St., Saturday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

POWERS.—On Wednesday, April 7, 1915, Mary Beadel, widow of James G. Powers. Funeral service at her late residence, 5 West 87th St., Friday, April 9, at 2 o'clock.

PULTZ.—Margaret E. Pultz, beloved wife of A. D. Pultz, at her late residence, 173 Amity St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

REQUA.—At her residence, 15 East 61st St., on Thursday, April 8, 1915, Catharine A. Requa, widow of the late Henry N. Requa. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCALLAN.—On April 8, at 211 Keap St., Brooklyn, Mary E. Scallan. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, 11 A. M., Saturday.

SCHLICHTING.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, Gustave W., beloved husband of Annie Schlichting (nee Kuhlmann), aged 42 years. Funeral services will be held on Friday, April 9, at 2 p. m., at his late home, 28½ Laidlaw Av., Jersey City. Relatives and friends, also Highland Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M., Vigilantia Council, No. 1065, R. A. of Brooklyn, and Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. E., are respectfully invited. Interment in Grove Church Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Greenwich, Conn., April 8, 1915, Sarah, widow of William J. Smith. Solemn requiem mass at St. Mary's R. C. Church on Saturday, April 10, at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at his residence, 150 East 34th St., F. Hopkinson Smith, beloved husband of Josephine Van Deventer, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral on Sunday, April 11, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., at 1:30 P. M. Interment private. Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—The New York Southern Society announces with regret the death on April 7, 1915, of F. Hopkinson Smith, a member of the society.

STEPHEN L. SNOWDEN, Secretary.

SULLIVAN.—April 7th, Joanna Sullivan, of 15 West End Av., Rockaway Park, beloved wife of ex-Lieut. William W. Sullivan and mother of the Rev. John J. Sullivan. Solemn requiem mass St. Francis de Sales Church, Belle Harbor, 10:15 A. M., Saturday, April 10. Automobile funeral to Calvary Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 8, 1915, Kate Taylor, youngest daughter of William J. and Flora W. Taylor. Funeral at her late residence, 770 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, April 10, at 8 P. M. Interment at Chittenango, N. Y.

VAIL.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on April 7, 1915, Kate Bedell, widow of Edward S. Vail, age 91 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 96 Carroll Place, New Brunswick, N. J., Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WESTCOTE.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. Office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on April 7, 1915, of their late associate, Robert Dun Westcote.

HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

WILSON.—On Monday, April 5, 1915, after a brief illness, from pneumonia, Francis French Wilson, Associate Headmaster of the Columbia Grammar School of this city, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Rockville Centre, L. I., at 12 o'clock on Friday, April 9, upon the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from the Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av.

ADAMS.—Frederick W., April 6, aged 54. Funeral 171 8th Av.

BLAKE.—William, Tompkinsville, S. I., April 6, aged 69. Funeral 2 P. M. today.

BONHEIM.—Robert, 506 Brook Av., Bronx, April 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Emma, April 7, aged 62. Funeral 3,320 3d Av.

CLEUSE.—Gustave, April 2. Funeral 135 Av. B.

COYLE.—Margaret C., 576 Grand St., April 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CULLEN.—Patrick J., 346 East 52d St., April 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Albert, Tompkinsville, S. I., April 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOWNING.—Thomas, 405 West 53d St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DREYER.—Jacob, 21 Jumel Place, April 7, aged 92.

EARLY.—James, April 7. Funeral 131st St. and Amsterdam Av. today, 2 P. M.

ELDER.—Isabelle B., 795 St. Nicholas Av., April 7.

GETZINGER.—Madaline, 249 East 124th St., April 6, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILLIGAN.—James, Bellevue Hospital, April 6, aged 38.

GOEBEL.—Paul, 202 East 112th St., April 6, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GRINT.—Mary V., 147 East 30th St., April 6. Funeral today.

HACKETT.—Vincent J., 215 East 48th St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

HORNBLOWER.—Julia A. N., Hotel Martinique, April 7. Funeral today.

HUGHES.—Joseph, 319 East 20th St., April 6; aged 6.

LA PROIX.—Richard, April 6; aged 50. Funeral 2,343 8th Av., today, 1 P. M.

LAPPAGE.—Alfred W., April 7; aged 34. Funeral 171 8th Av.

McCROSSON.—John F., 212 East 90th St., April 6.

MELHADO.—Hyman, 356 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, April 6.

MOORE.—William, 906 2nd Av., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCALLON.—James, 883 10th Av., April 6.

SCHULER.—Katharina, 530 West 179th St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TUCE.—Louis, 543 West 49th St., April 6; aged 75.

WAGNER.—Elizabeth, 540 West 126th St., April 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WANAMAKER.—Frank, 295 Av. C, April 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARNES.—John A., 839 Halsey St., April 7, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow.

BEECHER.—John J., 2,413 Van Cortland Av., April 7. Funeral service tomorrow.

BOYLE.—Catherine A., 176 Senator St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CARLSON.—Adolph O., 113 South Oxford St., April 6.

CLANCY.—William E., 132 York St., April 7, aged 22.

CORCORAN.—Ellen, 368 Warren St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow.

COYNE.—John J., 144 North 10th St., April 7. Funeral today.

FAIRWEATHER.—Ida P., 222 Martense St., April 7, aged 32.

FULLER.—Louise K., 164 6th Av., April 7, aged 61. Funeral today.

GUILFOYLE.—Camille, Norwegian Hospital, April 7, aged 93.

HAVEN.—E. Frank, 396 Gates Av., April 7. Funeral private.

HOHL.—George, 115 Jay St., April 7. Funeral notice later.

HOWARD.—Jane B., 650 Prospect Place, April 6, aged 70.

JACOBSON.—Henry, 221 Van Sicklen Av., April 7.

JONES.—Harry A., 400 58th St., April 6. Funeral today.

JONES.—Sarah A., 466 Nostrand Av., April 6. Funeral services today.

LEONARD.—William, 250 Schermerhorn St., April 7. Funeral April 11.

McCARTHY.—Bridget, 31 2d St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McCORMACK.—Owen, 2,594 Atlantic Av., April 6, aged 38.

McGOWAN.—James, 76 3d Place, April 7, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROCHFORD.—Hannah, 413 Stratford Road, April 7. Funeral private.

SANFORD.—Frank B., 88 Pilling St., April 7. Funeral service today.

SCHAEFER.—William, 32 Patchen Av., April 8, aged 32. Funeral private.

SCHMIDT.—George, 238 Jackson St., April 6, aged 70. Funeral today.

STREEP.—Anna, 1,339 Decatur St., April 6, aged 70.

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Died

SULLIVAN.—James J., 435 2d St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

THEALL.—Charles F., 99 South 3d St., April 6.

WALDRON.—Hanorah, 46 India St., April 6.

WALTON.—Patrick J., 6,005 4th Av., April 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WILSON.—Kate A., 438 Irving Av., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILSON.—Mary F., 590 11th St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BURKE.—Catherine, 135 Cottage St., Jersey City, April 8. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CASCELLA.—Maria, 136 Bank St., Newark, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

CAVANAGH.—John F., 23 Hill St., Newark, April 7.

CROTTY.—Virginia, 24 Van Wagenen St., Newark, April 8.

DAM.—Alois, 134 16th Av., Newark, April 7.

DOWNS.—Patrick J., 94 Wayne St., Jersey City, April 7.

EDWARDS.—Eliza T., Newark, April 7, aged 83.

EISELE.—Emma, Newark, April 6.

FEELY.—William J., Newark, April 7. Funeral private.

FINE.—Matilda T., 3 Hinrich Place, Newark, April 7, aged 56.

HARTNETT.—Maurice B., 199 Sussex Av., Newark, April 8. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

HOFFSCHNEIDER.—The Rev. Leopold, Jersey City, April 8, aged 77.

HYATT.—Carrie E. M., 14 Garrison Av., Jersey City, April 8.

McFARLAND.—James E., 95 Dwight St., Jersey City, April 6, aged 49.

McMONAGLE.—James R., 258 Fairmount Av., Newark, April 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Nora, 333 1st St., Jersey City, April 7.

MARNETT.—George, Hoboken, April 7.

MARTIN.—Louisa, 56 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, April 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MEAD.—William L., 102 Lincoln St., Jersey City, April 6.

MIHLON.—Andrew M., Jr., 43 Elizabeth Av., Newark, April 7, aged 27.

MILNE.—John C., 10 Willow Court, Jersey City, April 7.

NORRIS.—James J., 205 Willow Av., Hoboken, April 7. Funeral tomorrow.

PATTERSON.—Catharine, 186 South 9th St., Newark, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

STUNZI.—Maria, Newark, April 8, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow.

TARABOCKIO.—Stephano, 232 Adams St., Hoboken, April 6, aged 48.

TICHENOR.—John M., 335 7th St., Jersey City, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

AHLERT.—William, Rockaway Beach, April 6.

BARCUS.—James H., Flushing, April 6, aged 59.

BROWN.—Margaret, Astoria, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BRUDERLE.—George H., Ridgewood, April 6, aged 2 months.

DEVAUX.—Charles W., Jamaica, April 7, aged 70.

DUGAN.—Catherine, 11 Queens St., Long Island City, April 6, aged 70.

FOWLER.—Caroline, Flushing, April 6, aged 53.

GRISWOLD.—Eva, Douglaston, April 6, aged 60.

HAYS.—Robert Mac C., Corona, April 6, aged 50.

HORSHAM.—Herbert, Laurel Hill, April 6, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LANE.—Harry, Hollis, April 6, aged 67. Funeral private.

McCORMICK.—Catherine, Dunton, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MEHSKE.—Emma M., Flushing, April 6, aged 18.

NAST.—John, Ridgewood, April 6, aged 13.

NIQUET.—John, Patchogue, April 6, aged 19.

O'CONNOR.—Thomas F., Far Rockaway, April 6, aged 49.

PFEFFER.—Anna L., 265 7th Av., Astoria, April 6, aged 40.

SCHENKEL.—Christopher, Long Island City, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHIM.—Dorothy, Evergreen, April 6, aged 4 months.

SPAETH.—Eugene C., Long Island City, April 6, aged 19.

SQUILLANTE.—Aniello, Astoria, April 6, aged 31.

WITZEL.—Elizabeth, College Point, April 7. Funeral private.

In Memoriam

ENNIS.—Frances H., mass Holy Family Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

POPE.—John, mass St. John's College, Brooklyn, April 12, 10 A. M.

STEPHEN.—Rev., Sr., mass St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, April 11, 8:30 A. M.

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CROWDS GREET WILLARD ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK—BASEBALL—SWIMMING

THOUSANDS CHEER WILLARD IN SOUTH

Champion's Trip to New York Succession of Ovations Along Route.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 8.—The progress of Jess Willard, victor over Jack Johnson in the battle for the world's heavyweight championship at Havana on Monday, through Florida today on his way north was one continuous ovation. Not since the days when John L. Sullivan held sway as the king of glove wielders have similar scenes and excitement been created by the advent of a fighter.

The day's trip was made amid a succession of spontaneous receptions in which the populace of each succeeding city seemed anxious to surpass the enthusiasm of those places just passed. Word of the approach of the new champion was flashed ahead, and as a result flags and buntings were flying, bands playing, and hundreds waiting in the heat at every station between Daytona and this city. At every crossroad and station were throngs numbering from a few score to thousands. In many cases it was apparent that the spectators had traveled considerable distances, for dust-covered automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles of all descriptions formed a conspicuous feature of the background.

Although Willard answered every call for his appearance and repeatedly made short speeches, it became evident as the day wore on that the towering cowboy from Kansas was growing embarrassed by the constant enthusiasm of his admirers. His response to calls for him to appear upon the car platform and make speeches grew slower as the larger cities were entered, and he adopted several artifices to evade shaking hands with the hundreds of men who crowded about the car. Willard wrapped his right hand in bandages at one station and at another hung his arm in a sling; for he complained that the hand that knocked out Johnson was growing sore from the repeated grips of admirers.

At St. Augustine, when a gathering of some thousands, headed by a band, stormed the train, one excited individual cried:

"Hey, Jess, show us the fist that knocked out Johnson." When Willard held up his clinched hand, which looked as big as a small ham, the crowd howled with delight.

Jacksonville witnessed another big turnout, the depot being packed, while roofs of sheds and taller buildings overlooking the railroad yards were thick with men and boys.

Just before reaching Savannah, where another great gathering cheered Willard, it was reported that the pugilist had been offered $100,000 for his share of theatrical receipts for the next year. Willard refused to discuss the report or state who had made the offer.

WILLARD RECEPTION HERE.

New Champion to Box at St. Nicholas Club Tomorrow Night.

Plans for a rousing welcome and public demonstration to Jess Willard, the new heavyweight champion, were completed last night. Willard, who makes his first appearance on the stage since winning the championship from Jack Johnson at Baltimore tonight, will arrive at the Pennsylvania Terminal at 8:05 o'clock tomorrow night. He will be greeted by a reception committee consisting of many prominent New Yorkers.

Leaving the railroad station the parade will start up Seventh Avenue to Forty-fifth Street, and thence by way of Broadway to the St. Nicholas Club, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, where he will box four rounds with Jim Savage, his sparring partner. The parade will be headed by the Catholic Protectory Band, and a detachment of Boy Scouts will escort the new champion. The Kansas Society and other organizations will follow in automobiles.

In order to present Willard to the New York public in an appropriate building, Manager Jimmy Johnston canceled the show he had arranged for tomorrow night at the St. Nicholas Club. Twenty rounds of boxing will precede the exhibition between Willard and Savage, and Mayor Mitchel has been invited to welcome the champion at the club.

Arrangements were partially completed for Willard to make his first appearance here at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tomorrow afternoon. Miss Anne Morgan and the promoters of the Society Circus, which will be presented in the evening, had given their consent to the arrangement, but as Willard does not arrive until evening the plan was abandoned.

The Boxing Committee notified the management of Hammerstein's Theatre, where Willard is booked for one week's engagement, that boxing exhibitions were permitted by law only in licensed athletic clubs and not at any theatre. In order to comply with the law Willard will appear in a sketch, which is being written for him, and which will include Jim Savage and Loney Haskell. This will enable the champion to box four rounds at each performance.

A long tour is being mapped out for Willard, which will keep him busy for many months. He will head a company and tour the United States in the same way that J. J. Jeffries did after he was matched with Jack Johnson. According to the present plans Willard's theatrical engagements will prevent him boxing for at least nine months and probably one year. In the meantime the aspirants for his title will be reduced to one or two real contenders, when the champion will arrange a bout with the best heavyweight.

PIRATE FILMS OF FIGHT.

Johnson Tries to Stop Pictures in Havana, but Fails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 7.—Jack Johnson spent a busy time late this afternoon attempting to prevent the display of a film showing parts of the fight with Willard in local "movies." He complained to the secret police, asking for an injunction. The police referred him to a Judge, but the latter declared he could take no action until tomorrow. Balked in getting an injunction, Johnson, with a lawyer, raced around to various theatres warning managers to not show the films. His efforts were fruitless, as all showed fragmentary films, which evidently had been taken by a pirate machine located a long distance outside the ring.

The Senate Committee has reported favorably a bill prohibiting boxing matches in Cuba. A petition bearing 80,000 names favoring bull fighting was presented to the Senate.

JOHNSON HAS NO PLANS.

Defeated Negro May Go to France or Spain or Stay in Havana.

HAVANA, April 8.—Jack Johnson, the former champion heavyweight pugilist, has abandoned his plan to go by way of Santiago to Kingston, Jamaica, and thence to England, transportation from Santiago to Kingston and from Kingston to England being suspended. Johnson says he now has no plans in view, but that he may proceed direct to France or Spain or even remain in Havana indefinitely.

Boxing at Brighton Beach.

The Brighton Beach Sporting Club has been formed with headquarters at the old Brighton Beach race track and will have its first show Decoration Day. The Brighton track was leased some weeks ago by the Brighton Beach Sporting Club, of which Harry Pollok is President and Dan McKetrick, matchmaker. A license for boxing has been obtained from the New York State Commission, but the club will not confine itself to this sport, as every sort of attraction will be offered during the Summer and Fall months.

OLYMPIC'S LIVELY NIGHT.

The McKay-Ketchell Bout Ends in a Free-for-All.

Four knockouts and a near-riot were some of the interesting features seen at the boxing tournament last night at the Olympic A. C.

The disturbance, in which half a dozen men were fighting in the ring at one time, came in the second round of the final bout, which was advertised as the feature, between Fighting Bill Ketchell and Fred McKay.

Everything went along serenely in the first round. Ketchell was giving away weight in the neighborhood of twenty pounds and McKay was almost a foot taller than his opponent, but these disadvantages did not appear to discourage the smaller man in the least and he hammered away at McKay's stomach until he soon had it marked with large red blotches.

The latter, contrary to all his former prowess in the ring, weathered the first round successfully. The trouble came in the second session of the bout. Ketchell, by jumping on his toes, managed to land two or three blows at McKay's head. McKay then let loose and banged Ketchell all over the ring.

The latter was backed up against the ropes, and McKay fouled him time after time. The referee was powerless to separate them, and they disregarded the gong. McKay kept pounding his opponent below the belt, while Ketchell shouted to the official that he was hurt.

The spectators yelled, and every one tried to get into the ring to separate the boxers, and several impromptu mixups were soon in progress. In the meanwhile, when quiet was partially restored, McKay slipped out of the ring and returned to his dressing room. He accused Ketchell of fouling him first.

Fouls were rather prevalent throughout the evening. In the semi-final, which was scheduled to go ten rounds, Andy McGowan, who was boxing Johnny Martin, claimed that McGowan had hit him below the belt, and he was unable to continue. The bout was a spirited one, with honors about even. Young Peter Jackson was advertised to go ten rounds with Battling Chuck, but in the third Mr. Jackson decided he had had sufficient, and on receiving a light tap on the head promptly laid down, rolled about the ring until he found a soft spot, and was counted out.

BOXING BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Malone Measure Provides for Salaried Commission and Raises Tax.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Malone Boxing bill, which would reorganize the State Boxing Commission by creating four salaried positions of $3,000 each, three Commissioners and a Secretary, and raise the tax on fight receipts from 5 to 7½ per cent., passed the Assembly today. The bill had a narrow escape from death, however, a slow roll call, a detailed statement of the vote, and a great deal of scurrying about for votes by members of both parties finally saving it. The vote was 76 to 38.

The bill now goes to the Senate, and it is expected to pass that body. Gov. Whitman indicated today he would sign the measure.

Assemblyman McCue, formerly a leading lightweight boxer, opposed the bill. He said boxing would stand no more tax than it now is paying, and that as long as the present Boxing Commission is willing to serve without salaries, it will be unwise to create salaried Commissionerships. Minority Leader Smith also opposed the bill.

Carpel for Boxing Commission.

Among the fifty or more men who are striving to become Boxing Commissioners in case the Malone bill passes in both branches of the Legislature, which would wipe out the present State Athletic Commission and institute a triumvirate each of which will receive a yearly salary of $3,000, there is one person who feels reasonably assured that his application will be received favorably by Gov. Charles S. Whitman. He is Edward Carpel, a lawyer of 346 Broadway, who is prominent in Republican politics in the Washington Heights section of New York. Mr. Carpel will leave today for Albany to confer with Gov. Whitman regarding his candidacy, and he feels that he should be able to convince the State's chief executive that he is the man to fill the position. There are many New York Republicans who are supporting Carpel, while he has the backing of high "organization" officials.

Mr. Carpel is in no uncertain attitude on the new boxing situation. He is confident that he can handle the job in first-class manner, and he is also certain that the Malone bill will pass the Senate now that it has passed the House and be signed by the Governor, throwing out of office the present Commissioners, Frank S. O'Neil, John J. Dixon, and James R. Price.

Chicago's Mayor-Elect for Boxing.

CHICAGO, April 8.—William Hale Thompson Mayor-elect of Chicago, favors boxing for Chicago and Illinois if the sport is properly conducted and regulated, he asserted today. He indicated, however, that he intends to leave the question of whether this city is to have the glove sport with the State legislators. A bill to legalize the sport has been introduced at Springfield. "I am strong for all kinds of clean athletic sports, and that includes boxing," the Mayor-elect said. "Any sport in which training is necessary makes a good contest and an interesting one. A bout between equally matched and well-trained athletes provides the right competition. Boxing in Chicago would be great if we could have it governed under laws which prevail in New York and Wisconsin."

Intercity Bouts at Crescent A. C.

As a feature of the amateur boxing tournament it will conduct on April 22 and 24 the Crescent Athletic Club has arranged a series of intercity bouts between leading boxers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. The specials will be contested in the 115, 135, and 158 pound divisions. New York's standard bearers will be Abe Lieberman, unattached, and Joseph Lynch, unattached, in the 115-pound class; J. Gleason, Hamilton Lyceum, and Thomas Mulvaney, Glencoe A. C., 135-pound division, and J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, metropolitan champion, and J. Kaufman, Trinity Club, runner-up to Gaddi in the title tournament, in the 158-pound class. One or more national champions may appear in the series.

Duffy Beats Charley White.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Jimmy Duffy of Lockport and Charley White of Chicago met in a ten-round fight here tonight. Newspaper opinion gave Duffy the decision. Duffy was over the weight limit, which had been set at 136 pounds at 9 o'clock. At that hour he was 136 pounds and he entered the ring an hour later weighing 140 pounds. White was 135 pounds. Duffy's chances looked slim in the first round, when he was floored by a left hook, the first time he was ever knocked down in a local ring, save by a foul. He evened matters in the next round by flooring White with a right swing, and after that easily kept the lead.

HELPING SCHOOL OARSMEN.

Rowing Clubs Providing Boats for Youngsters to Race on Harlem.

The eight-oared high school rowing race which has been arranged in connection with the Harlem River regatta for Memorial Day is the first of a series of races proposed with the object of arousing rowing interest in the high schools. Because of the comparatively small number of students who take part in rowing there has never been any great interest in the sport, but the movement of some of the rowing clubs in New York to help matters along will probably result in making rowing one of the regular high school sports.

Several of the New York rowing clubs have offered the use of shells and boat houses for students and, although the matter has been taken up informally with the Public School Athletic League, no definite course has yet been decided upon. At the league headquarters yesterday it was stated that a sanction would be granted for the race on the Harlem, and it was further stated that some definite policy in regard to rowing would soon be formulated.

New Cycle Track at Brighton.

Negotiations are pending between the owners of the Brighton Beach race track and W. H. Welman, general manager of Madison Square Garden, for the lease of that part of the race track formerly occupied by the field stands which if successfully carried through will result in the erection of a bicycle track on the site. It seem probable now that the negotiations will be completed, and that the best professional cyclists in the country will again be seen in action by New Yorkers. The entrance to the track will be on Ocean Avenue, as it was in the days when the thoroughbreds contested at the famous racecourse.

GIANTS UNABLE TO GET UP STEAM

Beat Collegians Easily, but There Is Still No Improvement in Batting.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 8.—Professional teams may be able to plaster the Giants with defeats, but amateurs must bow to their prowess. The Giants beat the University of Tennessee nine this afternoon by a score of 8 to 1. The New Yorkers were late in getting here, and it was a wild hustle to get to the hotel, put on uniforms, and dash out to the ball yard in time to fill the engagement.

The Giants made 8 runs, more than they scored in the three games against New Orleans, but it was through no reform in batting that they made them. Their hitting remained as infrequent, and their ginger was at a low ebb, but the collegians tore off so many errors that the Giants could not help scoring often. The latter's base running provoked the students into hectic throwing, and tallies were easy. Nevertheless, seven hits were all the Giants made off Hutcheson, the college pitcher, who was anything but a soft mark, and who deserved a better fate than, owing to mottled support, was his. His curves so fooled Jim Thorpe, who has not yet mastered the curve problem, that the Indian fanned three times swinging at the deceptive hook.

Bill Ritter, the late typhod patient, twirled a sterling game, even if his opposition was weak. He went five innings, and, aparently, without tiring. Schupp was effective enough, but not as steady as his predecessor. John McGraw's umpiring was above criticism. Catcher Smith picked off a napping base runner at second with a lightning throw, being one of the few good throws Smitty has made this Spring.

From here the Giants go to Bristol to grapple with another college team, so they may win two games in succession. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'dgr's, cf.	3	2	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
L'bert, 3b.	4	0	2	0	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	3	0	0	4	3
M'rkle, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Mur'y, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Th'rpe, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
M'yers, c.	1	1	1	5	0
Smith, c.	2	2	1	4	2
Ritter, p.	2	1	1	0	4
Schupp, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total...	32	8	7	*26	14

TENNESSEE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ashe, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0
M'Cl'r, ss.	4	0	0	3	0
W.Wms, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
T'm's'n, cf.	4	0	2	5	0
L'dsay, 1b.	3	1	0	5	0
R.Wms, rf.	3	0	1	2	1
Keith, c.	2	0	2	8	0
Ragl'd, 3b.	3	0	0	0	5
Hut'son, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Totals..	30	1	6	24	8

Errors—Ashe, (3,) W. Williams, (2), Thomason, (2,) Lindsay, Keith, (3,) Ragland, Fletcher.

*W. Williams out; hit by own batted ball.

New York ....1 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 ..–8
Tennessee 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1–1

First base on errors—Tennessee, 1; New York, 4. Left on bases—Tennessee, 8; New York, 4. First base on balls—Off Hutcheson, 1; off Ritter, 2; off Schupp, 3. Struck out—By Hutcheson, 6; by Ritter, 5; by Schupp, 4. Two-base hits—Thomason, Ritter. Sacrifice flies—Doyle, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Lobert, Murray, (2,) Smith, (2.) Double play—Ritter, Fletcher, and Merkle. Passed balls—Smith, Keith. Hit by pitched ball—By Hutcheson, (Meyers.) Hits—Off Ritter, 2 in five innings; off Schupp, 4 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. McGraw. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SUPERBAS' TRIP SOUTH ENDS

Brooklyn Bats Flay Shaw, One of Washington's Best Pitchers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Pitchers Smith and Dell of the Superbas, proved too much for Clark Griffith's pair of pitchers in today's game. Had Cutshaw not dropped an easy fly and an error not been made by Myers the American Leaguers would have been blanked until the ninth inning. Score: Brooklyn, 8; Washington, 3.

The Superbas made more than enough runs in the first four innings to win the game. They jumped on pitcher Shaw, whom Griffith had been saving for today's game, and by timely hitting gathered in five tallies. In the ninth they commenced to "ride" Hopper, who had succeeded Shaw. Singles by Myers, Zimmerman and Miller and a wild throw by Hopper to get Getz at first on his sacrifice, gave the Dodgers a trio of tallies.

In the last frame Pick's single and Ainsmith's triple were the only timely hitting done by the locals. This netted them the only run of the game they would have had if the Superbas had played better in the field.

John Hummel, who played left field in place of Wheat, was the batting star of the Brooklynites, with a single and a triple. The Superbas have won ten, lost six and tied one game this Spring. Postmaster Kelly of Brooklyn and party witnessed the game. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Sch'tz, 3b.	5	1	1	3	0
C'shaw, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
H'mel, lf.	3	1	2	8	0
Myers, cf.	3	2	2	2	1
Z'man, rf.	4	2	1	2	0
Getz, 1b.	2	1	1	9	1
Miller, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Smith, p.	1	1	0	0	2
Dell, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total...	32	8	9	27	9

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'ler, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Gandil, 1b.	4	1	1	18	0
Morgan, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Picks, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Neff, ss.	2	0	0	1	7
Ains'th, c.	4	1	2	5	3
Shaw, p.	2	0	1	0	4
Hopper, p.	1	0	1	0	2
*Rondeau	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	34	3	7	27	20

Errors—O'Mara, Cutshaw, Myers, Gandil, Picks, Hopper.

*Batted for Hopper in ninth inning.

Brooklyn 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 3–8
Washington 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1–3

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Washington, 6. Two-base hit—Milan. Three-base hits—Hummel, Ainsmith, (2,) Shaw. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Getz, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Neff. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Washington, 3. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Zimmerman, Pick, (2.) Double plays—Myers and Schultz; Ainsmith and Gandil. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; off Dell, 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; by Hopper, 2; by Dell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Shaw, (Myers.) Hits—Off Smith, 3, in five innings; off Shaw, 5 in six innings; off Dell, 4, in four innings; off Hopper, 4, in three innings. Umpire—Mr. Colliflower. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Thomas's Impropriety Spoils Deal.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Chance for the first deal between the Federal League and organized baseball was spoiled today when President Weeghman of the Chicago Federals refused to accede to the demand of President Thomas of the Chicago Nationals that he reimburse the latter's club for the loss it claims it incurred through Pitcher McConnell's joining the Chicago Federals despite his release to the Kansas City Association team. In a letter made public last night Mr. Thomas suggested that Mr. Weeghman might regard the $3,000 which the Chicago Nationals expended in the purchase and training expenses of McConnell as a "debt of honor." Had President Thomas asked him without making public the letter, which included references to Captain Kidd and "acts of piracy," Mr. Weeghman would have returned McConnell, he said today. He said he feared no legal proceedings.

Brookfeds Arrive; Buffalo, Too.

The Brooklyn Federal League Club, headed by the boy Manager, Lee Magee, arrived in town late yesterday afternoon from its training camp at Browns Wells, Miss. The Buffalo Club, which includes Russ Ford and Hal Chase, came here last night, and this afternoon both the Brookfeds and the Buffeds will practice at Washington Park. Business Manager Dick Carroll reports a big advance sale of tickets, and the opening tomorrow is expected to draw a crowd which will fill the park. The first ball will be tossed out by Borough President Pounds.

New Indianapolis Receiver's Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—Another suit for a receiver was filed here today against the Indianapolis Club of the Federal League, recently removed to Newark, N. J. Louie Smith, who says he owns five shares of stock, alleges in the suit that the club is insolvent and that it has transferred its property to persons unknown. The petition also states that the club owes [illegible] and that it has no money to pay its indebtedness or dividends on the stock.

N. Y. U., 5; HAMILTON, 2.

Clinton Collegians Have Bad Inning and Locals Clinch Victory.

Showing a much improved brand of baseball, New York University yesterday defeated Hamilton College by the score of 5 to 2 on Ohio Field in the opening game of the Violet's home season. New York played an errorless game, while Hamilton showed up poorly, six breaks being charged against the men from Clinton. Whitman, the Hamilton twirler, pitched a good game, striking out eleven Violet players against eight Clinton men fanned by Hagbloom. The Hamilton pitcher's momentary blow-up in the sixth inning, however, was costly to his team, as the Violet clinched the game with four runs in that inning. Lund played a good game at second base for New York, being credited with six assists, while Woolf and Erhardt, with two hits apiece, did the best work at bat for the two teams. Although New York took the lead in the first innning and held it to the third, it was not until the sixth that the Violet registered a safe lead when Connell started with a double. A single by Hagbloom then scored both McIntyre and Connell, while a double by Woolf and a comedy of errors on the part of Whitman and Otto allowed the other two runs to come in. The score:

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Woolf, lf.	3	2	2	0	0
Lund, 2b.	4	0	0	0	6
McN'y, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Pfau, c.	4	0	1	9	0
Waters, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
McI'e, 1b.	4	1	0	15	0
White, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
C'nell, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
H'bl'm, p.	4	1	1	0	7
Total..	33	5	5	27	16

HAMILTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M. Gow, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
W. Gow, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Erh't, 1b.	3	1	2	3	2
Otto, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Behan, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
Miller, c.	4	0	0	12	0
Hig's, 2b.	4	0	1	3	0
G'fith, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
W'man, p.	4	0	0	1	3
Total..	32	2	7	24	6

Errors: Otto, Higgins, (3,) Whitman, (2,) Erhardt.

Hamilton 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0–2
N. Y. U. ....1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 ..–5

Two-base hits—Pfau, M. Gow, Higgins, Woolf, Connell. Stolen bases—Griffith, McIntyre. Left on bases—New York, 6; Hamilton, 7. First base on balls—Off Hagbloom, 8; off Whitman, 2. Struck out—By Whitman, 11; by Hagbloom, 8. Hit by pitched ball—White. Sacrifice hit—Erhardt. Umpire—Mr. Edwards. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Fordham Loses in Fine Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—In the fastest game on the local college field this season, Georgetown won a well-contested game from Fordham here today, 3 to 1. There was little to choose between the teams, both hitting the ball for seven bingles apiece and fielding better than the error column would indicate. Finnegan managed to keep the New Yorkers in hand when hits meant runs, retiring the side without a tally in several innings when there were two men on bases and only one out. Baron's batting was a feature, his record being a triple and two singles out of four times up. The score:

GEORGETOWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'grue, lf.	5	1	1	2	0
C'sack, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
McC'ty, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Con'ly, ss.	3	1	0	2	4
Barron, rf.	4	1	3	0	0
Sp'lane, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
G'cenio, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Irwin, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Fin'gan, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total...	32	3	7	27	11

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ber'gan, ss.	5	0	0	2	5
Kiern'n, 2b.	3	0	0	7	1
Carroll, 3b.	3	0	2	1	5
Conway, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Kane, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Viviano, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kel'her, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Flan'n, 1b.	4	0	2	8	1
Martin, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total...	35	1	7	24	15

Errors—McCarthy, Connolly, (3,) Berrigan, Flannagan, Martin.

Georgetown ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 .–3
Fordham 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0–1

First base on errors—Georgetown, 1; Fordham, 2. Left on bases—Georgetown, 10; Fordham, 9. First base on balls—Off Finnegan, 3; off Martin, 1. Struck out—By Finnegan, 2; by Martin, 2. Three-base hits—Barron, Cusack, Kane. Two-base hit—Shugrue. Sacrifice hit—Spillane. Sacrifice fly—McCarthy. Stolen base—Carroll. Double play—Graconio to Spillane. Umpire—Mr. Handiboe. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Navy Steals Game with Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 8.—The Navy won by 3 to 2 from Cornell this afternoon. Smith's steal home in the eighth inning was the deciding factor. Up to this inning the Navy had not scored and when two runs had come in, largely through bad throwing by Johnson and Burpee, the two held a consultation between their positions. As Johnson turned to go to the slab, Smith dashed home and was easily safe. The score:

NAVAL ACADEMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T. Fisher, 3b.	2	0	0	4	2
Adams, ss.	3	0	0	4	3
H. Fisher, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Hicks, c.	4	1	1	6	3
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
R'gers, 1b.	2	1	1	8	1
Smith, lf.	3	1	1	1	1
Glover, lf.	0	0	0	2	0
Calh'n, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
McFall, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Total..	26	3	6	26	14

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'don, cf.	5	0	0	1	0
D'van, 2b.	4	0	2	3	4
Bills, ss.	4	0	2	3	1
Clary, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
Mellen, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3
Weig'd, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
L'wig, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
K'ting, 1b.	4	0	3	8	0
Burpee, c.	3	1	0	7	2
*Sutterby	1	0	0	0	0
†Riggin	1	0	0	0	0
J'son, p.	3	0	2	0	4
Total..	35	2	12	24	14

*Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Sutterby in ninth inning.

Errors—Donovan, Bills, (2,) Keating, Burpee, (2,) Adams, (2,) Calhoun, (3.)

Gordon out in fifth inning for fouling a bunt on third strike.

Navy ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 .–3
Cornell 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0–2

Two-base hits—Mellen, McFall. Sacrifice hits—Wiegan, H. Fisher, Rodgers. Base on balls—Off Johnson, 7. Stolen bases—Moran, Smith, (2.) Hit by pitcher—T. Fisher, (by Johnson.) Struck out—By McFall, 4; by Johnson, 5. Wild pitches—Johnson, 2. Double plays—Adams and Rodgers; Bills and Keating. Left on bases—Cornell, 7; Navy, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Hughes. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Rutgers and Colgate in a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 8.—In a game featured by heavy hitting Rutgers and Colgate battled to a 6 to 6 tie today. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning, because of darkness. The score was tied three different times during the game. Rutgers's fielding was brilliant. The work of Durand, Howlett and Gillam was noteworthy. Schmidt batted in three runs with three timely hits. The score:

COLGATE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'son, 2b.	5	1	1	0	2
Stew't, 1b.	5	1	3	10	0
Dwyer, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1
E'g't'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Reed, c.	2	1	0	8	2
Gl'd'g, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Kenny, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
West, p.	4	0	2	0	2
VanAlst'e, ss.	4	1	2	0	1
Total..	35	6	12	24	8

RUTGERS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dur't, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
H'lett, ss.	5	1	2	3	3
Twing, 1b.	2	2	1	9	0
Lyons, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
S'midt, lf.	4	0	3	1	0
H'ker, 2b.	4	0	2	0	2
Berg, c.	4	1	2	7	2
Gillam, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Jen'gs, p.	4	0	0	1	3
Total..	35	6	12	24	18

Errors—Edgerton, Glendening, Durand, Gillam.

Colgate 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0–6
Rutgers 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 1–6

Three-base hit—Van Alstine. Two-base hits—Twing, Schmidt. Sacrifice fly—Kenny. Double play—Jennings, Howlet and Twing. Bases on balls—Off Jennings, 2; off West, 4. Struck out—By Jennings, 7; by West 9. Umpire—Mr. Tegge.

At Charlottesville, Va.

R.H.E.
Virginia ..... 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 3 ..–9 16 3
Williams 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1–1 5 1

Batteries—Gannon and Ehrman; Bowen and Michler. Umpire, Mr. Chewning.

At Brooklyn.

R.H.E.
Syracuse 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0–5 7 2
St. John's ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0–1 9 5

Batteries—Slater, Taylor and Morgan; Carey and Charboneau.

At Suburban Oval.

R.H.E.
Manual Training..... 0 0 2 0 0 0–2 6 2
Yonkers 1 0 0 0 0 1–2 7 1

Called in sixth on agreement. Batteries—Sheridan, Rorty and Lind; P. O'Hara, Maxon, F. Brady and Hinghith.

Results of Baseball Games.

At Louisville—Boston Americans, 2; Louisville, 2. (11 innings; darkness.)
At Philadelphia—Phillies, 9; Athletics, 0.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 5; Cleveland, 1.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Havana Reds, 1.
At Birmingham—Pittsburgh Nationals, 6; Birmingham, 1.
At Lexington, Va.—West Virginia, 7; Washington and Lee, 3.
At New Brunswick, N. J.—Colgate, 6; Rutgers, 6. Called in eighth; darkness.
At Richmond, Va.—Boston Nationals, 8; Richmond, 0.

Princeton Football Practice Starts.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 8.—Princeton had its first Spring football practice this [illegible] reporting to Coach [illegible]. The work was of a [illegible]

COLUMBIA'S STAR SHELLED ON MOUND

Holy Cross Drives Pitcher Out with Fusillade of Hits—His Support Poor.

A bad inning in the eighth hastened a crushing defeat for Columbia yesterday afternoon in the game with Holy Cross on South Field. After a series of ups and downs that kept both sides in a maze, the final score showed the visitors the victors by a tally of 12 to 5.

George Smith, Columbia's much-touted pitcher, had an off day, and was pounded all around the lot. Shea was sent in to stem the tide in the ninth, after six hits, including a home run in the eighth, had netted the visiting team six runs. One inning less for Smith might have saved the day for the Blue and White, as the score was tied at the beginning of this unlucky chapter at 5 to 5.

The blame was not all for Smith, however, for he was wretchedly backed up by his teammates. Capt. Jimmie O'Neale was tried out at shortstop, and had a sorry time of it. He was too lanky to get down for the grounders, three of which got by him for telling errors. The fielding was about as bad on the part of the visitors.

Columbia got off in the lead by scoring one in the first inning, but Holy Cross lost no time in going to the front, getting three runs on two hits, two bases on balls and a wild pitch. Columbia added a run in the third and made a tieing run in the fourth. Holy Cross took the lead again in the fifth by scoring one run and added another tally in the sixth. Then the eighth sewed up the game for the visitors. The score:

HOLY CROSS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long, cf.	2	1	1	1	0
Gr'fin, ss.	6	0	0	1	4
O'Neil, 2b.	4	1	1	5	1
C'roll, lf, c.	4	1	2	4	1
N'ton, 3b.	5	2	1	1	0
Devlin, 1b.	4	1	0	8	0
McC'y, rf, lf.	3	3	1	1	0
M'phy, c., rf.	3	1	2	3	3
W'lace, p.	5	1	2	1	0
H'st'gs, cf.	2	1	1	1	0
Total..	38	12	11	*26	9

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	4	2	1	1	2
Hann, 1b.	4	2	2	8	1
Page, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Roseff, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
F'd'ch, 3b.	5	1	1	0	0
Buncke, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
O'Neale, ss.	4	0	0	3	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	11	3
Smith, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Shea, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Total..	36	5	8	27	9

*Page out on foul bunt on third strike.

Errors—O'Neil, Norton, Murphy, (3,) Wallace, (2,) Hann, Roseff, J. O'Neale, (3.)

Holy Cross........0 3 0 0 1 1 0 6 1–12
Columbia 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0– 5

Stolen bases—Devlin, (2,) Long, O'Neil, (2,) Carroll, Hastings, (2.) Murphy, Hann, (2,) Alden, Roseff, (2,) Watt. Sacrifice hits—Carroll, Murphy. Home run—Norton. Three-base hits—Carroll, Wallace. Left on bases—Holy Cross, 8; Columbia, 10. First base on errors—Holy Cross, 3; Columbia, 5. Double plays—Wallace and Devlin, Wallace, Murphy, and Devlin; Devlin, Hann, and Alden. Hits—Off Smith, 11 in eight innings; off Shea, none in one inning. Struck out—By Wallace, 9; by Smith, 12; by Shea, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wallace, 7; off Smith, 5; off Shea, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Long.) Wild pitches—Smith, 3. Passed balls—Murphy, 1; Alden, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Mallon.

YANKEES ALL MUSSED UP.

Petersburg Routs American Leaguers in Last Game in South.

Special to The New York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 8.—The New York American League team took a good beating from the local Virginians here today. The score was: Petersburg, 6; New York, 2. It was the eve of the Yankees' homegoing, and they appeared to find the Virginians unexpectedly strong, particularly in the pitcher's box.

Manager Donovan started Marty McHale on the mound for the New Yorkers, and kept him there throughout the full nine innings. McHale was hit hard and often, and his support made a very weak showing with the willow. The three Virginia twirlers, Rice, Hirsch, and Gaffin, found them pretty easy picking. Only six hits were made by the Donovan element, and these were well-scattered singles. Their two runs were bunched in the second inning, on bases on balls to Cook and Peckinpaugh, Boone's sacrifice, and a single by McHale.

The New York Club started for home immediately after the game in anything but a happy mood. The score:

PETERSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sim's, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Laval, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
G'dolf, 3b.	4	1	0	1	1
B'stone, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
D'van, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Gross, 1b.	3	2	3	7	0
B'nett, 1b.	0	0	0	4	0
Busch, ss.	2	1	2	3	1
H'mon, ss.	1	1	0	1	1
Agnew, 2b.	1	0	0	2	1
F'gan, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2
Tee, c.	2	0	0	2	0
H'gins, c.	1	0	1	1	1
Rice, p.	2	1	1	0	4
Hirsch, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Gattin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	31	6	11	27	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	5	0	2	1	1
H'tz'l, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Cree, cf.	5	0	0	1	1
Mullen, 1b.	2	0	0	9	1
Cook, rf.	3	1	0	2	0
P'p'gh, ss.	3	1	1	0	2
Boone, 2b.	2	0	1	3	2
Sw'ney, c.	3	0	0	6	3
McHale, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total..	31	2	6	24	14

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Sweeney, Gross, Agnew.

Petersburg .... 1 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 ..–6
New York A........ 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–2

First base on errors—New York, 1; Petersburg, 1. Two base hits—Simmons, Donovan. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Agnew, Barnett. Sacrifice fly—Sweeney. Stolen base—Maisel. Left on bases—New York, 10; Petersburg, 4. Base on balls—Off McHale, 1; off Rice, 4; off Hirsch, 2. Struck out—By McHale, 5; by Rice, 2. Hits—off Rice, 2 in 4 innings; off Hirsch, 2 in 4 innings; off Gaffin, 2 in 1 inning. Umpire—Messrs. Brown and Richmond. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

Plainfield Girls Organize Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 8.—The Plainfield Y. W. C. A. has organized what is believed to be the first association baseball team in the country. Miss Elizabeth Wetherell, the physical directress, who next year goes to Syracuse University as physical instructor, is coaching twenty-five girls and games are being arranged with all of the school-boy nines in this section. Miss Marion Mair, said to be the equal of many male twirlers, will do the pitching. She has a fine assortment of curves and considerable speed. Many of the candidates are prominent in society here, and the following will play in the first game: Elizabeth Wetherell, Marion Mair, Gertrude Mair, Margaret Hawkins, Ethel Blazier, May Doughty, Marion Doughty, Evonnie Harrigan, Elsie Kurshals, Laura Smith, and Clara Smith.

Expelled Eastern Clubs Appeal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—The New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Clubs of the Eastern Baseball Association, have appealed to the National Commission from the finding of Secretary Farrell of the National Board, in which he refused to re-hear the evidence concerning the expulsion of these clubs from the league. Word to that effect was received today from August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, just as the directors were about to meet here and award franchises to fill the vacancies. The directors met behind closed doors for two hours, and President O'Rourke said later that as the result of the appeal no action was taken concerning new members. Another meeting will be held in a week or ten days. President O'Rourke declared that there are eight applications for franchises.

State League in Session.

ALBANY, April 8.—John H. Farrell, President of the New York State League, at the annual meeting of the organization here tonight, announced the umpires for the coming season. J. A. McBride of Phillipsburg, Penn., was the only member of last year's staff retained. The others are Arthur O'Connor, Auburn, N. Y.; Harry G. Johnson, Chicago; J. A. Dougherty, Paterson, N. J., and Robert Pener, New Orleans.

Elementary Schools Baseball.

Schedules for the elementary schools baseball season will be drawn up this week by officials of the Public Schools Athletic League. Nearly one hundred schools in the city have entered teams in the tournament. Different leagues will be organized in each school district and the winers of these leagues will play for the borough championships. Prizes will be given to the first, second, and third teams in the borough standings.

BALL SEASON OPENS HERE.

Yankees and Dodgers to Clash on Ebbets Field Today.

Bill Donovan will make his local début as manager of the Yankees at Ebbets Field this afternoon, when the New York season of exhibition games opens with a tilt between Donovan's team and the Dodgers. Mr. Ebbets has changed the name of the day from Friday to Donovan Day. He takes little liberties like that with almost every day in the week except the day named after Mr. Sun. The game will begin at 3:30, and each club will send in its best array of talent.

Manager Robinson may use Nap Rucker and Pfeffer, while Manager Donovan says that Pitchers Caldwell, Fisher, and Warhop are ready to work. New Yorkers who tube over will have a chance to gaze on Pipp and High, two of the new Yankees. Brooklyn will also have Jake Daubert, Zack Wheat, and Stengel at work, and Brooklyn fans will have an opportunity to see what a fine place Florida is for the ball players to spend their Spring vacation and get into the pink of condition.

The big Dodger squad arrived in town last night from Washington. Tanned from the Florida sun and happy because President Ebbets says they have a chance to win the pennant, the players looked to be in fine shape, and Manager Robinson, reduced from arduous days on the ball field and golf links, is as fit as if he had just come out of a fresh-air sanitarium.

The Yankees will arrive in the city at 7 o'clock this morning, after an all-night ride from Virginia. Manager Donovan is pleased with the physical condition of his players, who, in spite of bad weather conditions, have shown good form, especially in the games played against Brooklyn at Daytona.

The Yankees and Brooklyn will also play at Ebbets Field tomorrow, the game beginning at 3 o'clock. On Sunday the Yankees and Brooklyn will play in Newark, while the Athletics will play the Dodgers at Ebbets Field on next Monday and Tuesday.

FIVE-MEN TEAMS BOWL.

None Could Displace Canadians in Lead at Tournament.

The Canadian bowling team of Montreal was still in the lead last night in the bowling tournament of the National Bowling Association at the Grand Central Palace, with a score of 2,805. The Saginaw No. 2 team of New York was high in the night's play, with a score of 2,751, and this total gave it third place in the tournament. There were six five-men teams on the alleys last night, and the scores made were as follows: Saginaw No. 2, 2,751; Prudential No. 2 of Newark, 2,721; Prudential No. 1, 2,667; Saginaw No. 1, 2,663; Presto of New York, 2,644, and Hackensack Wheelmen, 2,644.

The highest string was rolled by the Saginaw No. 2 team when it made 988 on its second string. Chickering of this team had the highest individual game with 246.

There was no bowling in the singles or doubles yesterday, and the high scores in these divisions remain the same as on Wednesday.

Twenty-four bowlers will take part in the singles today, twelve two-men teams will try for high honors, and twelve five-men teams, including five from Philadelphia and one from Wilmington, Del., will be active on the alleys. The largest gallery that has been present at the tourney witnessed the bowling last night. The five leading teams at the conclusion of last night's play were: Canadian, 2,805; Nationals, 2,752; Saginaw No. 2, 2,751; Broadway Palace, 2,730; Jersey City Elks, 2,699.

CRANE AND DERBY IN FINAL.

A Boston Man Will Win National Court Tennis Championship.

BOSTON, April 8.—By their victories in the semi-final round today, Joshua Crane, a former title holder, and G. S. Derby, both of this city, will play tomorrow in the finals of the all comers tournament for the National court tennis championship.

Each player was forced by his opponent to play four sets. Crane required thirty-seven games to eliminate C. S. Cutting of New York, while Derby played fifty-five games to put out J. A. L. Blake of Boston. The winner of tomorrow's contest will challenge Jay Gould for the title. Summary:

Semi-Final Round.—Joshua Crane, Boston, defeated C. S. Cutting, New York, 6–2, 4–6, 6–5, 6–2; G. S. Derby, Boston, defeated J. O. L. Blake, Boston, 4–8, 6–0, 6–3, 6–3.

WEBB SCORES 11 GOALS.

Midwick Polo Team Wins Golden Gate Cups, 19 to 11.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The Midwick team of Pasadena, Cal., won the final match today for the Golden Gate Cups in the Universal Polo Tournament in the Panama-Pacific Exposition stadium by defeating the Southern Department United States Army team 19 goals to 11. The playing of Webb was spectacular in the extreme. He scored eleven goals.

The army men were not dangerous at any stage. Not only were they unable to score a single goal, but they lost two of the thirteen points accorded them by handicap on fouls made by Captain Hennessy, thus ending the game with a smaller score than they had when they began.

Parrish Defeats Standish at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8.—J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Club sprung a mild surprise today with a four and three victory over James D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit. He plays Dewitt Balch of Cincinnati tomorrow. C. B. Hunson of North Fork was one up on C. L. Becker of Woodland and Henry C. Fownes of Oakmont plays him tomorrow. Dr. C. H. Gardner, the Rhode Island champion, moves forward to meet C. W. Deibel of Youngstown, and Dr. W. E. Code, the Chesterfield expert, plays T. W. Case of Owasco.

In the second flight, W. S. Vanclief of the Richmond County Country Club and G. T. Stebbins of Fox Hills remain at opposite ends of the bracket. Likewise in the third flight, I. R. Prentiss of Mohawk and H. W. Ormsbee of South Shore, F. E. Rogers of Pelham and C. Richardson of Dunwoodie may go forward for the final if they can win. In the fourth division, E. D. McCabe of Brooklyn is the only hope of the metropolis.

Wykagyl Club to Enlarge House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 8.—The members of the Wykagyl Country Club voted unanimously last night to enlarge their clubhouse on North Avenue, New Rochelle, by adding two wings and extending the rear at a cost of $45,000, with furnishings. It is to contain sleeping rooms. The members will take up the bonds for the full amount. A proposition to admit house members with all privileges except golf at a reduced price was referred to a committee.

Ouimet Makes Seaview Record.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 8.—Francis Ouimet, national amateur golf champion, created a new record for the course at the Seaview Golf Club today by making the eighteen holes in 73 strokes. He was partnered with Hugh Wilson of Merion, against Wilfred Reid, a Seaview professional, and C. H. Geist, President of the club, in a foursome. Ouimet went out in 38 strokes and back in 35. His round was featured by birds on the first, third, tenth, and eighteenth holes, and on only six holes was he over par.

American Horses Held in Normandy

According to reports which have come into the Jockey Club offices from abroad, there are nearly sixty horses belonging to John Sanford and the Chelsea Stable marooned in Normandy and the French Government has refused its permission to allow these thoroughbreds to leave the country while the war is in progress.

Preston Burch, who has been training these two stables for several years, has made efforts to get the horses out of the country, but has apparently given up the attempt as hopeless. Thus far the horses have not been molested by the Government.

M'ALEENAN'S DIVING WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Young Collegian's Spectacular Work Features Aquatic Meet at New York A. C.

Arthur McAleenan, Jr., of the Yale Swimming Association, the intercollegiate and metropolitan champion, won the national A. A. U. fancy diving title at the New York Athletic Club's natatorium last night from a field of nine performers. McAleenan was first, with a total of 156.27 points, with W. P. Heyn of the Chicago A. A. second, with 131.23 points. The judges had a hard time awarding the third medal, as the honors were very close between the two Winged-foot divers, A. E. Downes and J. F. Dunn. Downes got the third place by a narrow margin, his point score being 130.38, while Dunn's was 129.48.

The young collegian's work off the spring board was so perfect that he took first place in each of the dives. McAleenan performed by far the most difficult and spectacular dive of the meet when he executed a running forward dive with two and a half turns in the air.

As he left the board McAleenan went high in the air, curled his knees under his chin, spun around twice and a half and straightened out his body just as he cut into the water as clean as a knife. The dive brought forth a great outburst of applause from the fashionably dressed men and women who crowded all the galleries about the natatorium.

Heyn, the Chicago diver, was also a capable performer. He did a forward jackknife dive, with a full twist, before he hit the water a hard dive, which was cleverly done. There were also many flying Dutchman dives, somersaults, back and forward jackknife dives, and numerous specialty dives.

Among the other contenders for the championship honors were Joseph A. Kennedy of the Brookline Swimming Club, Harold Furlong, and Samuel Gerson of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., F. A. Mullen and F. A. Spongberg of the New York A. C.

The New York A. C. relay team, made up of eighteen swimmers, established a new record for the mile club relay event. The record for the mile club relay was held by the Illinois A. C., the time being 18.46 3-5. Last night the Winged-foot swimmers did the mile in the remarkably fast time of 18.19 4-5, bettering the Illinois record by 26 4-5 seconds.

Each of the seventeen swimmers went 100 yards, while the eighteenth member of the team swam 60 yards. The fastest 100 yards was covered by H. E. Vollmer in 57 seconds. Walter Ramme did his "century" in 58 3-5.

The novice swim of 100 yards was won by Victor P. Campton, unattached, in 1.09. The sem-finals in the 100-yard handicap swim resulted in the following six men qualifying for the finals on Saturday night: J. A. Zimnoch, New York A. C.; C. B. Nodine, West Side Y. M. C. A.; J. J. Curren, New York A. C.; L. Giebel, unattached; T. H. Cann, New York A. C., and G. Esselborn, West Side Y. M. C. A.

The summary:

One-Mile Club Relay, (seventeen men to swim 100 yards, eighteen men to swim 60 yards.)—J. C. Wheatley, 0:59 4-5; H. E. Vollmer, 0:57; Walter Ramme, 0:58 3-5; N. T. Nerich, 0:59; H. C. O'Sullivan, 0:58 4-5; J. H. Reilly, 0:59 4-5; R. W. Bennett, 0:58 3-5; J. A. Zimnoch, 1:02 2-5; Jerrold Smith, 1:08; Howard Cann, 0:59 4-5; J. J. Curren, 1:02; George South, 1:06 4-5; Clarence Ash, 1:04 1-5; J. A. Russell, 1:05 2-5; P. W. Palmer, 1:06 3-5; William O'Sullivan, 1:05 1-5; T. McCarthy, 1:06; C. D. Trubenbach, 0:34 3-5, (60 yards.) Total for mile—19:19 4-5.

100-yard Swim, Novice.—Won by Victor P. Campton, unattached; E. Clifford Place, Woolworth S. C., second; H. P. Zunnoch, unattached, third. Time—1:09.

Fancy Diving, Amateur Athletic Union Championship.—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., Yale Swimming Association, with 156.27 points; W. P. Heyn, Chicago Athletic Association, second, with 131.23 points; A. E. Downes, New York Athletic Club, third, with 130.38 points; J. F. Dunn, New York Athletic Club, fourth, with 129.48 points.

GODFREY PREECE ON TURF.

Polo and Show Horse Fancier to Race String of Two-Year-Olds.

The latest addition to the list of thoroughbred owners is Godfrey Preece, who in the past has devoted his efforts to handling polo ponies and show horses. Preece has recently bought seven two-year-olds. Five of them come from Kentucky and two were picked up in California. They are all well bred. One by Peter Quince has been entered for the Futurity and a filly by Oscenis is a half-sister to Trojan, which won the Futurity last year at Saratoga. Others are by Rock Sand, Duke of Ormonde, Fume, and Dave Tenny.

Preece is training the youngsters at his farm at Queens, L. I., where there is a regulation polo field which has been partly turned into a four-furlong race course. His two young sons are galloping the horses every morning, and after the usual exercising, the youngsters are breezed for the full four-furlongs. They are all showing plenty of speed.

Preece will start the season at Belmont Park meeting, where his Silks of Cerise and Blue Hoops will be seen for the first time in this country.

RACE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Auto Contest Board Will Formulate Rules to Overcome the Trouble.

To formulate some rule which will enable officials of an automobile race meeting to cope, on a definite basis, with the smoke nuisance which has prevailed at virtually all the California race meetings during the Winter, will undoubtedly be the function of the authorities of the sport at no distant date.

Smoke from the exhaust of racing automobiles has been long objectionable to the spectators, and a source of accident to competitors. It arises from the incomplete combustion of gasoline, and from the surplus of lubricating oil with which some drivers insist on drenching the motors of their cars.

In the early days of the sport, this smoke was accepted as a nuisance which could not be avoided. That the time is now ripe for engineers to design cars which will not smoke or else to suffer the penalty for inefficient motors and carburetion is a view which is taken by many racing authorities.

Goshen Driving Club Election.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., April 8.—The ninth annual meeting of the Goshen Driving Club was held here this afternoon. There was a large attendance of members and much interest was manifested. The club will open its season in June, when matinees will be held each Saturday afternoon. The following officers were chosen: President, William Averill Harrimann; Vice President, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Secretary, William K. Dykerson; Treasurer, Joseph S. Coates. Directors, Robert Goelet, John R. Townsend, P. H. Burnett, T. H. Bradley, J. D. King, M. O. Schaefer, Dr. J. F. Devine, H. W. Van Cortland, Richard McCormick, Dr. J. V. Hopper, A. H. F. Seeger, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

Bill Coe Returns from England.

"Bill" Coe, the Boston A. A. shot putter who held the world's record with the sixteen pound shot for a year, returned from England on Wednesday after being on the other side for more than nine months. Coe was a passenger on the Cedric, and made an early selection of the life boat he would use in the event of an attack by a German submarine. The Cedric had just left Liverpool when word was received aboard the ship of a German raid on English merchantmen near Liverpool. It will be years Coe said before European track athletics recover from the loss of athletes in the war.

Aeroplane Contest Postponed.

Nine prominent aviators and constructors have already made application to the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America for entry in the national aeroplane competition, and the Contest Committee of the club has decided in view of the interest shown in this competition to extend the time of the competition from July 4 to Oct. 12.

MAYER QUITS AMATEURS.

Class A Billiard Champion Loses Last Game to Gardner.

As a prelude to his entrance upon a career as a professional, Billiardist Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, winner of the National Class A amateur billiard championship recently in the Quaker City, last night was defeated by Edward W. Gardner, winner of the 1914 tournament, at the Arion Club, in competition for the Interstate Challenge Cup, by a score of 300 to 287. The defeat closed Mayer's career as an amateur, for last night he sent a letter resigning from the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, and announced that he would immediately return the cup emblematic of the amateur championship which he won in the Philadelphia tournament. Beginning Monday, Mayer will enter upon his professional career when he plays Albert G. Cutler a series of six games of 500 points each at Doyle's Academy.

What was palpably evident to the spectators last night must have forced itself upon Mayer's mind when he had to bow in defeat before an amateur in a match of no particular brilliancy, that he did not evidence professional play of even a mediocre sort, and against such strategists of the green table as Sutton, Hoppe, Demarest, and the others he would have been hopelessly lost. Gardner, who defeated him, seldom rises to the high lights of the game as do some of the other amateurs; but he is a steady, plodding player who always hangs out a creditable average, though long runs are infrequent. Last night the Montclair man was hardly at his best, and for Mayer it may be said that he was far below the form which he displayed in the Philadelphia tournament when his grand average went well into a double figure total.

The victory of Gardner was the third that he has won in competition for the Interstate trophy, which has to be won five times before permanent possession is gained. Two of the three have been at the expense of Mayer, and the other came as a result of a victory over J. Ferdinand Poggenburg.

It was a close match all the way, neither player having at any time an advantage that seemed secure. There was a continual shifting of the lead, and up to within two innngs of the end Mayer had a chance to wrest the victory from his rival. The score:

Gardner—16 1 0 1 34 8 11 5 0 6 3 14 16 32 0 1 4 2 2 2 0 22 17 0 22 8 4 31 1 18 1 0 18. Total—300. Average—9 3-33. High runs—34, 32, and 31.

Mayer—0 33 0 0 0 5 8 48 1 1 6 15 3 7 8 24 4 1 0 10 11 7 16 5 5 26 0 1 0 0 28 0 14. Total—287. Average—8 23-33. High runs—48, 33, and 28.

Gardner to Play Poggenburg.

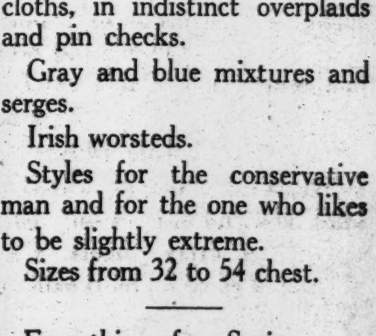
Edward W. Gardner, last year national amateur billiard champion, and Ferdinand Poggenburg, who won the amateur international billiard championship in 1913, will play an exhibition match game, 300 points, 18.2 balk line billiards, at Thum's Academy, 31st Street and Broadway, on Monday, at 8:30 P. M.

Pastimes Will Stage Run Sunday.

Regardless of the police order last week forbidding the Morningside A. C. to promote its Easter Sunday handicap, the Pastime A. C. is continuing preparations for an open novice run on Sunday and expects no interference from the police. Unless some word is received by the club in the meantime, the race will be contested over a four-mile course and will start and finish at the Pastime clubhouse, 162d Street and Jerome Avenue. A large entry has been received, and it is expected there will be men from New Jersey and Connecticut competing. Entries will close tomorrow with Dieges and Clust or A. C. Arnold of the Pastime A. C.

Buxton to Ride for Whitney.

Just before the racing in the East opened at Bowie, it was reported that Jockey Buxton had signed to ride for the stables of Frederic Johnson and C. K. G. Billings. Buxton, who was in New York yesterday, said that there had been some hitch regarding the amount of the retaining fee and he, through his agent, had declared the negotiations off. He has received an offer from the Whitney Stable which is much more favorable, and it is more than likely he will accept it.



Who wouldn't be chesty about such Spring suits as these!

Homespuns and cheviots in all sorts of unusual and attractive patterns—rough finished.

Worsteds, smooth - surfaced cloths, in indistinct overplaids and pin checks.

Gray and blue mixtures and serges.

Irish worsteds.

Styles for the conservative man and for the one who likes to be slightly extreme.

Sizes from 32 to 54 chest.

Everything for Spring motoring.

Chauffeurs' livery.

All the accessories that make motoring comfortable — from goggles to Thermos bottles.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St.
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—PIERCE ARROW—

36 Six in splendid condition and fully guaranteed. Has self-starter and very complete equipment. A genuine bargain at $1,850.

This is one of a number of very desirable cars now being offered by our Used Car Department. If you are thinking of buying a moderate priced car it will pay to look them over.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
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Quimby Landaulet

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BUSINESS GAINING, OBSERVERS REPORT

Of the 90 National Bank Examiners, 80 Discern a Permanent Improvement.

NEW YORK CITY PICKING UP

Marked Advances Shown in South—Real Depression in Maine Alone—Crop Conditions Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In line with the prosperity propaganda, undertaken by the White House through the Department of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury today gave out a summary of business conditions as seen by the ninety national bank examiners. Of these eighty report a permanent improvement as being under way. The report for New York City says:

"There has been no time in the last three years that merchants and manufacturers were such small borrowers, indicating that their present capital is sufficient for their need, and that borrowed money cannot be invested profitably by them.

"Prices of edibles have declined a trifle. Business fairly good in grains. Industries for supplies of war materials, cotton, hat manufacturing, iron, metals, copper, shoes, textiles, &c., are improving on account of the European war. Other industries will improve if the war is continued long. Regular steel business is picking up. Embroideries and laces are looking up. Lumber business is improving a trifle. Wholesale groceries are inactive. Electric and railway supplies are spotty, but not much below normal. Fertilizers are quiet. Volume of stock and merchandise is in keeping with the volume of business. Not much stock carried on the shelf."

Business conditions throughout the country are showing marked improvement in almost all lines. According to the examiners Maine is said to be the only State where real depression exists. These reports are announced to be the result of careful observation and are supplemental to the regular reports on business conditions made each month to the Controller of the Currency.

"Pronounced hopefulness is prevalent in nearly every district," says the announcement. "Agricultural conditions are generally excellent, and commercial lines, with comparatively few exceptions, are enlarging their activities, mainly through an increased demand, but in some cases preparation for activity is expected to develop with the coming of good weather. Manufacturing is on the increase and those industries having orders for supplies from foreign countries continue especially active.

Large Structural Iron Contracts.

"Further orders have been placed for cars and rails by the railroads, and some large contracts have been made for structural iron for large buildings in different portions of the country."

The statement attributes depression to unusual conditions abroad, but says that business here has been stabilized through the application of economy.

"The South," it continues, "is showing marked improvement. The sale of cotton is active at advancing prices, with the result that all business in that section is feeling a steady and pronounced improvement. The prospects for large crops generally are excellent, and there will be greater diversification. The States adjoining the Missouri River and the Mississippi River above St. Louis enjoyed exceptional prosperity during the past season, and the present prospects are that the coming season will yield even better results.

"The Western States and the Pacific States are showing a general improvement. The lumber industry is slowly recovering in these States, and the number of tourists exceeds expectations. Mining is resuming on a larger scale and the crop conditions are excellent.

"The New England and Middle Atlantic States, and portions of the Central West, although generally reporting an improvement, seem to feel the past depression to the greatest extent. Farmers, however, generally have had satisfactory results, but manufacturing, with the exception of that to fill foreign orders, is feeling the improvement to the least extent. There is improvement, however, in most lines.

"The bond market has become active on a higher level. Savings banks deposits are increasing and generally banks have an abundance of money. The tendency has been for all to curtail needless expenses, and, as a rule, there is a lessened demand for money.

"The reports from New York and other large cities show the trend of business conditions, outside of farming communities."

Reports from Cities.

Besides New York, the report gives these summaries of conditions in cities:

Boston—Strong feeling of optimism and business generally regarded as improved.

Buffalo—Business generally is regarded as improving.

Philadelphia—Business conditions are encouraging and showing gradual improvement.

Pittsburgh—Present conditions show increased activity.

Richmond—General business conditions are slightly improved.

Atlanta—Present and immediate outlook regarded as improved.

Louisville—Present and immediate outlook is good.

New Orleans—General situation regarded as gradually improving.

Dallas—Business marking time. Basic conditions are good.

Indianapolis — Business generally shows improvement and prospects for further improvement good.

Chicago—Present conditions dull. Immediate outlook hopeful in tone. Business showing slight improvement.

Large Cities in Iowa—Conditions are steady, with tendency toward improvement.

St. Louis—Business conditions stand at highest point since May, 1914.

Kansas City—Present and immediate outlook good for material improvement.

San Francisco—Business people are in better spirits. Present and immediate outlook better and steadily improving.

Los Angeles—Conditions are improving.

"Of the seven New England districts reporting," the report continues, "none shows a decline in business conditions, while three districts show improvement. Maine is the only portion reporting real depression, while other reliable interests report that the situation is improving. In Rhode Island the jewelry business only is badly depressed, all other businesses indicating gains. A stagnant condition exists in Central Massachusetts.

"The lines which show the greatest activity are those with orders for war supplies, which include shoes, woolens, coarse cottons, arms, ammunition, and metals. Textiles, lumber, steel, and iron show improement. The machine and shoddy business is very good, and there is a fairly good business in plated ware and copper utensils. Packers are in good condition.

Middle Atlantic States.

"General business conditions throughout the Middle Atlantic States show improvement, only two districts (Reading, Penn., and Maryland) being excepted. The general and immediate outlook is reported as good and healthy in tone. No business is declining. Manufacturing generally is increasing and the production of articles for the use of foreign armies is active in this section also. There is some slight depression in a few manufacturing lines, also to some extent in the retail business.

"The South as a whole reports a decided improvement in business. The present outlook and the basic conditions are good. Confidence has been restored.

"The effect of the past depression has been the retrenchment of all classes. The retail and wholesale trade has greatly improved. Many farm districts report the best conditions in years. The lumber business has shown reviving activity.

"Many sections in the North Central States report conditions as normal, and many show a definite improvement in business conditions, while those States which were benefited by a large harvest and high prices during the last season have been unusually prosperous. The outlook for the present season is equally bright, the crop conditions being excellent.

"A large portion of this section reports no depression, while some of those sections previously reporting depression are now benefiting. The supplying of war orders continues, and some factories are working twenty-four hours a day, and conditions generally are better than they have been since May, 1914. The lines that show the greatest activity are stock, harness, machine tools, iron and steel business, machinery, rubber, automobiles, wholesale mercantile trade, building stones, packing, grain, knitting and shoe mills, cement, drugs, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, and enamel. The greatest depression is in coal, vehicles, dry goods, home furnishings, mining, railroad construction and equipment material, stove foundries, lumber, glass, general merchandise, retail lines, real estate, and breweries.

"Improvement is very noticeable throughout the Western States. Many of the districts report a remarkable improvement in business conditions since Jan. 1. Mining and building have become active, and the agricultural outlook is excellent. Bank deposits are showing a satisfactory increase, and all staple lines report very good business.

"Department stores report that March has been the best in their history. The tourist travel is larger than was expected. It is expected that prices for wool will be the highest since 1909, and the retail business is reviving, while the crop conditions are excellent over the entire Pacific Coast."

FINDS BUSINESS OPTIMISTIC.

But Recovery from War Depression Must Be Slow, Says Banker.

Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, has completed a canvass of business conditions throughout the country, with especial application to agriculture and trade. Correspondent banks of the American Exchange supplied the results of careful observations.

"It goes without saying," says Mr. Clarke, introducing the summary of the replies, "that business has suffered and in some cases is at a standstill, due to unsettlement produced by the European war. On the other hand, the same cause has acted as a stimulus in certain lines of trade, but not to the extent of offsetting the general falling off which started in the Summer of 1914."

In the New England States, the report says, conditions are fair and are showing improvement. Mills supplying foreign nations are working near capacity, but woolen manufacturers are having difficulty in obtaining raw material and have curtailed operations. In the Middle Atlantic States the outlook for the future is encouraging and the general opinion is that the worst is over. Steel mills and iron works are operating on part time, and unless business in these lines picks up there are poor prospects for the lake-carrying trade in 1915. From the lumber markets of this section come unfavorable reports, but prospects for good crops are excellent.

The Northwestern and Central Western States report that general trade is slow, owing to poor roads. The large crops of 1914 and high prices have brought in much money and it is expected that considerable new machinery will be bought for farm purposes. Crop conditions are good. In the South Atlantic and South Central States a fair volume of business is reported, although the section has not yet recovered from low prices for cotton. Large plantings of grain and sugarcane are being made to replace areas given to cotton last year.

The state of the lumber industry is troubling the Western and Pacific States, the result of overproduction and inefficient organization and selling policies. Coast cities are filled with tourists, who are leaving much money behind. Crop prospects in the irrigation districts are all that could be desired.

"In general the reports indicate an optimistic feeling," concludes Mr. Clarke, "and that bankers and business men are handling affairs conservatively. They fully realize that the process of recovery will be slow. There has been a strengthening of the moral fibre in our people, which will increase our efficiency as a nation and will aid in placing us in a position where we will be able to compete for a share of the world's trade."

ANOTHER DU PONT BONUS.

Powder Company's Employes Again Get Advance in Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, April 8.—Following the recent action of the Du Pont Powder Company in granting an increase in wages of 20 per cent to all of its workmen throughout the country, announcement was made today by Pierre S. Du Pont, the President, of an increase in the shape of a cash bonus to the amount of 20 per cent. of their salaries to all employes on the salaried list.

The recent increase in wages affected $5,000 men, and will mean an additional expenditure of $2,000,000 a year. The bonus allowed today will affect about 2,500 persons throughout the country, and also in Chile and London, where the company is represented.

The notice says the bonus "will be given to all of our active salaried employes, except members of the Executive Committee, the President and Vice Presidents." The primary reason for the bonus is the good results that have been achieved by the recent increase. The present order went into effect April 1. The bonus will be paid May 1 and will continue throughout the remainder of this year at least.

CANADA'S WAR TAX SET.

New Stamps Required for Many Purposes After April 15.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The Special War Revenue act received the royal assent today and is now the law of the land. Its provisions, by the terms of the act, come into force on Thursday, April 15, so that on and after that date a war tax postage of 1 cent, or a one-cent postage stamp in lieu thereof, will have to be affixed to all letters and post cards before mailing. The extra stamp will not, however, have to be placed on circulars.

On checks and drafts and promissory notes issued after the 15th and negotiated through a bank a two-cent stamp will have to be affixed. Any person sending a telegram will have to pay an extra cent to the telegraph company for his Majesty's Treasury. Purchasers of railway tickets will have to pay 5 cents extra on all tickets from $1 to $5 and an additional 5 cents for each $5 or part of $5 of the cost of the ticket.

Druggists selling proprietary or patent medicines and perfumery costing 25 cents or less will have to affix a one-cent stamp to each bottle or package sold. If the bottle or package costs more than 25 cents, then 1 cent will have to be affixed for each 25 cents or part of 25 cents of the selling price. On every bottle of wine and champagne sold special stamps will have to be affixed.

CAR KILLS ELDERLY WOMAN.

Unidentified Victim Was Run Over in Forty-second Street.

An unidentified elderly woman was run over by a west bound car in front of 25 West Forty-second Street as she was crossing the street last night shortly after 10 o'clock. She was taken in an ambulance to the Polyclinic Hospital, where she died soon after her arrival. Nothing was found on the body to identify the woman. She was about seventy years old, five feet four inches tall, and weighed about 140 pounds. She wore a black hat, a black dress, a long grey coat and tan shoes.

PROPOSES REMEDY FOR RAILROAD ILLS

Howard Elliott Would Establish a Federal Department and Secretary of Transportation.

NEW HAVEN ROAD SOLVENT

Its Properties Better Physically Than They Were Ten Years Ago—War to Benefit New England.

NORWICH, Conn., April 8.—The establishment of a Federal Department of Transportation, with a Secretary of Transportation, who would be a member of the President's Cabinet, was advocated by Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in an address here tonight before the Chamber of Commerce and the members of the Eastern Connecticut Development Committee.

"The present condition of the American railroads is due in part," he said, "to an effort on the part of the country to fix rates and service by regulation, and at the same time to have them fixed by competition, thus creating an almost impossible condition, somewhat destructive of results and values.

"It is a question how far it is to the public interest to apply the so-called anti-trust law to the transportation business. Well-organized, prudently managed, and wisely regulated combinations of railroads may, in the long run, produce greater efficiency and service to the public than excessive competition, with the resulting duplication of facilities and increased expenses."

The Speaker went on to point out that under private ownership we had built up in this country a very remarkable system of railroads, public utilities, and large industries. They furnished more of comfort and convenience to the people of the United States than were obtained anywhere else on the globe.

"In doing this great work," he continued, "the private owners have made mistakes, of course, and a few men have made great fortunes—comparatively few, if you take the trouble to count up, when the vast number of men engaged in the constructive work of the last fifty years is considered. Because of these mistakes; because of a few great fortunes; because the growth of these great businesses has been very rapid and some of the men guiding them have not always grown as rapidly and considered carefully enough the rights of the public, there has been developed a system of regulation by State and national commissions.

Harm Done by Regulatory System.

"In the evolution of the regulatory system, mistakes are being made, and the absence of a check upon the vast powers of the various commissions has led to some arbitrary exercise of those powers and some harm has been done by this regulatory system.

"Some seem to think that our whole scheme of development is wrong and that very marked changes in method should be made. One set of people think we should have Government ownership of important public utilities; another that the powers of the regulators should be very much curtailed, if not entirely taken away. I do not believe that either course is wise. If regulation has not been carried on successfully, there is no good reason to think that these enterprises can be conducted any better, if as well, under Government ownership. On the other hand, we must have regulation of public service corporations, but it must be temperate and wise, and just to the owners of the properties as well as to the users."

Mr. Elliott reminded his hearers that the Government recognized some of the great commercial activities of its population by departments and Cabinet officers, such as the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor.

"The transportation business of the United States," he went on, "is next to agriculture in importance, in volume, and in its relation to the welfare of the whole country, and it should have a defender in the councils of the Cabinet.

"I believe it would be well to have a Department of Transportation, with a Secretary of Transportation at the head of it, who should be a member of the Cabinet. Such a man would of necessity have to champion somewhat the rights and privileges of the transportation business, much as the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor speak for their particular subjects. Such an officer would have a wholesome balancing effect between the demands of the public and of the regulatory organizations on one side, and any errors of policy and management on the part of the owners of the property on the other side."

Referring to the New England railroad situation, Mr. Elliott said that with conflicting laws in the different States, it "calls attention very forcibly to the desirability of a Federal incorporation act for those railroads the majority of whose business is interstate."

Exclusive Federal jurisdiction over corporate affairs of finance would not interfere with the rights of States in matters of local regulation, he said, and a simplification of the relations between the railroad and one central Government agency as to corporate and financial questions would save a great deal of time and energy now used by officers in appearing before many different State organizations "and give them much more time to devote to details of management, and to constructive work for efficiency, economy and improved service to the public."

Obstacles in New Haven's Way.

Mr. Elliott said that the management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been trying for the last eighteen months to bring about more stable and better conditions, but that while some progress had been made, it was slow work because of many complications and some conflicting laws.

In the absence of a Federal incorporation act, Mr. Elliott said, there should be harmonious legislation among the New England States, in order to conserve the credit of the New Haven Road, which "has been weakened by the events of the last few years."

He described the legislation which was being sought in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with a view to uniformity and in order to secure a "platform upon which to place the New Haven financial structure," and to enable it to meet its maturing obligations.

The New Haven Road and its subsidiary, the Harlem River & Portchester Railroad Company, have now outstanding, he said, short-term notes amounting to $32,304,000, of which $29,390,000 become due May 1, and the remainder between that date and Aug. 1 of the present year. In addition the New England Navigation Company, owned solely by the New Haven, has $20,000,000 of short-term notes outstanding, due May 1, 1917. Under the present laws of the three States mentioned, the company has no legal authority to dispose of this large debt in any way.

He reviewed the operations of the company during recent years and reminded his hearers that it was a New England institutions, and that the welfare of the company and of New England must rise and fall together. The company was solvent, and was earning its fixed obligations.

The New Haven Road and the properties in which it was interested were better properties physically today than they were ten years ago, and better able to handle an increased volume of business for New England. He continued:

"The great South Terminal Station at Boston and the approaches over and through which 35,000,000 people go to and from their homes each year, and the great freight yards and docks in Boston, because of their location and use by the public, have a value far above the original cost which in some cases was incurred many years ago. The same may be said of important terminal properties in Providence, Hartford, New London, New Haven, and many other places. Terminals are hands and feet to the railroad; without them the road is as helpless as is the man.

Asset Not Carried on the Books.

"A few years ago a real estate expert was asked to make a careful estimate of what he thought it would cost to buy a right of way for a four-track railroad from the northern edge of New York City to about Forty-second Street, with land enough for a moderate freight and passenger terminal. In due time he reported that it might be done for $200,000,000, but he was not certain. The New Haven has a perpetual right to an equal use of the tracks, yards, and terminals of the New York Central from Woodlawn and Mott Haven to and including the Grand Central Terminal in New York. These tracks, terminals and buildings, all practically finished, form a most necessary part of the transportation machinery for the use of the people of New England and New York. That very valuable right is not carried on the New Haven books at a single dollar."

One result of the European war, in Mr. Elliott's opinion, will be to make the United States the leading commercial and financial power of the world. Furthermore, it will increase the commercial importance of such industrial centres in New England as Boston, Bridgeport, Danielson, Fitchburg, Hartford, Lowell, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Putnam, Providence, Springfield, Waterbury, Willimantic, Worcester, and all other important New England cities, and New York.

Referring to compensation for carrying the mails, Mr. Elliott said that the railroads were underpaid by the Government, and that there was no doubt that the New Haven was being underpaid $1,000,000 a year for its service in carrying mail and parcel post matter.

Domestic Servant Leaves $8,000.

Miss Mathilda Dahl, who for forty years had been a domestic in the home of Mrs. Frances E. Baker at 815 Fifth Avenue, left an estate of more than $8,000, according to her will, filed for probate yesterday. To Mrs. Baker is bequeathed $2,137.47, which, the will reads, was a loan from Mrs. Baker to the testator when the latter purchased certain lots on University Heights from Henry M. MacCracken, in April, 1895. Mrs. Frances L. Thatcher, daughter of Mrs. Baker and the wife of Dr. John S. Thatcher, receives $300 and the residuary estate. John S. Thatcher, Jr., receives $500, and $300 goes to the Swedish Home for Aged People on Staten Island.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the influence of favorable crop prospects and the falling off in the export demand and during the day values showed a heavier tone, closing net unchanged to 1⅛c. lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.61 and No. 2 hard at 1.63, all rail cost, insurance and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.57 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 1.63, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

WHEAT—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	...	...	1.60⅝	1.62¼	.99⅞
July	...	...	1.30⅝	1.31	.95¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

WHEAT—					
May	1.62¼	1.61	1.62	1.63	...

CHICAGO PRICES.

WHEAT—					
May	1.53⅝	1.52¼	1.53	1.54⅛	.90⅞
July	1.22⅛	1.21⅛	1.22	1.22⅛	.86¾
Sept.	1.09⅞	1.08¾	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	.86⅛

CORN.

The corn market showed a net decline of ⅛@¼c, and on the whole was dull and without special feature. The domestic demand was again slack and stocks here are plentiful, but the selling was restricted to some extent by predictions that shipments from Argentina for the week would be only 900,000 bushels, compared with 2,388,000 last week and 2,585,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	72⅞	72¼	72⅝	72⅞	68⅝
July	75⅝	75	75¼	75⅜	68⅜

OATS.

There were further rumors of export demand for oats, and while price changes were narrow the undertone was steady, and at the close of the day values were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 62½@63c; No. 2 white, 63@63½c; No. 3 white, 62@62½c; No. 4 white, 61@61½c; fancy clipped white, 64½@65½c; ordinary clipped white, 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	57⅜	56⅞	57¼	57⅛	38⅝
July	54⅜	53⅞	53¼	54⅛	38⅞
September	46½	46⅛	46⅜	46⅞	37⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed strength during the greater part of the day, with evidences of buying by leading packing interests, but before the close there was a partial reaction under profit taking. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Friday, 14,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.15	10.10	10.12	10.05	10.52
July	10.40	10.32	10.37	10.30	10.72
Ribs—					
May	10.02	9.95	10.00	9.92	11.15
July	10.35	10.30	10.32	10.25	11.32
Pork—					
May	17.20	16.97	17.10	16.97	20.95
July	17.72	17.50	17.62	17.50	20.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil moved within a very narrow range, and at the close of the day values were steady, with slight net gains. The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.50@6.80	6.60
April	..	..	6.55@6.75	6.65
May	6.76	6.74	6.73@6.75	6.72
June	..	..	6.89@6.91	6.87
July	7.02	7.00	7.00@7.01	6.99
August	7.13	7.13	7.12@7.13	7.11
September	7.22	7.22	7.22@7.23	7.21
October	..	..	7.20@7.23	7.21
November	..	..	6.90@7.10	6.93

COFFEE.

The coffee market experienced a further setback during yesterday's operations under liquidation which started in the May position and spread throughout the list. The volume of selling was not great, total sales for the day amounting to only 17,750 bags, but the demand was poor and values declined steadily throughout the session, closing 12 to 16 points net lower. The local spot market was dull with prices nominally unchanged on the basis of 8 cents for Rio 7s. The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	5.90@5.91	6.05
May	6.04	5.96	5.95@5.96	6.10
June	..	..	6.00@6.01	6.15
July	7.20	7.10	7.09@7.10	7.24
August	..	..	7.16@7.17	7.31
September	7.35	7.26	7.25@7.26	7.38
October	..	..	7.31@7.32	7.44
November	..	..	7.36@7.37	7.49
December	7.51	7.42	7.42@7.43	7.54
January	..	..	7.47@7.48	7.59
February	..	..	7.52@7.53	7.64
March	..	..	7.57@7.58	7.69

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,493 packages. Fair demand and a steady market for top grades of creamery, with the secondary qualities in quite active demand, short supply, and firm. There is also moderate inquiry for held creamery, stocks of which are being steadily reduced. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock well sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@31c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 24@26c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 24½@26c; thirds, 22½@24c; State dairy, finest, 31c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21½@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 29,968 cases. The market shows a firmer tone under continued strong Western advices, the highest qualities showing the most firmness. Not much trading in storage packed eggs, and these are without material change. The few very high-grade regular packings from Northern sections are selling up to 21c, but sales above 20½c are still rather exceptional, and a good deal of fair-grade stock is ranging lower. Dirties more plentiful and outside quotation more extreme. Nearby white eggs firm with a good demand. Duck eggs easier. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½c; firsts, 20¾@21¼c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19½@19¾c; thirds and poorer, 19@19¼c; dirties, No. 1, 18¾@19c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@18½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@22c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@26c; Baltimore, per dozen, 24@25c; Western, 23@24c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 22@24c; far Southern, 21@23c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40@60c.

BETHLEHEM STEEL GOES UP 29 1-2 POINTS

Great Excitement During Last Hour, When Stock Touched 117 and Closed at 105.

17½ NET RISE ON THE DAY

Observers Still Puzzled as to Cause for Spurt—Floating Supply of Stock Cornered?

Speculation in Bethlehem Steel common stock, long a feature of market operations, became violent yesterday, and a gross advance of 29½ points was scored amid more excitement than the Exchange had witnessed since it reopened last December. Surprising fluctuations occurred, especially in the final hour when the shares in a ten-minute period advanced from 102½ to 117 and in another ten minutes dropped back to 105, where the market closed. The final recession lopped off much of the day's increase, but the last price, nevertheless, showed the stock 17½ points above the closing figure on Wednesday.

Brokers were greatly disturbed over the antics of the stock. It was said in numerous quarters that only the closing gong on the Exchange saved the entire market from a severe break, as the rapid decline of the stocks from 117 to 105 unsettled the rest of the list and brought extensive recessions in stocks that previously had been holding up strongly.

Talk of Corner.

Talk of a possible corner in the Bethlehem shares flashed around the Street. In the loan crowd on the floor after the close of the market Bethlehem common loaned "flat," which meant that borrowers were sufficiently anxious to get it not to ask for interest on the money put up for the stock borrowed. There was nothing exceptional about this; in fact, when stocks are in heavy demand by borrowers a premium frequently is paid for the use of them. Despite the fact that no premium was quoted, it was said that Bethlehem shares were extremely hard to borrow and appeared to be scarce.

Late in the afternoon it was learned that numerous houses which had loaned Bethlehem stock earlier in the week were calling the stock in. This procedure added to the apprehension of brokers who were carrying customers on the short side.

Stock Exchange authorities were not inclined to believe that a corner had been forced, and did not think that an investigation was necessary. It was said by a prominent officer that the short interest was not large, and that a factor in making the conditions that existed was the small floating supply of Bethlehem shares.

Nothing to compare with the gyrations of Bethlehem Steel has occurred since the day of the famous rise of Rock Island on Dec. 26, 1910. The similarity between the two movements was increased by the fact that the distance covered by the stocks was nearly the same. Rock Island started at 50, and in less than fifteen minutes had risen to 81 and fallen back to the starting point. This extraordinary movement happened because a number of brokers were prepared with 1,000-share orders to buy when the market opened, and canceling orders failed to reach them until after the original contracts had been filled. It was said that a well-known financier was responsible for the buying orders, and had to take a heavy loss when the day's score was settled. The buying was said further to have been the result of an unwise Christmas dinner.

Observers Puzzled.

The burst of activity in Bethlehem Steel was as devoid of explanation as had been the preceding upturn of prices which carried the shares from 29½, the low of last year, to well above 90. One story was that the company was considering the declaration of a stock dividend of 100 per cent. A basis for the rumor was held to be in Chairman Charles M. Schwab's assertion at the annual meeting on Tuesday that the bonded debt of the corporation was considerably greater than its stock issue. The corporation has put back into its property in the last seven years about $40,000,000 of earnings, and the Street argued yesterday that the Directors would be fully justified in capitalizing this investment.

The earlier stages of the rise in the stock were accompanied by rumors of an initial cash dividend soon to come. Mr. Schwab destroyed hopes of anything of this sort by telling shareholders at the meeting that more than $20,000,000 was needed to improve the property, and this sum would be taken from income.

Another story told of a huge new order for ordnance and other war munitions secured within the last week from the Allies. It amounted to many millions, according to the report, and would further increase the Bethlehem's net revenue for 1915, which is said already to be running close to 50 per cent. on the common stock. The Street also listened again to the oft-told story of a contest for control. Last month the rumor went the round of commission houses that interests with German sympathies were in the stock market to secure a majority of the stock away from Mr. Schwab and his associates, so as to put a stop to the manufacture of war supplies for the Allies. The story was predicated on the supposition that Mr. Schwab and Andrew Carnegie, the former's chief supporter, had some time since dallied with the stock market on the selling side, distributing some of their Bethlehem shares at a good price, with the expectation of getting them back cheaper, and so had let their holdings fall below the majority mark.

The management made no explanatory statement as the result of these rumors when they first appeared, and maintained as close a silence yesterday. In conservative quarters of the Street it has not been believed that the Schwab interest is a bit smaller than it was a year ago. Those who have studied the skyrocket course of Bethlehem Steel closely say they believe yesterday's tremendous upheaval was the result of natural conditions.

Like Northern Pacific Corner.

The floating supply of the stock, these men say, has at most been no more than 65,000 shares, since Mr. Schwab, Mr. Carnegie and their associates were credited with owning the balance, some 85,000 shares. Since large earnings began to attract attention to the stock, two years ago, there has been a steady accumulation by large and small investors, and their holdings have been permanently taken from the market. Hence, in the broker's opinion, an actual shortage of Bethlehem Steel has arisen. In effect, the result of this is the same as a corner, such as occurred in Northern Pacific when the Morgan and Kuhn-Loeb interest went after control of the road, in 1901.

Yesterday's turnover, in excess of 83,000 shares, was much greater than the theoretical floating supply. It is believed that the short interest has not recently been large, but whenever shorts have attempted to cover their commitments the price has reflected their efforts by leaping forward. Every attempt to accumulate stock on a considerable scale has resulted in gains of several points, and the apparent explanation of this fact is that the stock has grown scarce. The hasty covering of short contracts was reported as a factor in the advance in early hours of trading yesterday.

Seldom except in panic times have such wide fluctuations between sales been seen as yesterday. Starting at 88¾ within an hour the stock market went to 96 on transactions of comparatively small size. Before 2 o'clock the price was 102 and at 2:40 o'clock stood at 102½. Then the fireworks began. Sales of 3,700 shares in lots of 100 each for the most part carried the quotation up to 110, then 800 shares more brought a price of 113 and 4,000 shares, bought amid great excitement at the Bethlehem Steel post, touched the top at 117. Then the tide turned. The next sale was at 114, the second at 110, and then the fall was more controlled back to 105.

Other stocks were strong in the trail of Bethlehem. The preferred at 113 showed a gain of 7 points, but 5 of these were lost before the close. General Motors at 143¾ ended the day with a net gain of nearly 9 points, and Allis Chalmers preferred advanced more than 6 points. The rise was pretty well confined to specialties, and some of the standard issues showed declines for the session.

WAR CUTS IMMIGRATION.

Arrivals in Last Eight Months Fewer Than for Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The effect of the war on immigration is indicated by the figures given out at the Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, and covering the eight months to Feb. 1. The total number of immigrants from all parts of the world, but chiefly from European countries since the war began, which is practically for the seven months beginning Aug. 1 last year and including February, is 173,861. For the period August, 1913, to February, 1914, the immigration was 688,206.

The total immigration this fiscal year is 234,238. This is the number classed as immigrant aliens. In addition there were admitted 81,044 non-immigrant aliens, making the total number of aliens admitted 315,282. Against this total must be placed the number of departing immigrant aliens, which, during the eight months, was 312,181, leaving as the net number of immigrants for the first eight months of the present fiscal year the insignificant grand total of 3,101, the smallest ever known in the history of the country.

An idea of the falling off of the volume of immigration as shown in the great number admitted, appears from a comparison of the returns for the ten years' period from 1905. The totals by years are as follows:

1905, 1,026,499; 1906, 1,100,735; 1907, 1,285,349; 1908, 782,870; 1909, 751,786; 1910, 1,041,570; 1911, 878,587; 1912, 838,172; 1913, 1,197,892; 1914, 1,218,480.

If the immigration for the four remaining months this year were to be the same as for the same four months last year, when the total was 392,030, the total for the complete fiscal year would be 626,268.

While immigration has been greatly reduced because of the war, the tide of non-immigrant aliens returning to Europe for military service has been very great, thus making the net addition to population from immigration very small. There is every indication that for the remaining four months of the fiscal year it will continue to be small, making the entire year phenomenally low in immigration increase of population.

The statistics by countries show some interesting facts. Just as many Englishmen are coming here now as before the war. The number for February was 2,137, and, for the eight months thus far this year 27,376. The annual number of English coming here runs from 40,000 to 50,000. In the eight months this year 8,674 French have come over, which is about the normal number. There have been 16,423 Germans coming into the country in the period named, which is much below the usual immigration from that country, which runs from 30,000 to 35,000.

The greatest number of immigrants coming from any country comes from Italy, which has sent over 38,087.

OFFER NEW BUILDING BILL.

City Club's Compromise to Save Tenement House Department.

The City Club, through its Secretary, Robert S. Binkerd, issued a statement yesterday attacking the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill for the consolidation of building inspection in the city, which has passed the Senate. Mr. Binkerd said the City Club, on March 13 and 14, held conferences with city members of the Legislature and later with representatives of real estate interests and the Borough Presidents.

"The one point upon which each and every one of these conferences failed was the Tenement House Department," said Mr. Binkerd. "It was demanded that power over the construction and alteration of tenement houses be taken away from the Tenement House Department. The utmost that the supporters of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill would finally concede was that the tenement house situation be left as it is. That is to say, the supporters of building inspection consolidation demanded that duplication should continue with regard to tenement houses, while demanding that it should cease with regard to all other classes of buildings.

"We propose now to embody this plan in a bill, and to introduce it in the Legislature. If only legitimate relief is sought, this bill will be passed. If not, then the people of the city will not need to take anybody's statement on this matter—they will have demonstrated before their very eyes that the sponsors of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill are bent, not on relief, but on the destruction of a single power Tenement House Department in this city."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat., light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and Sat., moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat., moderate s. winds.

West. Tex. and Utah—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. probably fair.

Ark.—Showers Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers; Sat. probably fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., moderate to fresh s. e. and s. winds.

Ill.—Showers Fri.; Sat. cloudy; moderate s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers; fresh e. and s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Fri. Sat., probably fair.

Wis.—Showers Fri. Sat., probably fair; fresh s. e. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri.; probably showers in e. Sat., fair.

Iowa—Showers Fri.; cooler in e. Sat., probably fair.

Mo.—Showers and thunder storms Fri. Sat., cloudy.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Neb. and Kan.—Cloudy Fri., preceded by rain in e. Sat., fair.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, for Contract 152, for surfacing with vitrified brick blocks and macadam about 5 miles of highways and constructing about 8 miles of guard walls, at the Ashokan reservoir, in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York. The grading for these highways has been largely done under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., Apr. 7, 1915.—Sealed proposals for furnishing about Three Thousand (3,000) Tons of Bituminous Coal will be received at this office until 12 M., May 7, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. J. P. JERVEY, Lt. Col., Engrs.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

To the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company:

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held at Harmonie Hall, 9 Elm Street, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on SATURDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider and act upon the following propositions:

1. To reduce the capital stock of this Company from 1,800,170 shares to 1,571,179 shares by retiring and cancelling 228,991 shares now in this Company's treasury.

2. To accept the amendment to the charter of this corporation contained in an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, approved March 19th, 1915, entitled "An Act Amending the Charter of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company," and to authorize the Directors to exercise the powers therein conferred.

3. To accept the amendment to the charter of this corporation contained in an Act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at its January Session, A. D. 1915, and approved March 26, 1915, entitled "An Act in Amendment of and in Addition to an Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, a Corporation in this State,' passed by the General Assembly at its January Session, A. D. 1893."

4. To authorize the issue of bonds by this Company as successor to the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company and as successor to the New Haven and Northampton Company, pursuant to the terms of and for the purposes set forth in the mortgages of said companies, dated April 1st, 1892, and June 1st, 1906, respectively.

Only stockholders of record at the close of business April 10, 1915, will be entitled to vote.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, the 3d day of April, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. E. CLARK, Secretary.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company will be held on Thursday, May 20th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, registered with the Registrar and Transfer Company, for the purposes of electing three directors, each to serve for three years, of considering and voting upon all contracts, acts and proceedings by the Board of Directors and by the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from April 25th, 1915, to May 20th, 1915, both inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. KRAEMER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1915, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated March 29th, 1915.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,

Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Salt Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, the 19th day of April, 1915, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Inspectors of Election, and of one (1) Director; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

The polls will be open at 2 o'clock, and will remain open at least one hour.

W. H. BARNARD, Secretary.
Jersey City, N. J., March 29, 1915.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF HENRY D. McCORD & SON.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Henry D. McCord & Son will be held at the executive offices of the Company, No. 126 Produce Exchange Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other and further business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated, March 30th, 1915.
JAMES T. CONNOR, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dorilton Corporation will be held at the "Dorilton," 171 West 71st Street, New York City, on Friday, May 7th, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. R. WOOD, Secretary.

AT A METTING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, Henry Parish, Jr., was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the board.

New York, April 6, 1915.
J. LOUIS VAN ZELM,
Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 111 William St., on Tuesday, April 13th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. W. H. PAULISON, Sec'y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

52d Dividend
AT USUAL RATE OF 4½% PAID JAN. 1, 1915
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 30 earn from May 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A, Simple Mailing System
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

FINANCIAL.

EASTON GAS WORKS FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1950.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1910, (revised January 14, 1912,) the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of August 1, 1915, at a price not exceeding 105 per cent. and accrued interest to the extent of $3,555.90, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Easton Gas Works First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, and will be received until 3 P. M., May 7, 1915.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1915.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY 7% SECOND MORTGAGE NOTES. DUE MAY 1ST, 1918.

In accordance with the terms of the Supplemental Indenture, dated March 25th, 1915, deferring the Sinking Fund payment until December 1st, 1916, and permitting the Company to make a loan upon the securities therein specified, holders of the above notes should present their holdings to the undersigned as Trustee, for the purpose of stamping thereon, the terms of the Supplemental Indenture. Notes must be deposited before May 1st, 1915.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has made application for a Duplicate Temporary Certificate No. 509 for six shares of stock of the Northern Central Railway Co. issued to Geo. V. Hagerty and dated the 3rd of August, 1914, the same having been lost or destroyed.

GEORGE V. HAGERTY,
374 Broadway, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.,

Troy, N. Y., April 7th, 1915.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 6.

The Board of Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable May 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 20th, 1915. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.

E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treasurer.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid May 1st to the holders of record at the close of business April 13th.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., April 13th, and remain closed until 10 A. M., May 3rd.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary & Treasurer.
New York, April 5th, 1915.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record March 27, 1915, and a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record March 27, 1915, both payable April 10, 1915.

Checks will be mailed.
C. J. KULP, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 63

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 25th, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Malt Corporation

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Dividend No. 14 of one per cent. on the Preferred Stock is payable May 3d, 1915, to Stockholders of record of April 15th, 1915.

Transfer books close at 3 P. M., April 15th, 1915.

HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.
March 31, 1915.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.

April 6, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 486.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of Sixty-five (65) Cents per share on the capital stock of this company, payable April 26th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20th, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
FRED CLARK, Secretary.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of $3.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock will be paid on May 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 24th, 1915. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will be closed from April 25th to May 20th, 1915, both inclusive.

H. KRAEMER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
233 BROADWAY.
New York City, April 8th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of one and one-half per cent., payable May 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20th, 1915. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 20th, 1915, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 1st, 1915.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION
71 Broadway, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, has been declared, payable April 15, 1915, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 10, 1915.

G. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

March 31, 1915.
60th Consecutive Divdend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared, payable April 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th.

JOHN R. WOOD,
Vice President and Cashier.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1½% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10th, 1915.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, March 31st, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

GRAUSAM & SACHS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore conducted by AUGUST GRAUSAM and JACOB O. SACHS under the firm name and style of GRAUSAM & SACHS at No. 1,265 Broadway and 318 East 75th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in the manufacture and sale of art novelties, hardwood chests and cabinets, decorative boxes and racks, has this day been dissolved, and said business will hereafter be carried on by Jacob O. Sachs, who has assumed all obligations in connection with said business.

Dated New York, April 7th, 1915.
AUGUST GRAUSAM.
JACOB O. SACHS.

A FAVORITE claim of several afternoon newspapers is that they have part of the circulation of The New York Times.

Ergo, admission that The Times combines in one medium part of the circulations of *many* afternoon newspapers.

The net paid sale of The New York Times, both Daily and Sunday, exceeds 300,000.

A-H

Increase Your Income Return

You can secure a high degree of safety, marketability and income return by diversifying your investments among three selected Public Utility Securities comprising:

A 6% Bond Secured Note, due 1916
A 6% 1st Mortgage Bond, due 1919
A 6% Coll. Trust Bond, due 1925

which you can purchase in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000 to yield an average return of

6¾%

Send today for this list T

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

An Open Field for Investors

Seldom have there been so many well secured investments selling at attractive prices as may be found in the present market. Most investors are familiar with the reasons for the unusual security prices, but are not aware of the best selection for their own individual purposes and consequently are not taking advantage of current opportunities. Let us submit our definite recommendations.

Send for Circular No. 155

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London: William P. Bonbright & Co. Paris: Bonbright & Co.

Interest In Your Investments

should be particularly active in view of the developments of the past few months. Many securities have fluctuated considerably in price, and if for any reason you have lost confidence in an investment made before the outbreak of the war, we would be glad to consult with you and recommend adjustments which would be entirely satisfactory.

Send for Circular 51

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866
7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

Accumulating Your Competency

We have prepared a pamphlet outlining a plan which, once adopted and consistently followed, should enable any man to make steady financial progress. The plan is based upon the elements of saving, compound interest and conservative investment—all of fundamental importance in the accumulation of wealth. Included in the pamphlet are tables illustrating the efficient workings of compound interest, and concrete examples of conservative investment bonds.

Ask for Pamphlet No. 1467, "Accumulating Your Competency"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
43 Exchange Place, New York

$650,000

City of Buffalo

4½% Reg. Bonds

Maturing 1917-45

Tax Exempt

Prices to yield 4.10%

Special Circular "T-47" on Application.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

WE OFFER

State of New York, 4¼s
City of Buffalo, N. Y., 4½s
City of Troy, N. Y., 4½s

The above issues are exempt from all Federal, State and County taxes while held by investors in New York State. Also legal for Trust Funds.

Prices and particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Standard Issues Settle Back Amid Wild Flurry in Few Stocks, Notably Bethlehem Steel.

It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that at the close of a day's trading on the Stock Exchange which had witnessed remarkable gyrations in Bethlehem Steel and violent forward movements in some other issues—war-made movements for the most part—it should have been said in many quarters that those were movements of a sort to spoil and not to help the market as a whole.

If what went on in Bethlehem Steel yesterday had been deliberately planned the Stock Exchange Committee on Business Conduct would unquestionably have work mapped out for it not only for the purpose of preventing such wild movements being carried further, but also to make it plain that the Exchange disapproved utterly of attempts to create a wildly excited market. But it was not at all clear yesterday that any one had attempted to create a corner in the stock which supplied the spectacular feature of the trading nor that any concerted movement was responsible for this culmination—if it was a culmination—of a prolonged and really extraordinary rise. It did not even appear that any large short interest existed. The stock at the close of the day loaned flat, which suggested no short position out of proportion to the available supply. Yet that supply must have been small.

If the facts as they come to the surface bear out the impression which prevails in some conservative banking quarters, the movement in Bethlehem Steel in recent weeks will have been found to be due to the tenacious holding on to stock by some of those who knew of the orders the company was receiving and to accumulation of the stock by others until at last the supply of the stock available for trading operations was reduced to a very small percentage of the total. Under such conditions it would take but a relatively small short interest to produce results which under more usual conditions would flow from only a very large short interest.

But even if this view of the matter accurately suggests the real situation, the fact remains that movements as violent as those in Bethlehem Steel put the whole of the market under a handicap. The outward expression of that handicap was found in selling in a number of standard issues sufficient in many instances to bring net losses or at least to wipe out earlier gains. The list as a whole was not quite as active as it had been on some recent days, but in some of the industrials which figured so prominently the volume of dealings was as much in excess of normal as were their price movements.

All other topics were overshadowed by the discussion of the spectacular course of the stock market, but some matters of interest developed outside the Exchange. Quite a brisk demand was reported for New York City bonds, and some of these issues moved in considerable volume. This is a phase of the bond market improvement recently noted which is very welcome to many investors and none the less so to those banks which have Government deposits secured by city bonds which have been or shortly may be called upon to return money to the Treasury.

Some further touches have been put to the plan for the establishment of a British credit here, but any actual decision to set up this credit is still waiting on events. It was thought recently that the Russian Government might borrow here in advance of the establishment of a British credit, but that now seems unlikely. It is understood that other arrangements than the establishment of a credit with bankers here is now proposed by Russia. Another engagement of gold for import to New York has been made in Yokohama, bringing the total gold obtained in that quarter since the outbreak of the war up to about $15,000,000. Reports of the gold holdings of the Bank of Japan at a recent date suggest that the gold which Japan has lost to us has been replenished from Russia. It has frequently been reported that Russia was spending large sums for supplies in Japan.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2⅛@2¼
Ninety days ....2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 & 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3	8 & 10 mos.	3½@3¾
4 mos.	3	11 & 12 mos.	4 @4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months....3 @3½ 6 months....3½@4
Sixty to ninety days ....3 @3½
Other Names.
4 months....4 6 months....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79 13/16	$4.79 11/16	$4.79 13/16
Cables	4.80⅛	4.79 13/16	4.80⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79 13/16	$4.80⅛
Paris	5.32½	5.32
Berlin	.82¼	.82⅜
Austria	15.45	15.50
China—		
Hongkong	44.60	44.70
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.28	5.27
Holland	.39½	.39 9/16
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.78½	5.78
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	43.00
Scandinavia	25.20	25.27
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	26.35	26.45
Switzerland	5.38	5.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75⅝	$4.76¼	$4.75⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $208,269,698; balances, $22,127,515; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $191,470.

The local banks have gained $79,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 60c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.56¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅜d, off ⅛d; New York, 50⅝c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	649,126
Same day last year	270,077
Year to date	20,628,588
Same period last year	29,561,000
Average price and change 50 stocks	66.31 + .43
Same day last year	69.29 — .46

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	67.12 Apr. 8	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	96	100	Adams Express	91½	91½	91½	91½	+1⅝
34¾	35	3,320	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅛	35½	35	35⅛	+ ⅞
12⅛	12⅜	8,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	11½	13	11½	12⅛	+ ⅞
40	50	8,160	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	44	50⅝	44	49½	+6½
64	64⅛	16,500	Amalgamated Cop	64⅜	64½	63¾	64	...
51¾	52	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51¾	52	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
44¼	45½	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	45⅛	45⅞	44⅞	45⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	43,910	Am. Can	31	34⅞	31	33¼	+2¼
96¼	97	200	Am. Can pf.	95½	96½	95½	96½	+ ¾
48⅛	48⅞	700	Am. Car & Fdry	48¾	49	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
99	99⅛	800	Am. Coal Products	98	99⅞	98	99⅞	+1⅛
99	99⅞	320	do., odd lots	96	100	96	99⅞	...
108	109½	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109	109	109	109	...
48½	49	5,200	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	49½	48	49	+ ⅛
90	96	200	Am. Express	93	94	93	94	+1
5⅝	5⅞	2,412	Am. H. & Leather	5⅜	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ⅝
30	30½	5,775	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	28¾	31⅝	28⅝	30⅝	+1⅝
30	30½	2,100	Am. Ice Securities	30⅝	31	30½	30½	...
10¼	10½	600	Am. Linseed	10¼	10¾	10¼	10½	+ ½
28⅞	29⅞	100	Am. Linseed pf.	29	29	29	29	—1¼
31	31½	3,800	Am. Locomotive	31½	31¾	30¼	31¼	— ¼
85	90	150	Am. Locomotive pf.	89	89	89	89	—1⅛
4½	5	10	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	...
67½	67¾	6,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	67¼	69	67	67¼	— ⅛
152	157	100	Am. Snuff	154	154	154	154	...
106	108	700	Am. Sugar Ref.	108¾	108¾	107	107	—1¼
119	119⅜	390	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	118⅞	119	118⅞	119	...
119	119⅜	15	do., odd lot	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
228	230	400	Am. Tobacco	230	230	229	229	—1¾
107	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
107	108	100	Am. T. pf. new s.20 f.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	...
16	17	100	Am. Woolen	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
81	83	100	Am. Woolen pf.	81	81	81	81	+1
31	31¼	6,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	31¼	31¾	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅝
100	100¼	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	100½	100	100	— ⅝
99	99⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98¾	99	98¾	99	+ ½
99	99⅞	200	do., s. 20 flat	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	..
105	108	100	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	105	105	—1
38	39	400	Baldwin Loco	38	39	38	39	+1
72⅝	72¾	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	72⅝	72⅞	72½	72⅞	...
70	70⅝	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ⅛
104½	107	84,200	Bethlehem Steel	88¾	117	88	105	+17½
108	111	800	Bethlehem Steel pf.	107	113	107	108	+2
89¾	89⅞	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	90	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
29	30	100	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	30	+1¼
14½	16	1,325	California Petrol.	16½	16½	15½	15½	—1
42	44	400	California Pet. pf.	42	43¼	42	43	...
163	163¼	2,500	Canadian Pacific	163¼	164½	163	163½	...
35½	35¾	12,210	Central Leather Co.	35¼	37	35⅛	35⅞	+ ½
102½	103	350	Cent. Leather pf.	102⅞	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
44¼	44¾	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44½	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¾	1,200	Chi. Gt. Western	12	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ½
33⅛	33¾	1,700	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	33	34⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
89	90	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90	90	89	89	— ⅝
125½	126¾	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	126½	126½	126¼	126¼	...
128	129	300	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	...
30½	31	14,650	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	32	32¼	30½	30½	— ⅝
115	130	50	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	114	114	114	114	...
39⅛	39¼	4,300	Chino Copper	39⅝	40¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅝
29½	29¾	850	Col. Fuel & Iron	29⅝	30	29¼	29½	— ⅛
31½	32¼	700	Colorado Southern	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅞
120½	121	600	Consolidated Gas	121½	121½	121	121	— ⅛
61	63½	1,450	Continental Can	62½	64½	62½	63¼	+1¼
96	97	100	Continental Can pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅞
12	12¼	4,600	Corn Products Ref.	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
73	74	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	73	73½	73	73	...
58½	60	900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	57¼	60	57¼	60	+5
85	87	200	Deere & Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	—1¼
7¾	8¼	200	Den. & Rio Grande	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
13	14¾	20	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	13	13	13	13	...
7¼	8	400	Distillers' Secur.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅝
26¾	26⅞	11,500	Erie	27⅛	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
43	43½	2,400	Erie 1st pf.	43	43½	43	43	— ¼
33	34½	500	Erie 2d pf.	34	34	33¼	33¼	—1
31	31¼	200	Federal M. & S.	31½	31½	31	31	...
190	..	100	General Chemical	192	192	192	192	+6
190	..	169	do., odd lots	190	192⅛	190	192⅛	...
106½	107½	60	Gen. Chemical pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
146	149	700	General Electric	147½	148⅝	147½	148¼	+1¼
142½	144	5,240	General Motors	136	143¼	135	143¼	+8⅞
103½	104	1,300	General Motors pf.	103½	104⅜	103⅜	104	+1
49	50	48,750	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	49	51⅞	48	49	+ ½
101	103	200	Goodrich pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+1¾
117	117½	1,000	Great Northern pf.	117¾	117¾	117	117	— ¾
34⅝	34¾	3,200	G. N. certs. ore prop.	35	35½	34⅝	34⅝	...
54¾	55	7,300	Guggenheim Explor.	54	55	54	54⅝	+ ½
28⅜	28½	10,000	Inspiration Copper	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅞
15⅝	15¾	1,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	15¾	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
67⅞	67⅞	3,200	Inter.-Met. pf.	68½	68½	67⅝	67¾	— ⅝
95½	98	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	97	97	97	97	—1
9¾	9⅞	900	Int. Paper	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
37¾	38	100	Int. Paper pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
6	8	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ½
7	9	100	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	—2
24¾	25	100	Kan. City Southern	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
80	84	35	Kayser (J.) & Co.	84	85	84	85	...
108	112	100	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
122	124¼	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	124	124	124	124	—2½
107¾	108½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ½
34¾	36	400	Lackawanna Steel	35	36	35	36	+2
137	137½	1,000	Lehigh Valley	137¾	137¾	137¼	137½	+ ⅛
60	68⅛	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—4⅞
118	119¼	100	Louisville & Nash.	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ¼
118	119¼	50	do., odd lot	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	...
77	78¾	200	Mackay Cos.	77	77⅛	77	77⅛	+ ¼
68⅛	69⅞	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	69	69	69	69	+1
45	46	5,700	Maxwell Motors	46½	46¾	45¼	45¼	— ⅝
85	86	3,225	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85½	85½	85	85	...
39	40	4,400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	40	40¾	38	38¼	—1⅜
46½	47	100	May Dept. Stores	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ½
95	98	100	May Dept. Stores pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
70¾	71	6,100	Mexican Petroleum	69½	71½	69¼	71	+1⅝
24⅜	24⅝	4,700	Miami Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24⅜	...
16¼	16½	3,750	Minn. & St. Louis	14¼	17¼	14¼	16⅞	+2½
40½	42½	1,335	Minn. & St. L. pf.	40	42¼	40	41½	+2½
117	118	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
13¼	13¾	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅝
13⅜	13½	9,900	Missouri Pacific	14	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
52⅜	52½	500	Montana Power	52½	52½	52	52½	...
123	123½	1,000	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121½	123	121½	123	+2½
73½	75¼	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76⅜	76⅜	74½	74½	—2
102¼	103½	300	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	103	103	102¼	102¾	+ ¼
12	12⅜	100	Nat. Enam. & St.	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
12	12¾	50	do., odd lot	13	13	13	13	..
62¼	63	4,000	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63½	62⅛	62⅜	— ⅝
13⅜	13⅞	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop.	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅞
70⅜	70¾	100	N. Y. Air Brake	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
70⅜	70¾	50	do., odd lot	70	70	70	70	..
85	85½	5,900	N. Y. Central	86	86¾	85¼	85¼	— ⅝
59½	60¼	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59¾	60⅝	59½	59¾	— ¼
27¾	28	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ¼
102¾	103	100	Norfolk & Western	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
69⅜	69½	100	North American	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
106¾	106⅞	2,300	Northern Pacific	107	107½	106¾	106¾	— ⅜
2	2½	100	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
..	..	1,500	Pacific Mail	20⅛	21⅜	20⅛	21	+1
27¼	29½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1½
106⅞	107⅛	1,330	Pennsylvania R. R.	107¼	107¼	107	107	...
118	120	300	People's Gas, Chi.	120¼	120¼	119⅞	119⅞	— ⅜
74	77	1,400	Philadelphia Co.	75	75	75	75	+1¼
74	77	30	do., odd lot	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	...
21½	22¼	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22⅜	22	22¼	...
93	94	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	94	94	94	94	— ½
33½	34	200	Pressed Steel Car	34	34	33¾	33¾	—1
153	154	200	Pullman Co.	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛	— ⅜
½	⅝	900	Quicksilver	½	⅝	½	⅝	...
1	1½	700	Quicksilver pf.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
86	87½	100	Ry. Steel Springs pf.	87	87	87	87	+1¾
20⅛	20¾	3,100	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
146⅛	146½	15,040	Reading	146⅞	146⅞	145⅞	145⅞	— ¾
24⅜	24⅝	4,150	Rep. Iron & Steel	24¾	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
82	82½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82	82¼	81¾	82¼	+ ¼
¾	⅞	800	Rock Island Co.	½	¾	½	¾	...
1½	1⅞	2,900	Rock Island Co. pf.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	13,705	Rumely (M.) Co.	3¼	5	3¼	4¼	+1¼
10½	11½	7,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9	13½	9	11½	+3½
2¾	3⅛	2,200	St. Louis & San F.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3	+ ½
16	17	200	St. Louis Southwest.	17	17	17	17	— ¾
15¼	16	2,600	Seaboard Air Line	15½	16¼	15½	15½	+ ⅜
15½	16	25	do., odd lot	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
39½	40	4,350	Seaboard Air L. pf.	38	41	38	39½	+2½
138	138¼	1,975	Sears, Roebuck Co.	139	140½	138¼	138¼	— ¼
87⅞	88	13,510	Southern Pacific	88⅝	89	87¾	88	—1
101⅛	..	945	South. Pac. tr. rcts.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
17⅞	18	2,800	Southern Railway	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
56¾	57½	100	South. Railway pf.	57	57	57	57	+ ¾
70	72	100	Stand. Mill. pf.s.20 f.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	...
63⅛	63¾	9,500	Studebaker Co.	63	64½	62½	63⅛	+ ⅜
101½	102½	1,000	Studebaker Co. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	101½	101½	— ½
31½	31⅝	3,650	Tennessee Copper	30½	31⅞	30½	31⅝	+1½
142	143	1,000	Texas Co.	142	143	142	142	+1
14½	15¼	100	Texas & Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
53	53½	6,000	Third Avenue	54¾	54¾	53⅛	53⅛	—1⅛
65	68	100	Underwood Typew.	66	66	66	66	[illegible]
6¼	6¾	500	Union Bag & Paper	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	[illegible]
29	31	100	Union B. & P. pf.	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
126¾	126⅞	19,200	Union Pacific	127½	127⅝	126¼	126¾	— ⅞
80¼	80¾	500	Union Pac. pf.s.20 f.	80½	80½	80½	80½	—1
11	11¾	2,220	United Rys. Invest.	10⅞	11¼	10½	11	...
28	29	1,450	United Rys. Inv. pf.	30	30½	29	29¼	+ ⅛
78	81	100	U. S. Ind. Al. pf.x d	79	79	79	79	— ¾
68½	69	24,810	U. S. Rubber	68	69⅝	67⅞	68½	+1¼
108	109	900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	109	108	109	+ ⅝
49⅝	49⅞	42,325	U. S. Steel	49⅞	50¼	49¼	49½	+1
107	107½	500	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	107⅛	106¾	107	...
56¾	57	3,500	Utah Copper	57½	58	57	57	+ ⅛
24½	25⅝	600	Va.-Carolina Chem.	24¾	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
41	44	100	Va., Iron, Coal & C.	42	42	42	42	— ⅝
1	1¼	200	Wabash	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
2¾	3	300	Wabash pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
95	100	200	Wells Fargo Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅛
25¾	26¼	200	Western Maryland	26	26	26	26	+3½
38¾	40	100	West. Maryland pf.	39	39	39	39	— ½
65¼	65½	1,000	Western Union Tel.	65½	65⅝	65¼	65½	...
74	74½	8,500	West'house E. & M.	76	76⅝	74	74	—2
131	134	6,000	Willys-Overland	127	135	127	131	+4
101⅞	103¾	930	Willys-Overland pf.	102¾	103	102¼	103	+1½
108½	109½	600	Woolworth (F. W.)	109¼	109¾	109	109	— ¾

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Theory for Bethlehem Steel.

The great upheaval of Bethlehem Steel shares yesterday found the Street not well satisfied with the oft-repeated rumors in explanation of the strength of the stock. Talk of huge earnings, dividends, a contest for control failed to get much of a hearing at the end of the day, although none was ready to say all or any of these topics was of no influence on the market. Instead of following the beaten paths of debate, many close observers of the stock's course held to the opinion that a practical shortage existed. This was the way it was reasoned out: Knowledge of earnings running at the rate of 30 per cent. on the common stock or more attracted more and more investors, and above 60 there had been a steady accumulation, largely in small lots. This was of importance in advancing the price. When short sellers were forced to cover on a rising market their covering operations tended to lift the price still higher, and of the stock they sold a part was taken by investors who withdrew their purchases. All the time this process tended to lift quotations and also to subtract from the supply of stock available for day-to-day business. As probably no more than 65,000 shares formed the floating supply before the movement started many months ago, it could be reasoned along the line described that only a small amount of the shares were "loose" any longer.

⁂

Some Urgent Short Covering.

Brokers reported that the strong advance of the morning and early afternoon was accounted for to a large extent by the covering of short contracts. It was said that the decline which followed the non-dividend results of the annual meeting on Tuesday had induced quite a little short selling that afternoon and throughout Wednesday. The orders were usually protected by stop-loss provisions, but the traders were so nervous about their work that the "stops" were no more than a point or two higher than the selling price. Hence a little buying at the opening reached many stop orders quickly, and the bulge which followed before noon told the rest of the tale. As to the upturn toward the close of business, the commission house men thought covering of shorts had not a great deal to do with it. The weak-kneed shorts were supposed to have retreated generally long before the sharpest advance and most precipitate decline of the session occurred.

⁂

As to Unwise Speculation.

In a recent letter the National City Bank says: "It is true that markets are more or less subject to manipulation, and there is much uninformed and mischievous speculation; but it is also true that there are very severe natural penalties for it. Such a wheat market as has prevailed since the outbreak of war is extraordinary, but the risks of speculation in such a market are fully commensurate with the possibilities for profit. It is not likely that any speculator convicted of bulling wheat at the high price of last month would have suffered more severely at the hands of the court than the speculators of that group did suffer by the drop of 30 cents a bushel."

⁂

Copper Men Confident.

Consideration of an early end of the war may sometimes disturb manufacturers of goods now in demand by the belligerents, but copper producers do not seem to be affected. The chief factor in raising the price of the metal to 16 cents was undoubtedly the demand for war munitions, yet refiners think that the declaration of peace would bring an equally great, if not greater, call for copper for purely commercial purposes. In proof they point to the buying of copper that has taken place in recent weeks with the stipulation that it shall be delivered in Europe after the war is over.

⁂

Regarding Railroad Wages.

"What labor wants," said an Eastern railroad President yesterday, "is not higher wages, but just wages." His attention had been called to the recurring rumors that the employes on the Eastern railroads would soon strike for an increase in wages. This railroad man said that he had seen no indication of such a move on the part of his employes, and he did not believe, he said, that any general agitation for increased wages was contemplated. Labor, he pointed out, was just as observant of business conditions as capital, and was just as glad to see prosperity return. The necessary curtailment of expenses on all of the railroad lines in the country during the last year had served as a very striking lesson for agitators, he added. There might be more wage restlessness later, but just at present the railroad President thought the only restlessness in evidence concerned the railroads' ability to make ends meet.

⁂

Missouri Pacific Extension.

The successful extension of the Missouri Pacific's $25,000,000 6 per cent. notes for another year marks the completion of the first step of the program outlined a few months ago by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as the condition of the continued support of that banking house. The terms of the extension were not prescribed in the bankers' circular, and the fact that the Missouri Pacific will have to pay a small commission for the extension follows an old custom. The next step will contemplate a thorough rehabilitation of the Missouri Pacific's financial structure with a view of reviving the company's credit and of raising its securities to a normal basis.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroad	72.78	72.16	72.26	+ .12
Industrial	61.47	59.37	60.37	+ .74

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 1	65.42	64.54	65.00	+ .05
April 2	Market	Closed.		
April 3	65.54	64.92	65.40	+ .40
April 5	66.35	65.49	65.91	+ .51
April 6	66.43	65.47	65.88	— .03
April 7	66.26	65.48	65.88	..
April 8	67.12	65.76	66.31	+ .43

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Apr., 1914	70.66	Apr. 2	65.24	Apr. 25	67.26
Apr., 1913	74.41	Apr. 4	69.53	Apr. 30	69.70
Apr., 1912	83.76	Apr. 26	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81
Yr. to date	67.12	Apr. 8	58.99	Feb. 24	66.31
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Alexandre & Burnet have issued a description of the proposed issue of New York Central 6 per cent. convertible debentures showing the market record of the road's stock for a series of years and the yield on the debentures at various prices.

Holders of Indian Refining Company 7 per cent. second mortgage notes are requested by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, trustee, to deposit their holdings in order that a notation of the terms of the Supplemental Indenture may be stamped thereon. Notes must be deposited before May 1, 1915.

GLOBE EXPRESS CO. TO QUIT

Wells Fargo to Take Over Business of Western Concern.

Edward T. Jeffery, President of the Globe Express Company, said yesterday that his company, which operates over the lines of the Western Pacific, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railways, would go out of business either on June 1 or July 1. The Denver & Rio Grande Railway owns the $3,000,000 stock of the express company.

Governmental interference, according to Mr. Jeffery, had nothing to do with the decision to close the Globe Express Company's career.

"We have always made money for the Denver," said Mr. Jeffery, "but the Denver has found that it will be better business policy to transfer the express contract to Wells Fargo & Co., which already has the contracts on the Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, and the Santa Fé. The net earnings of the Globe have been about $580,000 a year, of which $180,000 was paid out annually in interest. By turning the contract over to Wells Fargo & Co. the express business over the Denver and joint lines will be better systemized."

Wells Fargo & Co., it is said, had also applied for the express contract on the Western Pacific Railway, now in the hands of a receiver.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

American Securities Lose Part of Wednesday's Buoyancy.

LONDON, April 8.—The stock market was more quiet today. Gilt-edged securities, rubber and mining shares, and Argentine rails showed the most markings, but shipping shares were frequently bought.

American securities lost part of yesterday's buoyancy, Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific were active, but prices were inclined to droop in the rest of the list. The closing, however, was steady.

Discount rates continue to harden gradually on the reduction of money supplies, and the fact that the weekly bank return was only slightly better. Money rates advanced.

Statement of Bank of England.

LONDON, April 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£115,000
Circulation decreased	233,000
Bullion decreased	117,223
Other securities decreased	1,240,000
Other deposits increased	7,936,000
Public deposits decreased	8,420,000
Notes reserve increased	96,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.36 per cent.; last week it was 18.26 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, April 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	2,234,000
Silver in hand increased	633,000
Notes in circulation increased	96,266,000
Treasury deposits decreased	27,049,000
General deposits decreased	34,493,000
Bills discounted increased	1,989,000
Advances decreased	8,915,000

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 8.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 55 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 7.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$394,622	$3,209,187	$161,480,033
Int. rev. (ord.)	673,320	5,268,284	249,259,773
Cor. & inc. tax	43,081	325,720	12,200,939
Miscellaneous	132,049	822,008	54,719,711
Total receipts	1,243,074	9,824,442	477,660,458
Exp'ditures	2,166,167	16,290,208	572,391,680
Deficit	923,093	6,464,766	94,731,222

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The Judge

reaches his decision after a careful consideration of all the facts in the case.

The investor likewise should form his conclusions regarding securities only after a careful analysis of the facts obtainable.

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9,000 Canton, Ohio
1918—4,000 Akron, Ohio
3,000 Ashland County, Wis.
9,000 Canton, Ohio
2,500 Schenectady, N. Y.
1919—12,000 Akron, Ohio
3,000 Ashland County, Wis.
9,000 Canton, Ohio
2,500 Schenectady, N. Y.
1920—12,000 Akron, Ohio
31,000 Canton, Ohio
5,000 Cuyahoga County, Ohio
2,500 Schenectady, N. Y.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

Our general circular for April is now ready for distribution. Send us your name and address and a copy will be mailed at once.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange,
115 Broadway, New York City.

Exempt From Income Tax

	To Yield About
$50,000 New York City 4¼% Bonds, due 1964	4.25%
150,000 Baltimore, Md. 4½% Bonds, due 1949-55	4.27%
150,000 Nashville, Tenn. 5% Bonds, due 1933-35	4.45%

Full particulars on request

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

5¾%

A first and closed mortgage railroad bond on one of the most important Eastern trunk lines.

This is an opportunity for investors who wish a **high yield** combined with **safety of principal and interest.**

Write for circular D-10.

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

E. W. Bliss
Du Pont Powder
International Nickel
Eastman Kodak

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales April 8, 1915	$2,730,500
Same day last year	2,622,000
Year to date	179,369,000
Same period last year	238,135,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.79 + .04
Same day last year	88.25 — .02

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 3s, reg
4,000....101⅛
Panama 3s, reg
1,000....101⅝
Jap Gov 4½s, stl loan
1,000....78
1,000....80
2d ser, Ger st
8,000....76⅜
N Y State 4½s
2,000....108⅞
N Y Canal 4½s
1,000....108⅞
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co cts
2,000....56½
N Y City 3½s, Nov, 1954
10,000....85⅝
N Y C 3½s, 1955
1,000....85⅝
N Y C 4s, 1957
1,000....95¼
N Y C 4s, 1958
4,000....95¼
N Y C 4s, 1959
2,000....95¼
11,000....95½
N Y C 4¼s, 1960
4,000....99⅝
1964
45,000....99⅝
N Y City 4½s, May, 1957
3,000....104⅝
Nov, 1957
4,000....104¾
N Y C 4½s, 1963
7,000....104⅝

Alaska G Mines conv deb 6s
10,000....129¾
10,000....130
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000....100⅞
6,000....101½
Am Cot Oil 4½s
1,000....100¼
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000....102½
Am Sm Secur 6s
500....104½
1,000s20f....104¾
1,000....104⅞
2,000s20f....104¾
2,000....105
Am T & T col 4s
16,000....88
Am Tel & T conv 4½s
3,000....99¼
2,000....99
1,000....99⅛
6,000....99
10,000....99¼
Arm & Co 4½s
2,000....91⅜
At, T & S F g 4s
5,000....93⅜
500....93½
26,000....93⅞
conv 4s, 1955
3,000....100
conv 4s, 1960
20,000....101⅝
20,000....101⅞
At & Ch A L 4½s
5,000....94
B & O p lien 3½s
1,000....91⅜
B & O conv 4½s
3,000....86⅛
1,500....86
12,000....86
Beth Steel ext 5s
13,000....100¼
Beth S 1st & r 5s
5,000....88¼
2,000....88½
5,000s20f....88½
5,000....88¼
10,000....88¾
71,000....88⅞
25,000....89
11,000....89⅛
2,000....88¾
10,000....89
2,000....89¼
Bkln R T gold 5s
1,000....101⅜
5s, 1918
5,000....99⅞
2,000....99¾
6,000....99⅞
B U E 1st 5s, std
1,000....100¼
2,000....100⅜
Cent Dist Tel 5s
1,000....98¾
Cent Leather 5s
2,000....98⅞
15,000....99
C of N J gen 5s
4,000....114⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
11,000....88
2,000....87¾
1,000....88
4,000....87⅞
8,000....87¾
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
5,000....88¼
Ches & O con 5s
2,000....103⅞
Chic & Alt 3s
3,000....57¼
C, B & Qy gen 4s
7,000....91½
C, B & Q joint 4s
30,000....96⅝
C & E Ill con 6s
1,000....98¼
gen 5s
5,000....64
18,000....65⅝
2,000....66
registered
25,000....64
C & Erie 1st 5s
1,000....103
Chic Gt Wn 4s
3,000....70½
C, M & St P gen 3½s, ser B
8,000....79¾
gen 4s, ser A
4,000....90⅝
gen 4½s
1,000....100
con 5s, ser B, sub rts f pd
14,000....101¾
4,000....101⅞
77,000....101⅝
26,000....101⅛
17,000....101¾
3,000....101⅞
refund 4½s
1,000....88⅝
Chi, M & P Sd 4s
23,000....88¼
Chi & Nor gen 4s
10,000....93¾
gen 5s
1,000....110⅝
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000....84¾
C, R I & P ref 4s
1,000....69¾
6,000....69⅞
15,000....70
3,000....69⅞
3,000....69¾
deb 5s
21,000....63½
10,000....63⅝
5,000....63⅞
15,000....64
7,000....64¼
5,000....64⅜
5,000....64¼
1,000....64⅜
15,000....64¼
50,000....64⅛
10,000....64
1,000....64¼
31,000....64
5,000....64⅛
23,000....64¼
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000....89⅝
Con Gas conv 6s
1,000....114
2,000....114⅛
D & R G con 4s
2,000....75⅛
1,000s20f....74¾
500s20f....74½
4,000....75
Det U R con 4½s
1,000....75⅝
9,000....75
1,000....75⅛
5,000....75
Dis Sec Corp 5s
11,000....46½
9,000....46¾
7,000....47
2,000....47¼
3,000....47½
2,000....48
D P de N P 4½s
1,000....88½
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000....82
Erie Pa col tr 4s
2,000....87¼
Erie con 4s, ser A
2,000....64½
10,000....65
Erie con 4s, ser B
5,000....68
10,000....68¾
Ev & T H con 6s
10,000....86¾
6,000....87
Gen Elec deb 5s
2,000....103½
Gen Elec 3½s
1,000....74¾
Gt North ref 4¼s
24,000....98⅛
Granby Cons con 6s, ser A
10,000....100½
G B & W d cts, B
6,000....11¾
10,000....12
1,000....12½
2,000....12¼
Hoc Val 1st 4½s
10,000....94
H & M 1st & ref 5s, ser A
3,000....74¼
adj inc 5s
3,000....26¾
Ill Cent ref 4s
1,000....86⅞
I C & C, St L & N O jt 5s, s A
3,000....99⅝
3,000....99⅞
I C C con 6s, 1919
2,000....119½
I C C con 6s, 1922
10,000....119½
16,000....119⅝
5,000....119
2,000....119½
1,000....119⅛
5,000....119⅝
4,000....119¾
18,000....119½
Inter-Met 4½s
13,000....78⅛
I R T 1st & r 5s
2,000....98
51,000....97⅞
3,000....98
Internat Nav 5s
2,000....37¼
Int Paper conv 5s
1,000....80
Iowa Cent ref 4s
21,000....53
1,000....53¼
1,000....53
2,000....53¼
1,000....53½
15,000....54¾
10,000....54
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000....72½
K Co E L & P 5s
1,000....104
L S & M S 4s, 1928
1,000....92½
L S & M S 4s, 1931
6,000....91⅝
Lig & Myers 7s
1,000....122½
4,000....122⅝
Lig & Myers 5s
4,000....101
4,000....100⅞
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000....122½
9,000....122½
Lorillard Co 5s
3,000....100
Louis & N S L div 6s
4,000....107
Mer M col tr 4½s
7,000....40
M P 1st r con 6s series A
3,000....99¼
Min & St L 1st & ref 4s
1,000....56
1,000....56¼
5,000....56⅜
1,000....56½
4,000....57
Mo. K & T 1st 4s
5,000....80
6,000....79⅝
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st & ref 4s
5,000....55
M, K & T s f 4½s
1,000....70½
Mo P 1st con 6s
2,000....100⅜
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
5,000....96
Mo Pac conv 5s
21,000....46
Mo Pacific 4s
1,000....49¾
2,000....50
500....49½
2,000....50¼
6,000....50
Mont Power 5s, Series A
1,000....92
2,000....92¼
2,000....92
Nat E & St 5s
12,000....92¾
N Y Cent deb 6s, when issued
239,000....100½
15,000....100⅜
500....100⅜
30,000....100½
gen 3½s
1,000....80
deb 4s, 1934
1,000....84¾
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
1,000....88
5,000....87¾
1,000....88
L & S col 3½s
7,000....72¼
55,000....72½
N Y G E L, H & P pu money 4s
2,000....83¼
5,000....83⅛
N Y, Lack & W 1st 6s
6,000....108¼
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
13,000....110
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s
2,000....81⅞
5,000....81¾
N Y Rys ref 4s
1,000....72
8,000....72½
9,000....72¼
N Y Rys adj 5s
8,000....50½
10,000....50¼
3,000....50¼
15,000....50
N Y Tel 4½s
2,000....96
1,000....96¼
4,000s20f....96¼
N Y, W & B 4½s
3,000....74½
Niagara F P Co 1st 5s
1,000....100⅞
Norf & W con 4s
1,000....92⅝
1,000....92½
Nor Pacific 4s
5,000....92⅝
5,000....92½
Nor Pac gen 3s
10,000s20f....64⅝
15,000....64¾
7,000....64½
Oreg & Cal 1st 5s
3,000....100½
Oregon Sh Line gtd ref 4s
5,000....90¼
2,000....90⅛
Ore-Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s
4,000....86½
Pac of M 1st 4s
5,000....87¼
Pac T & T 5s
1,000....96¼
11,000....96⅝
1,000....96⅞
Penn conv 3½s
34,000....100⅛
Penn 4s, 1948
1,000....97⅞
5,000....97¾
4,000....97½
Penn R R con 4½s, temp cfs full paid
41,000....103⅞
2,000....104
10,000....103⅞
Peo G & C of Chi ref 5s
2,000....101¼
Pub Ser Corp sink fund 5s
1,000....87¼
1,000....88
Pocahontas Con Coller skg fd 5s
10,000....87
Ray Con 1st 6s
1,000....113½
1,000....114
5,000....113½
Reading gen 4s
5,000....93¾
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
2,000....93¾
3,000....93⅝
Rio G W 1st 4s
1,000....72⅝
St L, I M & So gen 5s
1,000....98¾
9,000....98⅝
unify & ref 4s
1,000....66
St L, Rocky Mt & Pac 5s, Tr Co ctfs
3,000....81¾
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs
5,000....47¾
5,000....48
1,000....47¾
St L & S F R R ref 4s, ctfs of dep stamped
19,000....67
St L S W 1st 4s
1,000....75½
con 4s
5,000....59
1,000....58¾
St P & K C S Line 1st 4½s
5,000....65
S F & N P 5s
2,000s10f....100
3,000....100
Sea Air L adj 5s
3,000....66½
6,000s20f....66¼
2,000....66⅛
7,000....66¼
6,000....66½
gold 4s, stpd
3,000....80¾
So Bell T & Tel 1st 5s
1,000....97¾
So Pac col 4s
10,000....84½
So Pac conv 4s
1,000....82⅜
17,000....82¼
4,000....82⅜
1,000....82½
5,000....82⅜
6,000....82½
So Pac cv 5s
39,000....98⅞
72,000....99
So Pac 1st ref 4s
2,000....85¾
4,000....85⅝
1,000....85¾
So Pac, San Fran Terml 4s
5,000s30f....80⅞
10,000....80⅞
So Ry 1st 5s
5,000....99
So Ry gen 4s
21,000....66½
Mem Div 4½s-5s
1,000....99⅞
Tex Co cv 6s
10,000....99⅝
2,000....99¾
12,000....99½
Third Av ref 4s
11,000....81⅝
Third Av adj 5s
2,000....78⅛
10,000....78¼
1,000....78
2,000....78⅛
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000....95¾
2,000....95½
4,000....95⅝
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
23,000....89¾
Un Pac conv 4s
5,000....90⅝
United Railroads of San Fran 4s
20,000....46½
U S Rubber 6s
1,000....102⅜
2,000....102
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s
12,000....101⅝
2,000....101⅝
2,000....101½
38,000....101⅝
registered
500....101¼
1,000....101⅜
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
5,000....93
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000....99⅝
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
1,000....28½
10,000....28
1,000....28¼
5,000....28
Cent Tr ctfs of dep stamped
1,000....22½
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep stamped
10,000....24¼
West Shore 4s
7,000....92
registered
1,000....88⅛
Westing El & M 1st cv s f 5s
5,000....93
2,000....93¼
Wilkes & East 1st 5s
1,000....86

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¼	98⅞
2s, c, 1930	98¼	..
3s, r, 1918	101½	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf.	90	91
Am B Sug pf.	..	87
A B S & Fdy	90	92½
Do pf.	132	135
A C & F pf.	112	115
Am Cit pf.	46⅛	47⅞
Am Coal	80	..
Am Cot O pf.	96	98
Am M pf.	..	32
A S pf. B	76½	78½
A S & R pf.	103½	104
Am Sn pf.	103	106
Am St Fd.	29½	30½
Am S Ref pf.	112½	114½
A T & C.	59	61
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	10
A M 1st pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
Bald L pf.	96	100
Batop M.	½	⅞
B'ch Cr'k.	85	..
B Un G.	127	129
Brown Sh.	..	30
Do pf.	77	85
Bruns Ter.	4	[illegible]
B, R & P.	75	90
Do pf.	100	..
Canada So.	56⅛	60
Case (J I) pf.	76	83¼
C R R of N J.	300	330
C & S A Tel	120	125
Chi & Alt.	8½	8¾
Do pf.	12	15
C & N W pf.	165	175
Chi, St P, M & Om pf.	125	150
C, C, C & St L.	29	30
Do pf.	59	63
Cleve & P.	159	..
Cluett-P.	..	60
Do pf.	100½	101
C & S 1st pf.	53	55
Do 2d pf.	45	52
Crex Carp.	46	66
C-Am Sug pf.	92	95
Del & Hud.	150	151
D, L & W.	416	425
D M & Ft D.	7	10
Do pf.	32	..
Det Ed.	114½	114¾
Det & M.	70	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	58	67
D, S S & A.	3	4
Do pf.	6	8½
East Kod.	500	..
F M & S.	11½	15
Hav E Ry, L & P.	78	80¼
Do pf.	95	..
Helme (G W) Co.	162½	175
Do pf.	114	120
Hock Val.	..	120
Homestake	115	116
Ill Cent.	108	109¼
Inger-R.	107	115
Do pf.	90	..
Int Agric.	6	7½
Do pf.	14	19
Int H, N J, pf.	111	116
Int H Cor.	67½	72½
Do pf.	96⅞	103
Int St P.	1½	2
Iowa C pf.	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68½
Kan C So pf.	58	58¾
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
K'gs Co El L & P.	121½	122
Lacl Gas.	98	100
L E & W.	7	7¾
Do pf.	20	24
Ligg & M.	222½	225
Do pf.	116½	117¼
Long Isl'd.	31	35
L-W Bis.	21	24
Do 1st pf	97	100
Lorilld Co.	165	180
Do pf.	113	117
Man B'ch.	2	8
Man Elev.	125½	128½
Man Shirt.	48	54
Do pf.	100	104
Mex P pf.	76	79¾
Mich Cent.	101	105
M, St P & S S M pf.	124	128
Do l l.	75	82
Mo, K & T pf.	37	37½
Mon P pf.	100½	101
M Wd pf.	..	113½
Mor & Es.	167⅝	..
N, C & St L.	121	125
Nat B pf.	121	124
Nat En pf.	77	83
Nat L pf.	108½	110
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	12	17
Do 2d pf.	5	6
N Y, C & St L.	34	35
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf.	40	80
N Y, L & West	112¼	121
N Y S Rys.	..	53
Norf So.	16½	20
N & W pf.	85	89
Nor Cent.	84	..
N W Tel.	105	..
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & T pf.	89¾	93
Peo & E.	6¾	8¾
Fett-Mull.	15	25
Do 1st pf	80	100
P, C, C & St L.	72	78
Do pf.	..	100
P, Ft W & C.	157¼	..
Pitts S pf.	60	80
P S C pf.	93	98
Ry St Spr.	24¼	26
Rdg 1st pf.	80½	90
Do 2d pf.	82	84½
St L & S F 1st pf.	8	12
Do 2d pf.	6	7
St L S W pf.	32	37
Sears-R pf.	123	124½
S-S S & I.	31	32
Do pf.	70	85
So P R S.	38	44
Do pf.	83	..
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	52	55
T P L Tr.	96	..
T, St L & West	2	3
Do pf.	6½	7½
T C R T.	96	97¼
Und T pf.	100	107
Un Cig M.	46½	47¾
Do pf.	103½	104½
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	55	60
U S C I P.	9	13
Do pf.	35	40
U S Exp.	66	70
U S I A.	26	27
U S R & Imp.	44	46
Va-Car Ch pf.	90½	91
Va R & P.	..	47
Vul Detin.	5	10
Do pf.	15	28
W E & M 1st pf.	120	125
Weym-B.	220	280
Do pf.	114	120
W & L E.	2⅞	3½
Do 1st pf	10	15
Do 2d pf.	4	4½
Wis Cent.	33½	35
W'w'th (F W) pf.	119	120

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY COM. & PFD.
DEALT IN
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

TOBACCO STOCKS
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
MacANDREWS & FORBES
PORTO RICAN AM. TOB.
R. J. REYNOLDS TOB.
WEYMAN-BRUTON SCRIP
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Ordnance Stocks
WE WILL BUY
50 Atlas Powder
50 Du Pont Int'l
100 E. W. Bliss Torpedo
20 Hercules Powder Com.
50 Midvale Steel
5 Remington Arms
25 Union Metallic Cartridge
WE WILL SELL
25 Canadian Explosive
25 Colts Fire Arms
25 Du Pont Powder Com.
50 Electric Boat Com. & Pfd.
200 Lake Torpedo Boat
30 Savage Arms
5 Winchester Arms
Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Casein Co. of Amer. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
25 DuPont Powder Com. Stock
200 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
100 R. J. Reynolds Tob.Com.&Pfd.Stk.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
50 Arizona Power Com. Stock
100 Cushman's Sons, Inc., Pfd. Stock
25 DuPont Powder Com. Stock
100 Yale & Towne "Rights"
50 Gas En.& Pr.& C.L.Seab'y Cons.Stk
25 German American Insur. Stock
50 International Salt Stock
Porto Rican Amer. Tobacco Scrip
50 Singer Manufacturing Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Municipal Bond
Sinking fund sufficient to retire all bonds before maturity.
EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX
Yield 5½%
Send for descriptive circular.
White & Co
(Inc.)
30 Pine Street, New York
LONDON LIVERPOOL

$100,000
Wilmington, N. C.
5% Bonds
Due April 1, 1955.
Price 105.50 and Interest, Yielding about 4.70%.
Circular on application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

To Net 5%
$100,000 Orange Co., Fla., Road 5s
75,000 Hunt Co., Texas, Road Dist. 5s
50,000 Graham, N. C., Imp. 5s
75,000 Washington, N. C., Imp. 5s
Free from Income Tax
Descriptive Circular "T" on request.
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Chicago Toledo Cincinnati

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HARVESTER TRUST'S POWER ATTACKED

Dissolution Necessary for Public Good, Gregory Argues Before Supreme Court.

COERCION CHARGE FAILS

But That Is Immaterial, He Declares—Company Counsel Deny Any Monopoly or Oppression.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Oral argument of the Anti-Trust suit against the International Harvester Company occupied the entire attention of the Supreme Court today, Attorney General Gregory and Solicitor General Davis appearing for the Government and Edgar A. Bancroft and John P. Wilson for the defendant company. The presentation of the case will be completed tomorrow. Attorneys representing large interests in New York and elsewhere and members of the Federal Trade Commission were among those listening to the arguments.

The Attorney General defined the Government's attitude and the Solicitor General supported its position by an argument on the law and its application to the facts. The attorneys for the Harvester Company devoted themselves largely to replying to the contentions of the Government.

The power arising from the preponderant position of the Harvester Company, attained by alleged illegal combinations and the elimination of competition among the combining manufacturers, was urged by the Government as demanding the dissolution of the company. Unless the Government had the power to dissolve a corporation because of power obtained by eliminating competition among the leaders in a trade, Mr. Gregory contended, trust legislation had been a useless thing.

Mr. Gregory argued that the Sherman law forbade combination of competitive traders into one group with a preponderant proportion of business in one trade, and that that was what had happened in the Harvester combination. He contended it was immaterial that the 80 or 90 per cent. of the trade held at the beginning by the combination had been slightly reduced.

"Childish Antics."

"It is a curious fact that in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases there was a similar reduction," said he. "If it is not true that the Sherman law forbids the possession of such power, must we stand idle until this great corporation has stricken down competition, must we stand tied hand and foot simply because they have not yet exercised the power they control?"

Although, he said, it was not incumbent upon the Government to show the purposes of the combination of such power, the "childish antics" of the organizers in avoiding the appearance of a merger showed that they realized that their purpose was unlawful. He denied that the purpose was to enter the foreign field, and said that only $10,000,000 new capital was obtained by the new organization. In closing he said the record failed to bear out allegations of systematic coercion, but he added that he believed such failure was immaterial.

Mr. Davis urged that the Government's position was not a new one, and quoted Supreme Court decisions and arguments of the Government's representatives in other cases, including those by Frank B. Kellogg, now appearing for the Harvester Company, to support his assertion.

"The charge of pre-eminence has been sustained, but the charge of monopoly and oppression has wholly failed," declared Mr. Bancroft, general counsel for the Harvester Company, as he concluded his argument.

In reply, Mr. Davis said the Harvester Company would strike from the Sherman law its social and political significance, and restrict its economic effect to a prohibition against raising prices.

"Its attorneys," he said, "forget that the Sherman law was passed because kings were being set up to rule the country's commerce."

Justices Ask Questions.

While Mr. Wilson was making the opening statement for the Harvester Company, Chief Justice White asked him why the Harvester Company did not grow up and expand along customary lines, instead of having its organizers go to J. P. Morgan & Co. to "procure credit" for a combination of manufacturers to form a new corporation. Mr. Wilson replied that that question would be dealt with later by another attorney for the company.

Justice McKenna inquired if the object of the suit was not to restore competitive conditions existing in 1902, when five harvester companies combined into the International Harvester Company. Mr. Wilson contended that the object of the suit was to prevent restraint of the trade in 1912, when the suit was brought.

"It would be as impossible to restore the competition of 1902 as to resurrect the dead, because the old companies have gone out of existence," said Mr. Wilson.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s,	Sept. 1915	101 1/16	101⅛	101 1/16	101⅛
6s,	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s,	Sept., 1917	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s,	March, 1963	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s,	May, 1957	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞
4½s,	Nov., 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104½	104⅞
4½s,	May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s,	Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4¼s,	March, 1964	99½	99¾	99⅝	99¾
4¼s,	March, 1962	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4¼s,	Sept., 1960	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4¼s,	March, 1930-60	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99¾
4s,	May, 1959	95½	96	95¼	95¾
4s,	Nov., 1958	95½	96	95¼	95¾
4s,	May, 1957	95½	96	95¼	95¾
4s,	Nov., 1956	95	95¼	94⅞	95⅛
4s,	Nov., 1955	95	..	94⅞	95⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	96	..	96	..
4s,	1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s,	Nov., 1954-5	85½	86	85½	86
3½s,	May, 1954	85¼	..	85¼	..
3½s,	1950-1954	85¼	85¾	4.27	4.23

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2	2
10	Ahmeek	328	328	325	325
4,110	Alaska	35⅜	35½	35	35⅛
1,610	Algomah	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,385	Allouez	46¼	48	46¼	47½
110	Amal. Copper	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾
1,095	Am. Zinc	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
20	Anaconda	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝
810	Ariz. Com'l	4⅝	4 11/16	4⅝	4 11/16
150	Arnold	80c	80c	80c	80c
4,720	Butte & Sup.	46½	47⅞	46½	47
509	Cal. & Ariz.	61½	63¼	61½	63
37	Cal. & Hecla	475	475	470	470
10	Centennial	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
340	Chino	40	40	39½	39⅞
2,161	Copper Range	49½	50⅞	49½	50
6,452	East Butte	11¼	12⅛	11	12
1,260	Franklin	7½	8½	7½	8¼
799	Granby	74¾	75	74½	74¾
241	Greene Can.	29	30½	29	30⅞
70	Hancock	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½
30	Indiana	7	7	7	7
210	Inspiration	28⅝	28⅝	28	28¼
400	Isle Royale	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
250	Keweenaw	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
250	Lake Copper	10¼	10½	10	10½
130	Mass. Con.	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
50	Mayflower	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,695	Mohawk	66¾	67½	66½	66½
127	Nevada Con.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
645	New Arcadian	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
3,071	North Butte	28	29⅝	28	28⅞
405	North Lake	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
100	Nipissing	6½	6½	6½	6½
110	Old Dominion	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
415	Osceola	74	75	74	75
225	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
119	Quincy	71	73	70	70
276	Ray	21⅛	21⅛	20¼	20½
400	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Shannon	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
290	Shattuck	26⅝	27	26½	26½
482	St. Mary's L'd.	48	48	47½	47½
55	Sup. & Boston	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
655	Superior Cop.	32	32	31¾	31¾
95	Tamarack	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾
165	Trinity	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,500	Tuolumne	29	30	29	30
1,537	U. S. Smelter	26	26⅛	26	26
289	U. S. Sm. pf.	43	43¼	43	43
750	Utah Apex	3½	3½	3½	3½
480	Utah Con.	10½	10½	9¾	9⅞
40	Utah Copper	57⅛	57⅞	57½	57½
60	Victoria	2	2 1/16	2	2 1/16
50	Winona	3	3	3	3
116	Wolverine	48	48½	48	48
75	Wyandotte	99c	99c	99c	99c

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Atchison	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
68	Boston & Alb.	185	185	185	185
27	Boston Elev.	84	85	84	85
90	Boston & Me.	33⅛	33½	33½	33½
10	Conn. & P. pf.	90	90	90	90
765	Mass. Elec. pf.	46	46	44	44
474	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59¾	60⅝	59¼	59¼
6	Prov. & Worc.	200	200	200	200
259	W. E. St. R.R.	65	65	64⅝	64⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ag. Chem.	51	51	51	51
65	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	91	91	90½	90½
941	Am. Sugar	108⅝	108¾	107	107
50	Am. Sugar pf.	113¼	113½	113¼	113½
229	Am. Tel. & T.	119¼	119⅜	119	119
2	A. G. & W. I.	5	5	5	5
31	A.G. & W.I.pf.	12	15	12	15
100	East Bost. L'd.	12½	12½	12	12
177	Edison	237	238	237	238
8,295	Edison Rights	1.70	1.90	1.70	1.90
15	Ga. Ry. & El.	115	115	115	115
21	Gen. Elec.	148	148½	148	148¼
404	Mass. Gas	78	78	78	78
89	Mass. Gas pf.	86	86	85½	85½
3	Mergenthaler	173	173	173	173
12	Pullman	153¾	153¾	153½	153½
45	Reece Buttonh.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
28	Swift & Co.	109½	110	109½	110
8	Torrington	29	29¼	29	29¼
238	United Fruit	130	131½	130	130½
2,066	U. Shoe Mach.	62¾	63	62	62
40	U. Shoe M. pf.	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜
739	U. S. Steel	50	50¼	49¼	49⅝
63	Western Union	65⅝	65⅞	65½	65⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	88⅛	88⅛	88	88
1,000	Am. Zinc 6s	118	118	118	118
7,500	A.G.& W.I. 5s.	62	62	62	62
1,000	C.B.& Q. jt. 4s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	C.J. & S. Y.5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	2¾	3
Bay S. Gas	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	.95	.98
Begole	1½	2	La Rose	.60	.64
Butte & L.	.25	.29	Majestic	.22	.25
Calaveras	1½	1⅝	McKin.-Dr.	.34	.37
Chief Con.	.98	.99	Mex. Met.	.17	.18
Con. Ariz.	.75	.80	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Con. Cop.	1¾	2	New Baltic	2½	2⅝
Cortez	.15	.30	Nevada D.	.40	.45
Cornelia	7¾	8⅛	Ohio Cop.	.15	.18
Crown R.	.88	.92	Oneco	1 1/16	1⅛
Davis Daly	1⅛	1 3/16	S. Lake	7¼	7⅜
Eagle & B.	.90	.99	Stewart M.	1⅛	1 3/16
First N. C.	1⅞	2	U. V. Ext.	2 13/16	3
Goldf'd C.	1½	1⅝	Yukon	2 11/16	2¾

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Amal. Copper	64	64	64	64
760	Am. Sew. Pipe	19½	19⅞	19¼	19⅞
810	Crucible Steel	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Har.-Walk. pf.	99	99	99	99
45	Ind. Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
95	Ind. Brew. pf.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
325	Nat. F'proof	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾
275	Nat. F'pr. pf.	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20
115	Oklahoma Gas	61	61	60¼	60¼
50	Pitts. Brew	5	5	5	5
15	Pitts. Br. pf.	16	16	16	16
500	Pitts. Coal	22	22	22	22
155	Pure Oil	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
12,000	San Toy	9c	9c	9c	9c
100	Union B. & P.	6½	6½	6½	6½
20	Union S. & S.	95½	95½	95½	95½
75	W'house Air B.	120	120	119¾	119¾
245	W'house Elec.	88	38⅛	38	38

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Cent. Dist & P. Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s.	51	51	51	51

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BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Com'l Credit	160	160	160	160
140	Houston Oil	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
20	Merc. Trust	179	179	179	179
50	Munsey Trust, Balt.	111	111	111	111
10	Nat. Exch. Bk.	152	152	152	152
130	Nor. Central	84⅛	84¼	84⅛	84¼
335	Un. Rys. & El.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25¼
5	U. S. Fidelity	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼
25	Way'ld O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	A. C. Line con. 4s	86	86	86	86
5,000	Caro. Cent. 4s.	85	85	85	85
1,000	Cent. Ry. ext. 5s	104	104	104	104
5,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	96	96	96	96
15,000	City Balt. 4s, 1962	95	95	95	95
7,000	City Balt. 4s, 1961, D. L.	95	95	95	95
5,000	City Balt 4s, 1958	95	95	95	95
1,000	City & Sub. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	105	105	105	105
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
13,000	Con. P. notes.	99⅝	99½	99⅝	99½
1,000	E. Tenn., Va. & G. con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	N. O., Mob. & Chi. 5s	40	40	40	40
1,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s	83	83	83	83
5,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81	81
8,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61	61½	61	61½
3,500	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Can	32⅛	34¾	32⅛	34¾
995	Booth Fish	30	35	30	35
498	Booth F. pf.	71	75	71	75
100	C. & C. Ry. pf	26	26	26	26
125	Chi. P. Tool	54	54	54	54
10	Chi. Ry. 2s	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
7	Chi. Title & T.	211½	212	211½	212
100	Com. Edison	139	139	139	139
64	Dia. Match	95	95	92	92
6	Kas. City Ry.	20	20	20	20
10	Kas. C. R. pf. ctfs.	42	42	42	42
25	Mont. W. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½
172	People's Gas	120⅛	120⅛	120	120
10	Public Service	87	87	87	87
16	Public S. pf.	99	99	99	99
25	Pacific Gas	45½	45½	45½	45½
5	Quaker Oats	250	250	250	250
1,398	Sears-Roebuck	138⅝	140¼	138⅝	139
645	Stewart Warn.	58⅞	59⅝	58⅞	59¼
77	Swift	109⅝	110	109½	109⅝
50	U. S. Steel	49½	49½	49½	49½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s.	76½	76½	76½	76½
14,000	Chi. R. inc. 4s	43	43	43	43
6,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	98	98	97⅞	97⅞
12,000	Com. Edison 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Chi. Tel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,500	Dia. M. deb. 6.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Met. Gold 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½
4,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	90	90	90	90
11,000	S. S. El. 4½s.	88¾	89	88¾	89
500	Swift	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal Cop	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64¼
41	Am Gas N. J.	102	102¼	102	102¼
50	Am Rys	31	31	31	31
60	Beth. Steel	92	105½	92	105½
346	Cambria Steel	46¼	46½	46	46¼
100	Chi. Gt. West.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
606	Elec. Stor. Bat.	48⅝	49½	48⅝	49½
25	Gen. Asphalt	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
5	G. Asphalt pf.	64	64	64	64
10	Goodrich	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
21	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
200	Inspiration	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Keystone T. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
780	Lake Superior	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
106	Lehigh Nav.	73⅞	74	73⅞	74
30	Lehigh Val.	68⅞	69	68½	68½
125	L. V. Transit	16	16	16	16
30	Minehill	55½	55½	55½	55½
25	Nevada Con.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
116	Northern Cen.	84	84½	84	84½
10	Penna. Salt	84	84	84	84
225	P. R. T. ctfs.	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
849	Penna. R. R.	53⅝	53¾	53½	53 11/16
575	Phila. Co.	37½	37½	36¼	37
806	Phila. Elec.	24	24	23¾	23¾
4	Phila. Trac.	77	77	77	77
100	Ray Cons.	21	21	21	21
54	Reading	73 1/16	73½	73 1/16	73½
200	Rumely	4	4½	4	4½
100	South. Pac.	88	88	88	88
175	Tonopah Min.	7 7/16	7½	7 7/16	7½
143	United G. I.	84	84	84	84
1,501	U. S. Steel	49⅝	50⅛	49¼	49½
15	Union Trac.	35¾	36	35¾	36
85	Welsbach	35	35	35	35
100	York Railways	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
500	A. G. & E. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	El & P. 4s ctfs.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2,000	Keys. Tel. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
7,000	Leh. N. c. 4½s.	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
9,000	L.H.V.C. 5s c.	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
3,000	Mar. St. E. 4s.	92	92	92	92
2,000	P. R. R. con 4s 1948	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
12,000	P. R. R. con 4½s 1960	103⅞	104	103⅞	104
4,000	Phil. Co. con 5s	81	81	81	81
100	Phila Elec 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
6,000	Phila Elec 4s	79½	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
800	Phila Elec 4s.	80⅛	80⅛	80	80
6,000	P., W. & B. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Span-Am I' 6s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	United Ry. 4s.	74⅛	74⅛	74	74
8,000	Un. Rys. I. 5s.	62½	64½	62½	64
1,000	West. N. Y. & Pa. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102
125	Cambria Steel scrip 1916	97½	97½	97½	97½
119	Cambria Steel scrip 1917	96½	96½	96½	96½
43	Philadel. Co. scrip 1916	95	95	95	95
43	Philadel. Co. scrip 1918	90	90	90	90

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strong Undertone to Light Trading Session—Bonds Are Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 206,049 shares of stock. In addition, there were sales of $2,500 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 29,943; oils, 5,911, and mining, 170,195. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
161	Am. Graph.	80	81	80	81
560	Am. Zinc	29⅞	30	29¾	29¾
300	Br.-Am. T. Co. ord. bearer	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18½
400	‡Elec. Boat	64	64	63	64
400	‡El. Boat pf.	84½	85	84½	85
5,000	‡Int. Motors	10⅛	11½	9	10⅛
450	‡Int. M. pf.	25	29	23	25
3	I. Rub. T. ctfs	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	‡Int. Mer. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
90	K. Spr. Tire	137	138	137	138
130	K.S.T.n. 1st pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
30	K.S.T.n. 2d pf.	139	139	139	139
1,500	Man. Transit	⅝	11/16	⅝	11/16
800	N. Y. Trans.	12⅝	12½	12⅜	12½
100	‡Pyrene M. Co.	8½	8½	8½	8½
5,000	Corp. R. & H.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
200	Ster. Gum	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	‡Tob. Products	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅞
100	T. Prod. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10,000	U. C. St. new	11	11	10⅞	10⅞
4,000	U. P. Sh. new	3¼	3 7/16	3¼	3⅜
100	‡World Film.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,540	Anglo-Am. Oil.	*18⅝	†17	18½	+1⅝
6	Atl. Refining	580	571	580	+10
40	Buckeye P. L.	110	108	108½	— ½
20	Contin. Oil	231	230	231	+1
15	Crescent P. L.	38½	38	38	+ ½
15	Gal.-Sig. Oil	158	158	158	+2
140	Illinois P. L.	142	138½	140	+ ½
25	Indiana P. L.	102	101	101	+1
525	Nat. Transit	31	28	31	+2½
35	Ohio Oil	143	142	143	+1
120	Pierce Oil	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
40	Prairie P. L.	146	143	145	— ..
40	Prairie O. & G.	256	253	256	+1
10	Solar Ref.	238	238	238	+5
5	So. Penn. Oil	276	276	276	+1
85	Southern P. L.	210	206	210	+2
35	St. Oil of Cal.	297	294	296	+2
90	St. Oil of Ind.	420	412	415	+3
20	St. Oil of N. J.	399	398	399	+3
45	St. Oil of N. Y.	189	188	189	+1
10	Union Tank L.	83	83	83	+1
100	Vacuum Oil	208	200	207	+9

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	‡Alta-Consol	80	83	80	83
22,300	†‡Atlanta	40	41	40	41
1,700	*Booth	29	31	30	31
3,000	Braden Copper	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅜
100	Butte & Super.	47	47	47	47
200	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
3,000	†CaribouCobalt	55	58	55	58
1,700	*Comb. Frac	9	10	9	10
18,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	½	13/16	½	13/16
500	Con. Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
2,700	Con. Nev.-Utah	¼	5/16	¼	5/16
450	‡Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
1,800	‡Emma Copper	34	35	34	35
200	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	*‡Gdfd.Kewan.	18½	19	18½	19
8,750	Goldf'd Merger	24	26½	24	26½
400	Greene-Can	29½	30	29½	30
200	Halifax Tono.	39	39	39	39
6,800	*Iron Blossom.	99	94	99	96
16,750	Jumbo Ext	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1 3/16
500	Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
300	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Mason Valley.	2	2	2	2
400	†§McKin.-Dar.	35	36	35	36
800	Nev. Hills	25	25	25	25
100	N. Utah Bing.	71	71	71	71
800	§Nipissing	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
1,000	*North Star	15½	15½	15½	15½
7,800	†‡§Oro	11½	12	11½	12
1,500	‡Silver Pick	10	10	10	10
1,700	‡Sands. Kend.	8½	9½	8½	9
.....	So. Utah M.	..	..	..	⅜
7,300	Stand. S.-Lead.	1⅜	1 7/16	1⅜	1½
500	§Stewart	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16
13,500	†Super. M. Co.	16½	17⅛	16½	17
625	Tono. Belmont.	4⅝	4 13/16	4⅝	4 13/16
2,350	Tono. Exten.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
600	*Ton.-J.Butler.	84	84	84	84
110	Tono. of Nev.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
4,700	†Tono. Merg.	40	41	40	41
10	Tono. Mining	10	7½	7½	7½
3,000	Tri-Bullion	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
1,100	Tularosa	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16
4,000	Tuolumne Cop.	29	33	29	32
12,200	†W. E. Exten.	7	8	7	8

RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	N. Y. Cen. rts.	⅛	5/32	⅛	5/32

†Sells cents per share. §Ex-dividend. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted. Note—First sale in Braden Copper Wednesday was 8⅞.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous days:

INDUSTRIALS.

	April 8. Bid.	April 8. Asked.	April 7. Bid.	April 7. Asked.
Am. T. S., pf. w. i.	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	17¼	18	17¼	17¾
Emerson Brant'am.	12	..	11	11½
Emerson Brant. pf.	41	..	..	..
Houston Oil	11	11¼	..	..
Houston Oil pf.	53	55	53	55
Inter-Met M. pf.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	168	170	162	165
Marconi of America.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Riker & H., new	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
U. Cig. S. pf., new	11¾	12	11¾	12
U. Cig. S. of Am.	110½	111½	111	111½
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	120	110	120
U. C. S. of Can.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Wayland Oil & Gas.	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½
World Film	4⅜	4⅝	4¼	4½

MINING STOCKS.

	April 8. Bid.	April 8. Asked.	April 7. Bid.	April 7. Asked.
South Utah Mines	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

BONDS.

	April 8. Bid.	April 8. Asked.	April 7. Bid.	April 7. Asked.
Braden Copper 6s	170	175	164	168
Calaveras 6s	145	160	140	150
Chicago Elev. 5s	95	96	95	96
Gov. of Argen. 6s (a)	100¾	101	100¾	101
Gov. of Argen. 6s (b)	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Gov. of Argen. 6s (c)	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Pierce Oil 6s	81	82	81	82
Province of Sask. 5s 1918	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
Swiss Gov. 5s, 1 yr.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
Swiss Gov. 5s, 3 yr.	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
Swiss Gov. 5s, 5 yr.	95¾	96	95¾	96
West. Pacific 5s, flat.	86	87	86	87

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	18	18½	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	575	580	565	575
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	111	107	110
Chesebrough Mfg	680	690	675	685
Colonial Oil	125	135	105	115
Continental Oil	230	235	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37	39
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	227	231	225	230
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena-Sig. Oil com.	157	160	156	158
Illinois Pipe Line	139	141	138	140
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	99	101
National Transit	30	31	28	29
New York Transit	213	217	213	217
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	141	143	141	143
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	253	257	252	255
Prairie Pipe Line	144	146	143	145
Solar Refining	237	242	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	206	210
South Penn. Oil	275	278	274	277
S. W. Penn. P. L.	110	115	110	115
S. O. of Cal.	295	298	293	295
S. O. of Ind.	417	422	415	420
S. O. of Kan.	350	355	350	355
S. O. of Ky.	253	257	252	255
S. O. of Neb.	320	330	320	330
S. O. of N. J.	396	399	396	398
S. O. of N. Y.	187	189	187	189
S. O. of Ohio	427	432	427	432
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	82	84	81	82
Vacuum Oil	204	207	199	201
Washington Oil	34	37	34	37

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar	108	112	108	112
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	75	65	75
Conley Foil Co.	300	315	300	315
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	108	110	107	109
MacAndrews & F.	183	193	183	190
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	195	210	195	210
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	295	310	290	310
R. J. Reynolds pf.	117½	120	117½	120

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COTTON DECLINES UNDER BEAR RAID

South Sent Unfavorable and Suspicious Statements About the Spot Situation.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS BLOCKED

Many Cargo Ships Will Not Be Able to Unload at the English Port for Months to Come.

Cotton had a further reaction of 14 to 16 points yesterday. Pressure was apparent from the start, as Liverpool was slightly lower than due, and the local professional contingent, which had been working for a reaction for some time, made the most of this opportunity. The market showed very little rallying power, and opening prices were the highest of the day. Liverpool spot sales reached 10,000 bales, but this favorable feature was ignored in the attempt to force liquidation of contracts.

Quite a number of telegrams were received from the South giving a less favorable view of the spot situation. These advices were so numerous and unanimous as to give ground for suspicion, particularly as no bearish feature was left unemphasized. For example, Augusta wired: "Absolutely no demand. Standard strict middling offered at 9⅛; ⅛ lower than yesterday." Houston, Texas, wired: "Demand almost nil. Freight room very scarce. Quotations here higher than actually being paid." New Orleans: "Spots quieter; less demand; probably lower to sell."

Alabama advices state that fertilizer plants were doing more business and that some new stock was being turned out by some of the Georgia establishments. In Alabama the factories are still disposing of their surplus from last year, and very little if any new stock is being manufactured.

A great deal of congestion evidently exists at Liverpool, due to causes not directly connected with cotton. A letter from one of the largest English firms stated:

"Warehouse room is very scarce, owing to so much war stuffs of every conceivable sort being warehoused. Some fifty warehouses usually filled with cotton are now filled with sugar, and cotton is warehoused in any convenient place. Docks are considerably congested with as many as 100 steamers waiting for berths to discharge. Many cotton steamers are among this flotilla and will have to lie in dock for months before there is any chance to discharge their cotton. In this way the merchants who had sold for specific deliveries cannot get hold of their cotton, and every day one hears of their having to buy cotton from their fellow merchants in order to fill in time the obligation contracts to spinners."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 10 to 18 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.80 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.69	9.56	9.59@ 9.61	9.73@ 9.74
July	9.99	9.85	9.87@ 9.88	10.03@10.04
October	10.39	10.21	10.25@10.26	10.41@10.42
Decemb'r	10.54	10.41	10.44@10.45	10.58@10.59
January	10.61	10.49	10.52@10.53	10.66@10.67
March	10.83	10.72	10.72@10.74	10.86@10.88

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,284	13,026	4,433
New Orleans	2,985	1,790	2,593
Mobile	932	2	275
Savannah	2,102	4,347	2,885
Charleston	339	787	474
Wilmington	268	482	389
Norfolk	2,709	2,555	1,319

Total port receipts, 31,967 bales, against 12,379 bales the same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	682	445	822
Memphis	1,500	2,041	2,095
St. Louis	....	1,964	3,439
Houston	6,247	9,102	3,579

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,500 to 8,500	9,662	6,124
New Orleans	5,000 to 6,500	6,478	2,582

Total exports yesterday, 31,814 bales; so far this season, 6,714,228 bales, against 7,949,239 bales for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
1,455	New Orleans	9.19	375,958	163,978
25	Mobile	8.88	42,203	30,932
2,104	Savannah	9.00	161,032	72,473
200	Galveston	9.40	419,547	255,714
----	Wilmington	9.00	50,664	22,965
----	Norfolk	9.00	78,677	40,017
1,417	Augusta	8.88	131,560	51,617
2,100	Memphis	9.00	180,931	113,968
----	St. Louis	8⅞	37,358	33,041
1,548	Houston	9.70	141,842	127,238

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points decline, at 5.71d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 7,000 bales. American, none. Closed irregular.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.30
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100¾	4.20
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101¼	3.25
Anac. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99½	99¾	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅜	100¾	4.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅞	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	99⅞	100⅜	5.85
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.70
Beth. Steel	5	June 11,'15	100¼	100½	3.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	103¼	103½	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	92	92½	7.25
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95½	96½	7.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
C.P.,Ry. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99⅝	5.20
Con. Power	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	5.85
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	101	3.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¼	98½	5.40
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	2.95
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅜	5.95
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96	5.95
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	99⅞	100⅛	2.25
Havana El. Ry.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101	101¼	3.65
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅜	99¾	5.10
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97¼	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	3.25	2.75	..
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100¾	3.37
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	101	3.60
Lou. G. & E.	6	April, 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry	6	June, 1919	98	99	6.26
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	100½	5.63
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	91¼	92	55.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94¼	94¾	9.50
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	2.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100¾	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	99⅞	100⅛	2.25
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100½	4.35
P. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.05
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100¼	4.70
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	6.05
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99½	99⅞	6.20
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	95½	6.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	97½	8.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.40
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97⅞	98¼	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98	7.00
West P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98½	6.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin	52.00	..	47.00	..
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	..	..	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 15¾@16c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	71	2	6	70	5	0
Copper, futures	71	17	6	70	17	6
Tin, spot	170	0	0	168	0	0
Tin, futures	169	0	0	166	10	0
Lead	21	15	0	22	0	0
Spelter	43	10	0	42	15	0

WANT ROADS TO GIVE DATA.

Their Financial Histories Sought in Western Freight Rate Case.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A complete exposition of the financial history of the forty-one Western railroads which are asking for an increase in their freight rates on certain commodities, was asked today in the hearing before W. M. Daniels, Interstate Commerce Commissioner. The request came in the shape of thirty-six interrogatories filed by Clifford Thorne, Chairman of the Iowa Railroad Commission, and Chairman of the special committee representing the Western State Commissions opposing the plea for advanced rates.

The interrogatories ask enlightenment as to the disposition of railroad revenues in recent years, specific data on certain operating costs, as well as the financial history of the railroads.

"The information we are asking this commission to require the carriers to furnish," said Mr. Thorne, "is, in the main, similar to the data the commission itself demanded in the Eastern rate case. We consider it extremely important that the same character of information be supplied in this investigation.

"One of the questions which varies from the Eastern request for information is: State what sums have been expended in raising the standard of your property or in making improvements, additions, or extensions which have been charged to operating expenses during each of the fiscal years from 1901 to 1904, inclusive."

Consideration of the interrogatories was continued until tomorrow, when C. C. Wright, counsel for the railroads, said he would state the position the railroads would take in that regard.

One of the questions asked for a list of all Directors, officers, and employes who received salaries of $10,000 or more per annum in the last year. Another read: "Give information regarding payments made for influencing legislation, assisting political campaigns, special legal services, entertainment of public officials, and for influencing public opinion through the press during the period 1907 to 1914, inclusive."

In addition to propounding the questions, Mr. Thorne asked leave to cross-examine further B. F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific, and S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago Great Western.

Atlas Powder to Increase Stock.

The Atlas Powder Company has called a special meeting of stockholders to be held at Wilmington, Del., on April 24, for the purpose of authorizing an amendment to the corporation's charter, increasing its capital stock to $10,500,000 by the creation of an issue of $5,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. Books close April 10 and reopen April 26.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

When Bethlehem Steel rushed up on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the afternoon, the whole market became nervous, with prices reacting all along the line. The great advance in the shares started rumors of a tremendous squeeze of some short interest, and many traders were quick to jump to the conclusion that it would tend to scare the public out of the market. It was noted that while the general list reacted there was no great pressure to sell in the late afternoon. In a number of other directions special activity and strength developed. In the grain department, May wheat opened at $1.61¾, to $1.61½, against a closing price on Wednesday of $1.63, early touched $1.62¼, then declined to $1.61, closing on a rally to $1.62.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Allis-Chalm.	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12¾
60	Allis-Chal. pf.	50½	50½	50¼	50¼
2,150	Amal. Copper.	64¼	64½	63⅝	63⅞
250	Am. Beet Sug.	45⅛	45⅞	45	45½
3,650	American Can.	31¼	35	31¼	33⅜
120	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅜	49⅝	48½	49⅛
20	Am. Hide & L.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
60	Am. H.&L. pf.	29⅞	30⅝	29⅞	30⅜
160	Amer. Ice Sec.	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30⅞
40	Amer. Locomo.	32	32	31¼	31¼
2,060	Am. Smelting.	67	68⅞	67	67½
10	Amer. Sugar.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
180	Anaconda Cop.	31¼	31¾	31	31½
50	At., T. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅞	100	100
30	Balt. & Ohio.	73	73	72⅞	72⅞
5,480	Beth. Steel.	88	116	88	105½
70	Brook. R. T.	89⅞	90⅝	89⅞	90
160	California Pet.	16	16¼	16	16
50	Calif. Pet. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
50	Can. Pacific.	163½	163½	163¼	163½
870	Central Leather	35¼	36¾	35¼	35½
50	Ches. & Ohio.	44⅜	44¾	44⅜	44⅝
460	C., R. I. & P.	32	32⅛	31	31
30	Chino Copper.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
10	Col. Fuel & I.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
30	Consol. Gas.	121	121	120¾	120¾
300	Corn Products.	11⅝	12½	11⅝	12½
60	Dist. Securities	7½	7½	7½	7½
820	Erie	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾
40	Erie, 1st pf.	43	43¾	43	43⅜
3,480	Goodrich Co.	49	52	48¼	49½
20	Gt. North. Ore.	34¾	35⅛	34¾	35⅛
10	Gt. North. pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
120	Guggen. Ex.	55⅛	55¼	55	55
60	Inspiration Cop	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
40	Inter-Met.	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾
130	Inter-Met. pf.	68¼	68⅝	68⅛	68¼
40	Lehigh Valley.	137½	137½	137½	137½
20	Max M. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40
90	Mex. Petrol.	69½	71½	69½	71½
30	Miami Copper.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
70	Mo., K. & T.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
460	Mo. Pacific.	14¼	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	Nat. C. & S.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
120	Nat. Lead.	63¼	63⅜	62½	62½
90	N. Y. Central.	86⅞	86⅞	86	86
190	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	59⅝	60⅝	59½	59½
10	North. Pacific.	107½	107½	107½	107½
160	Pacific Mail.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
100	Pennsylvania	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
220	Pitts. Coal.	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜
20	Ray Copper.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
5,780	Reading	146⅞	146⅞	146	146
30	Rep. I. & S.	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½
140	Rumely	4¼	5	4¼	5
20	Sea. Air L. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
590	So. Pacific.	88⅞	89⅛	87⅞	88
30	Southern Ry.	18	18	18	18
250	Studebaker Co.	63⅝	64⅝	62¾	62¾
270	Tenn. Copper.	30¾	31⅞	30¾	31¾
20	Texas & Pac.	15	15	15	15
280	Third Av.	54¾	54¾	53½	53½
10	Union Bag.	6	6	6	6
3,620	Union Pacific.	127½	127⅝	126½	126¾
10	Un. R. of S. F.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,120	U. S. Rubber.	68¼	69⅝	68⅛	68½
4,840	U. S. Steel.	49½	50⅛	49¼	49⅝
50	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅛	107⅛	106¾	106¾
40	Utah Copper.	57½	57⅞	57½	57¾
20	Va.-Car Chem.	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
600	Westing. El.	76¼	76¾	76¼	76½
40,660					

BONDS.

$1,000	Int.-Met. 4½s.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,700	Atlanta	.40	.41	.40	.41
1,300	Comb. Frac.	.10	.10½	.10	.10½
2,400	Goldf. Merger.	.24	.26½	.24	.26½
200	Jim Butler.	.84	.84	.84	.84
1,700	Jumbo Ext.	1.07½	1.20	1.07½	1.20
500	Midway	.15	.15	.15	.15
400	Tonopah Ext.	3.00	3.05	3.00	3.05
800	Tonopah Mer.	.41	.41	.40½	.40½
600	West End.	.63	.64	.63	.64
9,600					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	318	322
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	13	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	42	45
*American Gas & Electric	87	90
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	61	63
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
Am. Waterworks & Electric	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	20
Am. Waterworks & Elec. 1st pf.	64	66
Cities Service	45	48
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	17½	18½
Colorado Power pf.	88	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	52	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	89½	90½
Dayton Power & Light	33	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	24	25
Northern States Power pf.	81	82†
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	45½	46
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	84
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison	72½	75
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	21½	22½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5⅛	6½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	30
United Light & Rys.	44	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68½	70½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	67	70
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf.	58	60

*Par value, $50.
†Ex dividend.

FIGHT MOVE TO PUT TAX ON MORTGAGES

Real Estate Interests Protest to Albany Against Proposal of Investment Bankers.

ALREADY OVERASSESSED

Real Estate Said to Pay Now from 93 to 98 Per Cent. of State and City Expenses.

The announcement made yesterday by the Investment Bankers' Association to the effect that they would insist upon a tax on mortgages in the event that bonds were taxed, has aroused the various real estate and property owners' organizations to take action to forestall such legislation. Several sets of resolutions on the subject were sent by special messenger to the Governor and the Legislature yesterday, and it is hoped through personal interviews with the legislative leaders to induce them to forego the plan for imposing an annual mortgage tax.

Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, said last night:

"The announcement today to the effect that the Investment Bankers' Association would insist upon a tax upon mortgages in the event that bonds were taxed is not a matter of surprise to the real estate interests.

"It is for this very reason that the principal real estate interests of New York City have refrained from any participation in the agitation for a repeal of the secured debt law. Bonds are only mortgages split up and we recognized that any activity on our part to bring bonds within the operation of an annual tax would result in retaliatory measures, and subject real estate to the added burden of an annual tax upon mortgages.

Same Move Fought Before.

"This matter was fought out eight years ago in this State, and we thought that the State as a whole thoroughly realized that a tax of any kind upon mortgages would inevitably be reflected in a rise in mortgage rates, thus placing the burden of the tax upon the real estate owner. The four principal mortgage companies in New York City have more than $400,000,000 in guaranteed mortgages, every one of which would be called and refunded if an annual tax was imposed upon mortgages."

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests issued a statement yesterday protesting against the proposed mortgage tax. Here is one of the arguments put forth by the council:

"Any tax on mortgages is peculiar and different from other forms of taxation on indebtedness, in that it falls heavily upon the borrower. In this respect the repeal of the Recording Tax law directly concerns the small real estate owners or borrowers, because they personally will be forced to assume this additional burden at a time when they are little able to bear it.

Heavy Burdens on Real Estate.

"Real estate today pays from 93 to 98 per cent. of the funds required to carry on our State and city administrations. For years real estate has shouldered this responsibility, while other forms of property have practically been exempted. To thus publicly maintain that the exemption of mortgages from an annual tax constitutes an inequality and discrimination, is unfair to real estate. Since real estate has been paying such a large proportion of our State taxes, mortgages, which simply are an evidence of indebtedness upon real estate, have heretofore been loaded down with heavy obligations.

"Inasmuch as real estate and mortgages on real estate are overassessed and overtaxed, beyond just, equitable requirements, as compared with other forms of bonded indebtedness, there is no justifiable basis for the contention that they should be burdened by an annual tax levy when real estate has endured inequitable tax assessments and levies for many years, and will continue to pay by far the largest tax, even if a personal property tax bill is enacted into law."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$3,476,852	+$354,452
Nineteen roads	9,771,981	−724,358
Total (25 roads)	13,248,833	−369,906

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for March—

	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	5,027,502	900,906
9 months' gross	47,575,172	3,469,526

YAZOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for March—

Gross	953,399	94,522
9 months' gross	8,940,917	1,045,831

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$341,951	$248,869	$93,082
Net	145,850	27,222	118,628
Sur. aft. chgs.	40,872	*78,005	118,877
8 mos. gr.	2,381,740	2,346,832	34,908
Net	789,929	735,804	54,125
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,150	*30,056	53,206

*Deficit.

DELAWARE & HUDSON for February—

Mileage	880	880	
Freight rev.	$1,208,071	$1,185,204	$22,867
Pass. revenue	144,581	155,964	*11,383
Ttl. op. revs.	$1,435,522	$1,437,758	*$2,236
Maint. of way	114,228	158,554	*44,326
Mnt. of eqp.	302,535	262,643	39,892
Trans. exps.	638,510	686,417	*47,907
Ttl. op. exp.	$1,159,306	$1,200,767	*$41,460
Taxes	58,500	56,250	2,250
Oper. income	$217,715	$180,740	$36,974

*Decrease.

PERE MARQUETTE for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,326,870	1,135,677	1,214,568
Net after taxes	400,366	*24,644	195,642
8 mos. gross.	12,085,670	11,510,584	11,909,609
Net after taxes	2,970,799	821,374	2,280,247

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Trading profit.	£267,819	£218,359	£157,022
Int. and fees.	......	4,744	849
Gross profit.	267,819	223,103	157,871
Deb. int., &c.	69,654	69,654	70,314
Exp. on surp. lands, &c.	2,822	2,858	3,033
Depreciation	43,716	44,100	43,450
Net profit	151,627	106,493	41,074
Pf. dividends.	75,000	50,000	......
Rate per an.	7½	5	......
To reserve, &c.	75,000	50,000	......
Bal. for year.	1,627	6,493	41,074
Brought forw'd	6,493	......	25,825
Carried forw'd.	8,120	6,493	66,899

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$89,201	$90,021	$820
Net after taxes	20,467	26,200	5,734
Deficit af. chg.	15,525	9,084	*6,441
2 mos. gross.	187,837	195,510	7,973
Net after taxes	46,992	63,209	16,217
Deficit af. chg.	24,926	7,133	*17,702

*Increase.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net profits.	2,193,220	2,325,954	2,764,487
Bond red., &c.	......	15,317	15,872
Dividends	2,143,984	2,462,518	2,280,601
Surplus	49,236	152,381	*468,014
Previous surp.	8,576,510	8,728,891	8,260,877
Tr. to reserve.	377,296	......	......
P. & L. surp.	9,003,042	8,576,510	8,728,891

*Surplus.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.52	4.45
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.52	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.85	4.65
Chi. & Northwest	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.38
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.15
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.15
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.45	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.40	4.95
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.88	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.05	4.85

FILE BRIEF IN MAIL CASES.

Government Argues That 800 Railways Cannot Now Recover Damages

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Government's brief was filed today in the Supreme Court by Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson in the so-called railway mail pay cases, which involve $35,000,000 and affect 800 railroads. The cases involve the right of the Postmaster General to change the method in adjusting railway mail pay.

Previous to 1907 mail was paid for annually on the basis of an estimate made by actual weighing for 105 days and dividing the totals by 90. This was known as the six-day divisor. After July 1, 1907, the whole number of days was used as a divisor, and this became known as the seven-day divisor. The effect was to reduce the aggregate compensation of the railroads about one-seventh.

In the brief filed today the Government maintains that the only restrictions placed upon the Postmaster General by statute were that he must keep within a maximum compensation and must weigh the mails for a period of not less than ninety days. Otherwise he was at liberty to exercise his discretion. It argues, also, that the railroads, having carried mail under the order of the Postmaster General substituting the later method of weighing, cannot now recover damages.

The Circuit Court decided in favor of the Government, but the roads appealed.

TO PUT 10,000 MEN TO WORK

Railroads Ask Employment Agencies for Unskilled Laborers.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Employment agents in many cities between Chicago and Denver have been asked to supply 10,000 unskilled laborers for railroad work, it was stated here today. The Burlington, it was said, will put 2,000 men to work by May 1, and the Union Pacific 4,000 by June 1. The Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Northwestern systems are named as seeking the other 4,000.

Because of the expected heavy tourist traffic, hundreds of miles of tracks and roadbeds are to be put in the best possible condition, and many miles of sidings constructed to take care of the extra number of trains.

PLAN TRACKAGE AGREEMENT

B. & O. and Western Maryland Deal Will Open Up New Coal Fields.

Conferences are under way between the Baltimore & Ohio officials and officials of the Western Maryland Railway, which is controlled by John D. Rockefeller, to effect a trackage agreement between these two roads whereby at least two new coal fields of the Consolidation Coal Company will be opened up. One of these fields is in the Somerset and Westmoreland section of Pennsylvania, and the other is in the Fairmount region of West Virginia. If the plans under discussion are carried out, the Western Maryland will use about ninety miles of track of the Baltimore & Ohio.

It was admitted yesterday at the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio that a trackage agreement might be arrived at shortly. The Western Maryland, it was said, was regarded by the Baltimore & Ohio as a legitimate competitor. Use of the Baltimore & Ohio's tracks, it was pointed out, would save the expenditure of a large sum of money by the Western Maryland in the building of parallel tracks. To force this parallel construction would constitute bad business policy, it was said.

It has been reported frequently that John D. Rockefeller also owns a controlling interest in the Consolidation Coal Company, which will profit by an agreement made between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Western Maryland. No admission of such control has been made at Mr. Rockefeller's office, but the rumors have never been denied.

EXCHANGE SEAT AT $49,500.

George F. Baker, Jr., Never Active on Floor, Sells Out.

The Stock Exchange membership of George F. Baker, Jr., was one of the three sold on Wednesday at maximum figures for the year. It was said yesterday that the price received was $49,500, the highest of the three. Mr. Baker seldom appeared on the floor of the Exchange, and never took an active part in the business of buying and selling securities.

The other seats sold were those of Benjamin W. Woodruff to Charles Stanley Reinhart, and of Gustave M. Minzenheimer to Rudolph Schalk. The membership of Henry I. Dittman has also been sold to Robert Henry Reuter. Mr. Baker's seat went to Merwin Gray. Charles Allen Hudson has been elected a member of the Exchange.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Twenty-four companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $805,000, were incorporated today, including:

M. & G. W. Corporation, realty, construction, building materials, $200,000; E. W. Cone, M. Sanford Weil, S. M. Stroock, 133 West 85th St.

J. S. Hirsh, Inc., insurance, adjustment, realty, construction, $150,000; M. V. Beban, L. Jacoby, J. S. Hirsh, 115 Bway.

Hilton Supply and Storage, Hilton, cold storage, refrigerating, ice, construction, $150,000; G. Y. Webster, E. J. Shutts, M. Roberts, Hilton.

New York & Western Canal Line, navigation, $100,000; William L. Glenn, E. E. Sweeney, Jr., Xavier W. Obalski, Rutherford, N. J.

Gotham, Inc., autos, motors, machinery, commission merchants, agents, $50,000; D. B. Sugarman, H. Powers, A. B. Campbell, 134 West 49th St.

Metzler's Transportation Rates, Macedon, compile, publish, express, freight rates, transportation service, $30,000; H. L. Babcock, A. and E. N. Metzler, Macedon.

Woodland Lumber and Mfg. Co., $25,000; B. Budnick, E. L. Jarroll, B. F. Crane, 7,521 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

Counes & Tsarnas Corporation, painting contractors, materials, supplies, $25,000; G. R. Swift, E. S. Tsarnas, G. J. Counes, 182 Claremont Av.

H. Film Corpn, motion pictures, theatrical, $15,000; J. C. Groshut, M. H. Blackwell, L. Rosengarten, 229 East 97th St.

Raskopf & Tritschler, Queens, realty and construction, $10,000; B. and C. Raskopf, S. Tritschler, 35 Willow St.

Rosenberg & Rubensohn, clothing, fabrics, $10,000; H. I. Sperling, L. and S. Rosenberg, 917 Eagle Av., Bronx.

Webster & Springer Co., Schenectady, realty, construction, quarrying, $10,000; M. Stevens, J. E. Springer, H. E. Webster, 719 Brandywine Av., Schenectady.

Leonidas Realty Corpn, $5,000; L., B. and M. Golde, 35 West 87th St.

American Plaster-Drill Co., tools, instruments, $5,000; E. L. Fass, W. Grossman, B. Kunitz, 1,040 Bway, Brooklyn.

Colonial Furniture Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. and H. Silver, M. Silberstein, 761 Blake Av., Brooklyn.

Granville Gasoline and Oil Co., Granville, mining petroleum, products, $5,000; O. P. Munson, F. M. Starbuck, D. H. Cowles, Glens Falls.

Capital Increase—Criterion Advertising Co., New York, $5,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Wulff Bros. & Muller, Manhattan.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.03	North Star	.15
Best & Belcher	.04	Rescue Eula	.10
Caledonia	.29	Tonopah Exten.	3.12½
Confidence	.15	Tonopah Merger.	.39
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	West End	.64
Gould & Curry	.03	GOLDFIELD.	
Hale & Norcross	.04	Atlanta	.40
Mexican	.32	Booth	.32
Occidental Con.	.79	C. O. D.	.05
Ophir	.06	Comb. Fraction.	.12
Savage	.05	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Seg Belcher	.02	Florence	.59
Sierra Nevada	.05	Goldfield C. M.	1.60
Union Con.	.19	Goldfield Mer.	.25
Utah Con.	.08	Jumbo Exten.	1.20
Silver bars	.50	Lone Star	.07
TONOPAH.		Silver Pick	.10
Belmont	4.60	Vernal	.05
Jim Butler	.82	Nevada Hills	.21
MacNamara	.03	Round Mountain.	.35
Midway	.15	MANHATTAN.	
Mizpah Extension.	.27	Manhattan Con.	.01
Montana	.35	Manhattan B. F.	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8¼	8¾	McKinney.	32	34½
Elkton	44	46	Old Gold.	..	1½
El Paso	100	120	Portland	115	120
Findley	3½	4	Vindicator	160	165
Gold Sov.	5½	5¾	Golden Cy.	165½	166
Isabella	16¼	16¾	Rav. B. H.	3	3¾
Jack Pot.	6				

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

Hosiery exporters, jobbers, retailers, &c., looking for hosiery of any character, can secure of me, absolutely free, names of mills and suppliers. What do you require? S. W. S., 354 Times Downtown.

Jobber looking at Fall coats of cloth and pile fabric all week, from 9 till 12 A. M. World Waist Co., 547 Broadway.

Jobber looking at Fall coats of cloth and pile fabrics all week, from 9 until 12 A. M. World Waist Co., 547 Broadway.

Manufacturer looking for salesman or selling agent to handle line of ladies' aprons on commission; territory not confined. H 145 Times Downtown.

Jobs in suits, coats, and dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

An overall manufacturer wishes to connect with a reliable jobber, to make up 150 dozen overalls weekly. D 203 Times Downtown.

COMPLETE DRESS PLANT for sale, 10 new Singer machines, individual motors, figures, tables. Silverman, 11 West 25th St.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS. Our line of infants' white coats ready. Style, quality. Drab, 51 West 24th.

Open for snappy styles; popular priced Palm Beach and silk suits. 118 W. 27th St., 5th floor.

MISSES' AND LADIES' SUITS for immediate delivery. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Wanted.—Wool, black and white honeycomb cloaking or similar cloth. W 117 Times.

OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Salesman wants dress or waist line; office and city trade. M 86 Times.

JOBBER WILL LOOK at new models of Summer coats. 6 W 20th St.

JOBS OF SILK DRESSES to close out. 127 West 26th St., 7th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

⁂

Summer Dresses Being Bought.

With the coming of warmer weather has come the expected improvement in the demand for wash dresses, which up to this time have not been in any too good demand. A number of attractive models in the various wash cottons and tub silks are shown this season, and it is said that the trade's offerings generally are more conducive to hot weather comfort than they have been for some time. The suitmakers who go in for Summer garments are also busy with their hot weather lines, and at least one prominent firm will be ready to display its season's offerings of linen suits in about a week.

⁂

High-Priced Summer Cloths.

By placing a combination mohair, silk and cotton cloth to be used as a Summer fabric in the hands of the jobbing houses that sell to the merchant tailors, an agent for an English firm here has succeeded in disposing of a very fair quantity of these goods. An opening was seen for such a fabric, inasmuch as the lower priced Summer cloths were being offered in suits that sold for very small amounts. With a higher grade offering, however, the tailors who do not wish to lose prestige by selling the low-priced garments are able to put material into their suits that is well adapted to show off the workmanship to advantage, and at the same time bring a good price.

⁂

The Outlook in Poplins.

There is no doubting the fact that poplins have contributed the main feature to trading in dress goods for some time. The mill agents, however, are beginning to look for a change, possibly because the popularity of these goods has lasted as long as it has. Some of the cutters-up are beginning to regard gabardines in the light of succeeding poplins in general favor. This turn in the situation might occur very readily, as the more looms that are put on poplins the greater amount of cheap goods will be turned out. A cheap poplin is perhaps a much poorer value than any other fabric where the construction is slighted to a similar extent.

⁂

Expect Business to Continue.

Manufacturers in the coat and suit trade are of the opinion that the suit business, which has been especially good this season, will continue well into next month. One of the reasons advanced for this is that the darker colors that are being used are better adapted to the tailored suit than to a dress in which both lighter material and brighter shades are more or less essential. All in all, the manufacturers are looking forward to a continuation of good conditions. The suit business will be helped by the additional feature this year of mohair mixture or Summer fabric suits. While the trade is only just starting to "nibble" on these goods, the same situation is expected to develop here as occurred in men's wear.

⁂

Children's Wash Dresses.

Makers of wash dresses for children have little reason to find fault with the business that is coming their way at the present time. Little linen dresses are being bought well, as are offerings in chambray, gingham, and similar fabrics. One of the most popular types of these dresses shows a suspender effect in the skirt used in conjunction with a washable waist. Up to the 12-year size there is a good call for middy effects. These show blouses of a washable material, while the skirts are either of woolen or worsted or of some cotton fabric that can be "tubbed." On some of the better wash garments there is a distinct tendency toward the military, these effects being got by a liberal use of braid in various ways.

⁂

The Ruff's the Thing.

The ruff is the top of the mode in women's neckwear at the moment, the most popular of these articles of wear being of maline. They are shown either edged with a narrow silk ribbon of black, or decorated with ribbon bows or artificial flowers of ribbon. In the other varieties of neckwear, high collars are still in demand, though as the warmer weather approaches it is said that the buyers are turning more and more to the flat-lying types. Collar and cuff sets are also liked, especially those whose chief recommendation is their simplicity. Tailored collars show considerable use of ruching. The usual proportion of guimpes, vestees, and jabots (usually in combination with some flare collar) is being bought apparently, with organdies, voiles, and batistes among the leading fabrics.

⁂

Sport Coats Are Wanted.

There is a good business being done in this market on sport coats for wear at the various Summer resorts, garments of this kind that are made of fabrics in large plaid design or novel stripe effects being favored particularly. Chinchilla coats are much in demand, all white and black and white models being well up in the running, and buyers are also taking coats of velveteen, corduroy, homespuns, and tweeds. A number of the present models show belts, which are either made of the material of the body of the garment or of leather. Quite a few of them are being shown with high collars, made so that they can be worn open if desired. There is some tendency toward coats that flare at the bottom, with other models showing free use of box pleats and slot seams.

⁂

No Surplus Stored Away.

Factors in the silk trade are inclined to scout the report that the silk mills in France are turning out quantities of goods and storing away the surplus that cannot readily be disposed of. In the first place, the manufacturers here state that the large majority of the operatives in France have been taken away from the mills to serve in the army, and those who are actually engaged in the industry are not capable of turning out more than enough to supply the actual spot demand. An executive for a ribbon house that acts here as the selling agent for French manufacturers showed a cablegram that was being sent to them calling for a variety of goods that are scarce. If there was a surplus held abroad, he pointed out, the French manufacturers would take a chance and send the merchandise here to be sold.

⁂

Tweeds for the Fall.

Tweeds both coats and suits are being "talked up" to quite some extent for the coming Fall season in women's wear. The novelty effects, it is said, will lead. The agent here for a large English firm, in speaking of this phase of the dress goods situation, said that in all probability the available supply of tweeds will be cleaned out completely if the demand that is predicted for them actually occurs. This house has introduced a new style in these rough finished goods in which a vari-colored effect is obtained. Bright specks of color are used and lend an attractive appearance to the cloth. "The difficulty to be overcome," this agent said, "is to get in orders now, so that we may be prepared when the season is more advanced. The far-sighted buyer will make his commitments now for delivery during August, September, and October.

⁂

Raw Silk Prices Firm.

The Yokohama raw silk market is very firm, with a continued upward trend. Sales for the week were the largest of the year, amounting to 5,000 bales, and stocks were reduced to 13,000 bales. Business with Canton has been hampered by defective communication. The last report told of rapidly advancing prices, with stocks very low. Continued firmness in prices marked the week's trading in Shanghai, with steam filatures active. Contracts on these grades have been booked at full prices for shipment as far away as July. Reports from Milan received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that the market is active there, with the demand coming both from American and European buyers. The operations of many of the filatures are said to be hampered by a lack of coal. Prices on forward delivery silks are higher. The spot demand continues active here, with prices firm and advancing.

⁂

Large Gray Goods Sales.

While the face of the market showed no great rush for merchandise here yesterday, it was reliably reported from various sources that fully 150,000 pieces of printcloths had been sold here yesterday in a quiet way for delivery in the next sixty days. These were the constructions on which the bulk of the business was done: Thirty-nine-inch 80 squares at 6 cents; 72-76s at 5⅜ cents; 68-72s at 4⅝ cents; 64-60s at 4 cents, and 60-48s at 3 7-16 cents. This was, too, in the face of a further drop in the price of cotton. One theory advanced for yesterday's activity was that the firmness of the mills kept buyers from operating very far ahead at present levels, and the latter, rather than pay more for the goods for late delivery, decided to buy for near-by shipment now and hold them until they are needed. Narrow goods were quiet. Not much was said of the demand for sheetings, but it was reported that quest for fancy goods in the gray was increasing steadily. Contract prices ranged yesterday from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent higher than spot quotations, which follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅜c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*3 9-16c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3 7-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2 7-16c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Contentions for Lower Duties Before the Appraisers' Board.

A contention as to the rates of duty on tobacco, imported at Jacksonville, Fla., was decided by the Board of General Appraisers yesterday. The importation was by M. Valle & Co. and consisted of nine bales which were returned by the Appraiser as containing more than 15 per cent. of leaves suitable for cigar wrappers. The importers contended the material was filler tobacco. The board found, however, that each bale contained from 10 to 15 per cent. of wrapper leaves and held that these were dutiable as wrappers, the remainder being subject to the lower rate as filler.

F. W. Myers & Co. imported old second-hand jute sugar bags, on which the Collector at Ogdensburg assessed duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of vegetable fibre. The firm claimed a duty of only 10 per cent. as "waste not specially provided for." Judge Cooper, who wrote the decision for the board, said the testimony showed the stuff could not be used as bags and was only fit for patching the covers of cotton bags. He therefore supported the protest.

Judge Somerville, for the board, supported the protest of A. Bernardelli & Co. against the Collector of this port and allowed free entry to tin containers of liquid and semi-liquid merchandise as "coverings."

Paper folders, containing hand-colored photographs mounted on panels embossed to represent frames, were imported by Theodore B. Starr, Inc., of this city. The Collector assessed duties at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of paper. The importer appealed, claiming a 25 per cent. duty as photographs. Judge Fischer yesterday overruled the protest and sustained the Collector.

Two cases were decided by Judge Brown. One of them concerned an importation of scented bath salt brought in by Park & Tilford. It was classified as a toilet article with a duty of 60 per cent. The importers claimed it should come in at 25 per cent. as a medicinal preparation or as a "chemical compound, mixture, or salt." The protest was overruled. Similar action by Judge Brown was taken in the case of the Kelly-Clarke Company of San Francisco, who imported fish in oil in tins and wished a classification as herring at a lower rate of duty.

Before Judge McClelland three cases came up for decision. In the case of E. Smollio, leather gloves were imported which were taxed 40 cents per dozen pairs, cumulative duties, under the act of 1909 as stitched or embroidered with more than three single strands or cords. The importer disputed the classification. Judge McClelland found, as to certain of the imports, that the embroidery was produced by the use of a two-needle machine carrying three threads. As to these the protest was sustained. It was overruled as to the remainder.

The two other cases were on appeal from the Collector at Los Angeles, and in both the latter was upheld. In one, the Southern California Hardwood and Manufacturing Company claimed free duty for lumber and "sawn oak," which were assessed for duty as cabinet woods. In the other, wood berry baskets were assessed at 25 per cent., while the protestants, the Newmark Grain Company, claimed a 15 per cent. rate as "manufactures of wood."

BUSINESS NOTES.

W. F. Allert, who for several years has been display manager for R. H. Macy & Co., has resigned, the resignation to take effect two weeks from tomorrow.

The Board of Arbitration of the cloak and suit industry will meet today in the rooms of the Bar Association.

A. Lesser, manufacturer of infants' wear, 79 East 130th Street, has taken space in the exhibition of the World's Market Corporation, 28 West Twenty-third Street.

INSTRUCTION.

I STAMMERED FOR 32 YEARS
And can relieve you with my scientific and progressive methods. No instruments used. THE KLEIN SCHOOL, 70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
First Up-trip, May 14; Down, May 15.

PARISH AT 85 QUITS JOB.

He Was President of New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. 44 Years.

At the age of 85 years Henry Parish retired yesterday as President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, after serving for forty-four years in that position. At the request of the Directors he consented to be elected to the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors. Walter Kerr, for many years Vice President of the company, succeeds him as President.

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company is regarded as the most conservative of financial institutions in this country. Since its foundation in 1830 it has adhered to the policty of doing business only for personal customers and refuses to accept corporation or public trusts. Mr. Parish set his face against the modernization of the company's business methods.

He refused to permit the installation of the telephone and today all business must be done between man and man without intervention of the telephone wire at the company's offices at 52 Wall Street. For many years Mr. Parish would not hear of the use of typewriters, and while he yielded to some extent on that point, much of the correspondence of the company with its old-time customers is still done in pen and ink.

While Mr. Parish has been practically the dictator of the policies of the company since it was founded, the list of the Directors contains the names of many eminent men, including Joseph H. Choate, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stuyvesant Fish, Frank S. Witherbee, Samuel M. B. Hopkins, Zeger W. van Zelm, Columbus O'D. Iselin and Cleveland H. Dodge.

FACTS.

The Annalist every Monday provides investors, merchants, students, manufacturers, and the business world generally with information on the world's progress in economics. 10c. by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain Store; B. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; D. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—Greenbaum, Shapiro Dress Co.; S. Greenbaum, dresses; Latham.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—F. P. Murphy, carpets; Imperial.
BEAUMONT—Rosenthal D. G. Co.; J. Rosenthal, notions, cloaks; 39 W. 32d; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. G. Kneeland, upholstery goods, lace curtains; 432 4 Av.
BOSTON—Mason & Snow; J. R. Snow, furn. goods; Broztell.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; W. B. Kay, general mdse.; Miss M. E. Finn, silk dresses; 1,133 Bwy.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 200 5th Av.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—A. F. Roberts, china; Herald Square.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hergerer Co.; Mrs. E. Snell, misses' wear; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. A. Meldrum, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Gibson, representing; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum & Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—Mrs. E. Kohn, women's, misses' ready-to-wear garments, millinery; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Queen Mfg. Co.; E. Unger, piece goods; 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Hamilton Co.; W. B. Hamilton, millinery; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; Mrs. N. Graves, ladies' suits; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Evan, Lloyd & Co.; C. W. Popper, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. O. Stevens, rugs; W. E. Love, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Carney, misses' cloaks, suits; 15 E. 22.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss J. Goldberg, misses', children's, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 22.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, kimonos, house dresses, girls', infants' Fall and Winter dresses; 132 West 21st.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons; 37 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; C. J. Reed, millinery; 621 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; R. Lazarus, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. H. Knox, clothing; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, GA.—A. C. Chancellor & Co.; A. C. Chancellor, clothing, furnishing goods; Continental.
DETROIT—Grand Leader; M. Barnett, ready-to-wear; B'way Central.
FORT WORTH—Gernsbacher Brothers Co.; H. Gernsbacher, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; W. H. Smiley, silks, dress goods; 320 Church.
HONOLULU, H. I.—Iarol Clothing Co.; J. P. Medeiros, clothing; Flanders.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss Barry, muslin underwear; 1,261 B'way.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; E. E. Cohen, mdse. mgr.; 225 5 Av.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson, Bigelow Co.; J. F. Devanny, cloaks; Imperial.
KANSAS CITY—Lerser Co.; L. Lerser, ready to wear; 1,261 Broadway.
KNOXVILLE—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, ladies' garments, millinery; 39 West 32d.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; E. H. Layton, millinery; 214 4 Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; G. W. Anderson, cloaks, suits; 23 East 26th St.
LYNCHBURG—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; Miss S. King, cloaks, suits; 220 5 Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Jas. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, carpets; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Blumerfeld Locher Co.; F. Hoehl, flowers; 640 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Stumpf & Langhoff; J. G. Eckert, clothing; 1,261 B'way.
NEW HAVEN—J. M. Edgerly, clothing; Flanders.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Schoenfeld, millinery; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Wm. Schneer, notions, leather goods; 320 Church.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; P. Swartz, dry goods; 320 Church.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss A. C. Murray, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Gross Bros.; S. Gross, skirts, cloaks, suits; Earlington.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Stokely & Co.; J. Stokely, umbrellas; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, general mdse; Miss I. Rosenberg, dresses; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Joseph Horne Co.; F. W. Gremmels, notions; 470 4th av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Porto, children's coats, dresses; 361 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; E. C. Lauer, toilet goods; Miss A. Brown, merino underwear; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co; J. B. Shea, representing; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Mr. L. Homme, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homme, dry goods; 432 4 Av.
PROVIDENCE—B. H. Gladding D. G. Co.; J. Cannell, domestics; 200 5th Av., Murray Hill.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; G. W. Schultz, silks, velvets, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; E. Meyer, gen'l mdse.; 23 E. 26.
ROANOKE, VA.—E. Schlossberg, millinery, ready-to-wear garments; McAlpin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; J. B. Mortimer, laces, embroideries, ribbons, trimmings; 23 East 26th.
ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, women's wear; Breslin.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. C. Annable, dry goods; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal Sloan Millinery Co.; A. A. Tucker, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller, dry goods; Miss E. Sherman, women's coats; Mrs. J. Becker, skirts; 71 West 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Merc. Co.; M. Levis, ribbons; 621 Bwy.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss L. Julius, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
STEUBENVILLE—I. Sulzbacher, dry goods; 320 Church.
SUMTER, S. C.—O'Donnell & Co.; W. O'Donnell, carpets; Park Av.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros & Co.; E. F. Murphy, rugs; 220 Fifth Av.; Latham.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; C. A. Schaefer, laces, neckwear, hdkfs., trimmings; A. W. Hinkel, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26.
WARSAW, Ind.—Dickey & Sons; L. E. Dickey, carpets; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—L. H. Long, clothing; Hermitage.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; J. A. Engleboch, domestics; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mann.—M. R. Cotton, clothing; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; S. Seder, waists, dresses; 200 Fifth Av.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
One of the highest grade stocks of
LACES,
Embroideries, Allovers, Medallions, Collars, Crepe Chiffons, Voiles, Lawns, Batiste, Cambrics, Notions, etc.; also all the
MACHINERY,
OFFICE & SHOWROOM FIXTURES,
Formerly of Frankenthal Bros. Co.,
located at 16-18 West 22d St., occupying 3 floors,
Makers of the Famous Geisha Waists
(retiring from business.)
Inventoried at over $65,000.
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Sells Thursday and Friday, Apr. 15th & 16th, 1915, commencing at 10:30 A. M. each day on the above premises. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.
To-day, Friday, April 9th, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Retail Stock of
Gents' Furnishings,
DRY GOODS
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Wearing Apparel,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of New Jersey, in the Matter of DAVID A. DOYLE, Bankrupt:
D. HARTMANN, AUCT'R,
SELLS TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1915,
By Order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 15-17 Mercer St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, certain assets of the above Bankrupt, consisting of
TRUNKS, BAGS,
LEATHER GOODS, NOVELTIES, SAFE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Apr. 10 to Apr. 12
KAUFMAN & KAUFMAN, Trustees.
Levy & Frankenthaler, Att'ys for Trustees.
37 LIBERTY ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction on this day,
Friday, April 9th, 1915,
at 2 P. M.,
the Stock, Furniture and Fixtures of the
HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
N. W. Cor. of 76th St. and Amsterdam Av., consisting of
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Tables, and all other furniture used in a hotel, too numerous to mention.

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ROMPERS PAJAMAS SLEEPERS (Iwanta I-WANT-A)	REGENT MIDDY BLOUSES	Regent Co., Inc., 200 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
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Jobbers: Our 1915 Pile Fabric Line now ready for inspection.
SILK COATS $4.75 Up Delivery NOW
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"Something New Always Shown"
Leaders in Voile Marquisette Organdie Dresses
HANDEL & CO.
Popular Prices.
40-42 West 27th

COURT CALENDARS.

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

757—International Harvester Co. of N. J., &c., et al. v. U. S.—Argument continued. Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 757, 768 (and 759), 712, 813, 217, 220, 222, 223, 224, and 225.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg. Motions:
Meyers & Wisner<US.
Stern<US.
Dun Mei<US.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
US<Ill Surety Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323 P. O Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on—Kintner<Atlantic Com Co.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on.
Videl<So Am Securities Co.
No day calendar

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
US<Tug Eugene F. Moran.
US<Tug M. Moran.
US<Tug R. J. F. Co. 7
US<Tug Julia C. Moran, (2.)
US<Tug E. F. Moran.
Internat'l Banking Corp<Int Typesetting Machine Co.
Brown P T Co<Brown.
Berwind White Co<Eastern S S Co.
Crim<Marquardt.
Am Graphophone Co<Gimbel Brothers.
Ketterer<Amour.
Zaccaria<NY, NH & H R R.
Walter<Boston Yarn.
Cent Trust Co<Wabash R R.
Am Bonding Co<Nat Bank of Newburg.
Smolik<P & R C & S Co.
Vane<Wood.
Reid-Donald<Kroeschel.
Anexas<Arrendondo.
Pannco<same.
Am Graphophone Co<Am Parlagraph Co.
Hales<Eastman.
Harrison<same.
O'Toole<Oceanic.
Berger<Hartford.
Webber<W Va, &c, Co.
Ricordi<O'Doris.
Great Atl, &c, Co<Cream of Wheat Co.
Eckerson<Tanney.
Goldsborough<Levering.
Lopez<Hartman-Goldsmith Co.
Patents H E Co<Adams.
Harms<Stern.
Hess<Gr N Y Patrol, &c, Co.
Faigman<Desure.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Trial calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Venette F Pelletreau & Co.
Motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Discharges:
Fred M Fitter, Jr.
George F Koons,
Isidore Cohen,
Horace V Bruce,
William C Cole,
Joseph A Ganey,
Harry T Martin,
Paolo Porforte,
Wm M Rodenberg,
Harold Thorner,
Thomas W Hawkins,
Guiseppe Brucia,
Abraham Ornstein,
Thomas F Martin,
John Burke.
Motions:
Terra-Marne Co.
Samuel Bladey & ano.
Max Kobre and Sarah Kobre.
Elbert C Smith,
Frank Lax,
Jacob Patteck,
Abraham L Kass,
Kobre & Ginsberg,
Clarence E Hopkins,
Frederick Strobel,
H P Read Lead Wks.
Eastern Brewing Co.
Erling Stianser,
Ladislaw W Schwenk.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Solotorefsky<Rosenthal.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department.—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
People<Nebelman.
Same<Verdi.
Same<Lutz.
Same<Sinnott.
Same<Siszenski.
Same<Thomas.
Same<Schiff.
Same<De Bellis.
Same<Cleary.
Same<Fiore.
Same<Stagg.
Jacobson<Jacob'n, (2.)
Levi<Wm A White & Son.
Huguenot T C<Irel'd.
Roessle<Halsey.
Root<Pulitzer, (4.)
Begiebing<Jagerhuber.
Re Peter Hauser.
Carter<Carter.
Barnes<Stern Bros.
Kohn<Leopold Powel Co.
Meyerson<U S Grand Lodge, I O of S B.
Haus<Erie RR Co.
Rice<Miner, (2.)
Met Tr Co<Stallo, (2.)
Chalmers<Nat Cash Register Co.
Bushby<Berkeley.
German-Amer Coffee Co<Diehl.
Meyer<Hedges.
Blumenthal<Wash Heights Hospital.
Blumenthal<same, (2.)
Avery<same.
Klaffert<Ellar Rlty Co.
U S Trust Co<Martindale R E Co.
Tilton<Gans.
Rambaut<Tevis.
Leerburger<Watson.
Jones<Stand Plu Elev Co.
Donohue<City Water Power Co.
Appleby<Polk.
Levy<Louvre Rlty Co.

Non-enumerated motions.—At 10:30 A. M.
F G Wier<Jackson Mfg Co et al.
Albert et al<Freund et al.
Berkowitz<Bruder et al.
Dunn<CNY.
G W Martin & Bro<Shelhoos.
Eitingon, &c<Williamsburg City Fire Ins Co.
Re Pachina<Uppercu, an atty, &c.
Stern, &c<Warren et al.
Greer Co<J W Matthews & Co.
Campion<Roman Cath Orph Asylum, (2.)
Slemo<Slemo.
Presimone<Flanagan et al.
Micelli<Flanag'n et al.
Howell Sand Bl Mach Co<Hoevel et al.
Preschmanns<Hayes.
Sussman<Hershfield.
Frank<Rowland & Shafto, Inc.
Tilton, &c<Gans et al.
Crow Const Co<Auerbach & ano.
Riviera Rlty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Santi Amoroso Fruit Co<Carnegie Tr Co.
Hardin, &c<Robinson.
Johnston<Johnston.
Sothman et al<Stand Gas Power Corpn.
Same<Ward.
Begieginger<Jagerhuber.
Roma<Scaramelli.
Walter<Farrell.
Huguenot Trust Co<Ireland.
Re Jones<Standard Plunger Elev Co.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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CAPACITY 600.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—Litigated motions.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hanern<Larsen.
Re Geller Co.
Kadish<Ehrenberg Brass Mfg. Co.
Jaballe<Natl City Bk.
Same<Taylor.
U.S. Chem Co.<Harrington.
Re Graffer (Kohn).
Re Met. Rety Co.
Greenzweig<Steigerwald.
Rathman<State Holding Co.
Gursky<Blair.
U. T. Hungerford B. & C. Co<Security Bk
Oppenheimer<CNY.
Clark<Mad. Av. R.R. Co.
Manheimer<Manheimer.
McCauley<Wm. Bradley & Son.
Re Watson Flagg Eng Co.
Re Congleton (Heany).
Babushkin<Babushkin (2).
Everett<CNY (2).
Kaufman<Rodman.
Re Berger (to Sturtz.)
Fleming<Keene.
Re Flynn.
Isear<Fulenwider.
Murray<Levy.
Kass<Ig. Roth, Inc.
Ryan<Clark.
Mutual Life<Troy.
Hawley<Munroe.
E. Riv. Sav. Inst.<Barkley.
Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assmann.
Soler<McCormick.
Fishman<Weiser.
Schwab<Shapiro.
Re Hydrocarbon Cour. Co.
Van Loan<Carrabino.
U. T. Hungerford B. & C. Co.<Security Co.
Schlicht<Nevins.
Lasky<Cromelin.
Schoenfeld<Schoenfeld.
Bradshaw<Davis.
Re John E. Ginen Inc.
Union Trust Co.<Abelson.
Eshelman<Eshelman.
Kass<Ig. Roth Inc.
Gallaway<Orvis.
Sheridan<M. R. L. Bldg. Co.
Mann, Band & Collar Co.<Simon.
Munn & Co., Inc.<Beach.
Re Wolfe.
Walsh<Walsh.
Brownstein<Sussman.
Murray<O'Neill.
Pooh<Woods.
Brown<Rosenberg.
Moodigh<McEwen.
Henry Hollerith Con. Co.<Story.
Brown<Rosenberg.
Lande<Imperator Film Co.
Liebmann<Liebmann.
Liebmann<Liebmann.
Standard Comput. S. Co.<Hartigan.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Gaston<Gaston.
Tax Lien Co.<Rogers.
Minzesheimer<Treeger.
Municipal Lien Co.<Brevoort.
Municipal Lien Co.<Brevoort.
Seiff<Edelman.
Keller<Hirsh.
De Young<Tefft.
Re Bohne McLaughlin.
Re Penney.
Littler<Joffe.
Franklin Sav. Bk.<Witz.
Gursky<Blair.
Holtz<Lauterbach.
Lowenstein<De Forest S. & T. Co.
Kelly<NYR'ways.
Maurice<Gimbel Co.
Lewis<Lyons.
Laufer<Lefkowitz.
Smith<Smith.
Moore & Evans<Praag.
Re Fawcett (Witkind.)
Re Banning &c.
Sankas<Degnon Const. Co.
Fox<Mulligan.
Gr. Social Club of E. S.<O'Brien.
Larschan<Doeb.
Re Walter.
Re Amer. Pub. Assn.
Lekis<Mallory S.S. Co.
Joseph<B. Feinberg & Sons Co.
Campbell<Martin.
Cohen<Fisher.
Wisch<Schatzkin.
Ziegler<Eastman.
Baldwin<Gregory.
Smith<Smith.
Re Flock Dec. & Lin. Co., &c.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Manning,
Contardi,
Sbabaro,
Spruel,
Waldman,
Challa,
Sherman,
McClintock,
Rosenfeld,
Brosch,
Katzman,
Schaefer,
Silverstein,
Rauch,
Tharp,
Service,
Caronita,
Erdody,
Seeber,
Schoenland,
Goldberg,
Michels,
Horsey,
Ottenheimer,
Berger,
Bressant,
Bono,
Singer,
Cummings,
Kaplan,
Davies,
Coleman,
Kis,
Chizzola,
Borck,
Wilkins,
Harvey,
Glacel,
Vlach,
Van Skaick,
Daussa,
Leroy,
Dvorcek,
Garry,
Kneloff,
Ludlam,
Elitzek,
Schatt,
Townes,
Jules,
Crittenden,
Limenfeld,
Nelson,
Bennett,
Fischer,
Livermore,
Mills,
Meyerowitz,
Ford,
Jarvis,
Justice,
Krause,
Ehrhardt,
Radcliffe,
Schechter,
Schwalbe,
Frisch,
Weinberg,
Goetchius,
Kelly,
Cooymans,
Cohen,
Liguori,
Bonitto,
Hirsch,
Shulman.
Motions:
Man Ry<Stockey,
Cas Co of Am<Nordone.
Barrett<McNeece.
Brown<CNY.
Hopkins<Hopkins.
Coste<Coste.
Lindh<Lindh.
Trustees Col Univ<Rathbone.
Murphy<Murphy.
Du Mahaut<Du Mahaut.
Munro<Munro.
Dillbaum<Dillbaum.
Preferred Causes:
Rothenberg<Korovetz.
Tenement House Dept<200-202 Man Av.
Crossin<Wolf.
General calendar:
Hamburger<Sulken (2)
Weissheimer<Wyanoak Pub. Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
Baumgart<Rosenthal.
Ottmann<Blaugas Co.
Himowich<Moore.
Salvin<Salvin.
Equitable Trust<Hammerstein.
Blackton<Manhasset Development Co.
Grant<US Trust Co.
Shanly<Ryan.
Sprung<Hexter.
Boger<Boger.
German-Am Button Co.<Heymsfeld.
Vichero<Sheridan.
Mott Iron Works<Crocker.
German<German.
Batterson<Raymond.
Travis<Carvel (3.)
Bausmer<Hand.
Hopper<Malatesta (2)
Case on.

PART IV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Marks<Bronx Art Stone Works.
Blankfort<Fechtor.
Ruckdeschel<Lefcourt.
Moore<Mueller.
Williams<Hayeck.
Lewis<Stahl.
Eisner<Klein.
Giordano<Woodin.
Bauer<Levy.
Coulson<Teague.
Frick<Gullo.
Greek & Syrian G, &c, Co<Boston & M RR.
Buchenholz<Herzfelder.
Simpson<Hornell's Cloak, &c, Co.
Robt Dollar Co<Chase Talbot Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nieman<Cauldwell Wingate Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hanlon<Nass El RR.
Triangle Waist Co<Esskay Waist Co.
Brackett<CNY.
Mattes<Aubeck.
Valenti<Riffel.
Skelly<Fed Ptg Co.
Asnes<Salit.
Case on.

PART V.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
V Cusumano<Rieger.
Ciccorelli<Bordonaro.
Rappaport<Reliance Bldg.
Shaw<Rothschild Realty Co.
Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Saccaccio<N Y Rys.
Clear.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kisklansky<Larence.
Neuowich<Cohn (2)
Merrifield<NE SS.
Gilson<Silverstein.
Boerner<Soss.
Riordan<CNY.
Oppenheim<CNY.
Kattenbach<Weinert.
Schneider<CNY.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor<F. T. Nesbit & Co.
Handler<Int R T Co.
Clear.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.: Kubert<Hill.
Born<Union Ry.
Toomey<Delmonico's.
Washkowski<Bockhaus.
Cox<St Luke's Home.
Case on.

PART X.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Adjourned until April 12.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hammer<Van Eyk.
Higgins<Powers.
Defina<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Spitzer<B Un El RR.
Costantino<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Hellin<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Ebert<B H RR.
Bronstein<Wuerz.
Teicher<Rongy.
Kelly<A. McMullen Co.
Sweeney<McGovern,
Case on.

PART XII.—Hasbrouck, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ambusch<Swimer.
Cohen<same.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on: Lubasch<H & A. Cohen.
Case on: McDermott<Froment.
No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Teele<Mayer.
Farley<Pape.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
C Meads & Co<Am Fid Co.
Brookstone<Ullman.
Lambert<Bryan.
Talcott<Slater Bros, &c, Co.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Kirschbaum<A M F Co.
Delmar<Highland Knit Mills.
Darling<The Mayor, &c.
Gallo<CNY.
Gray<Am Surety Co.
Burchard<Beer.
Van Gorkum<Chiapperine.
Stone<Burnham.
Brothers Valley Coal Co<Garfield, &c, Co.
Farley<Schwarz.
Daly<Harriman Nat'l Bank.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Hayek<Casey.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—(Adjourned March term.)—Recess.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
White Co.<Brinckworth.
Nekola<Vesely.
Casselberry<Tietenberg.
Paterno<Paterno.
Rose<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Mente<Corn Products Ref Co.
Bryant<Davis.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Chodraw<Goldstein.
Walter<Radio Tel Co.
Sheffmann<Emp Liab Assn Corp.
Bloch<Miller.
Content<Robertson.
Doll<Williams.
White Co.<CNY.
Paine Lumber Co.<Ambrose Rty Co.
Macauley<Press Pub Co.
Internatl Trust Co<D Lesser.
Eisman<Levine.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hopf<Mankowitz Co.
Kaufman<Jacob.
Shapiro<Goldstein.
Boedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Karschstart<Trippett.
Sockloff<Burnstein.
United Export Co<Moisant.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Howard Ackerman,
Ann Ward,
Samuel Mendlow, &c,
Clark W Dunlop,
Ayman Streicher,
Johanna Mahon,
Julius Hirschberg,
William Whitewright,
Susan H Carroll,
Edward Frewin,
Julia McMullin, inf,
Frank H Shearer, inf,
Celia Lapidus,
Maria R Divola,
Carmela Aurucia,
Dumitru Costea,
Herman Epstein, &c,
Peter O'Reilly,
Daniel Hanrahan,
Robert N Chammers,
Dennis Lehane,
James McGowan,
Samuel Wood,
Ira Van Gerson,
Priscilla W Nelson,
Isabel M Talbot,
Lena Rosenthal,
Frank Blauvelt, inf,
Mary Gillen,
Julius L Rosenberg,
Ellen F Jones,
Pietro Zappulla, &c,
Mary S M Bryant,
Annie A Pennell,
Gottlieb Wilhelm,
Barbara Stark,
Dorothea B de la Fontain,
Louis Straus,
Mihal Zgebura,
Bridget Devine,
Mary Conway,
Emma Fink,
Gustav Lindman,
Mary O'Neill,
Margaret S Fischer,
Henry W Hanemann,
Annie R O'Neil,
Samuel H Cohen,
David J Dean,
Charles H von Bargen,
Clara Speyer,
Fannie Kerens,
James C Atwater,
Eliza P O Crocker,
John Harlin (3,)
Marion Cutting,
Mathilde Zitzlesperger,
Henry Spreemann.
Wills for probate:
Mary B Sheppard,
William Sorley,
George C Balchella,
Maria White,
Anna H Howe,
Michael Edesheimer,
Julia B Chappell,
Henry A Blyth,
Benejah M Martin.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Schuler<Strykower.
Holgren<Bowen.
Sokolski<Finkelstein.
W. O. Horn & Bro.<United Haberdashers
Silz<Mayers.
Schwartz<Laster.
Kass<Epstein.
Cagliostro<Leece.
Ottman<Gould.
Newman<Playzman.
Schmid<Lovitz.
Cohen<Shapiro.
Boyle & Co<Columbia P Box Co.
Colson<Paterno Bros.
Portnow<Epstein.
Vertes<Dorn.
Shapses<Folsom, (2.)
Reilly<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Zucker<Rubin.
Lieberman<Blum.
Grieff<Jacobs.
Kramer<Mendel.
Katz<Levy.
Leibowitz<Vessel.
Live Stock Exch, &c, Bank<Hoyt.
Schwartz<Simon.
Curran<Schaeffer Brew Co.
Lusher<Cowen & Bros
Spencer<Royall.
Bartlett<Sparhawk.
Shapiro & Bernardik<Nordon.
Leibowitz<Leibowitz W S Co.
Kennedy<Calvert.
Baruch<Saxe.
Knit Goods Exch<Am Surety Co.
Stefano<Berrian.
Heller<Stark & Co.
Lloyd<Vitale.
Hoffman<N Y Rys.
Purcell<Lynch.
Smith<Mulvaney.
Films Lloyds<N Y Motion Pict Corp.
Neveloff<Hess.
Brozen<Bernhardt.
Martin<Buckley.
Cook & Bernheimer Co<Keller.
Griffin<King.
Stanley<Gould.
Bruckenfeld<Wechsler
Boyle Co<Columbia P Box Co.
Seiniger<Nat Fuel Saver Corp.
Martin<Samson.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Lehrer<Sup Lodge K & L of Honor.
Kraut<O'Leary Con.
Goldmann<Schwazier.
Law<Clinton Fireproof
Levine<Cassidy.
Casairanka<Pitts Cont
Miller<Postal Trans S
Rappaport<NY Rys.
Perlmutter<same.
Maltz<same.
Silver<same.
Greenbaum<Borden Cond Milk Co.
Steventon<Ruppert.
Briggs<Dunn Truck.
Quimby<Schonberg.
Goldberg<NY Rys.
Ehrgatt<Hulse Mfg.
Gudelowsky<Fishman.
Durst<Rubin.
Cannon<Harman.
Clemens<Bretz.
Dorff<Norwich Union F I Co.
Same<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Wetreich<N Y Rys.
Flammer<Burghardt.
Saltzhauer<Rappaport.
Paoli<E Riv Nat B'k.
Heine<Cruchshank.
Marcuson<Berman.
Moss<Gifford.
Schachter<Int R T, (2)
Zalka<Musgrun.
Tidesco<Degnon Con.
F E Smith & Son<Wylie.
Schwartz<Superior Nov Co (2.)
Silverman<Rudinsky.
Landau<Ganzburg.
Idoni<N Y Rys.
Wasser<Minglegreen.
Cirubnick<Engel.
Rinkewicz<White F C Co.
Pia Cafagra<Linch.
Seery<McCreery.
Scherman<Long Island RR.
White<Carroll.
Hayley<Holzwasser.
Circo<Bruder.
Steinberg<Fried.
Guzzo<Concialdo.
Dranone<N Y Rys.
Prussak<Stevens Const Co.
Bishop<Gallagher.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Ruby<Windsor Land & Imp Co.
Tennant Sons<Schapiro
Greene<Maxwells Mfg Co.
Aronow<Cooper.
Sarasohn<Fish.
Rosenberg<Mass Amus Co.
Skolnik<Arnstam.
Murray<Williams.
Langenthal<Oberman.
Lynch<McCarthy.
Dubin<Fried.
Watters<Plumbers' Trade, &c, Co.
Siegel<Mann.
Stecher<Stecher.
Stoddard<Levy.
Stifter<Fersko.
Green<Famler Corp.
Borst<Bentz.
Cohan<Rubinstein.
McGovern<Bridgeport, &c, Co.
Evans<Hickson.
Roslinsky & Co<Kossoff.
Sloan<Lazarous.
Levison<Ols.
Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Bulttner<Behrend.
Stocking<Seed Filter, &c, Co.
Goodman<Haley.
Rosenthal Paper Co<Nat Folding, &c, Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day on request of counsel:
Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<Aldrich.
Sturm<Silverstein.
Turtel<Geier.
Hamerschlag<Title Guar, &c, Co.
Hershon<Silver.
Roth<Samuels.
Case on.

PART IV—Lynch, J.—Clear.
PART V—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VII—La Fetra, J.—Case on.
PART VIII—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Rosseman—Peter L Mullally.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Re Morgan—James A Foley. Schwartz<Lehmaier—William Klein.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Louise Scheider<Hannah J McCreery—Jacob Katz. Josephine E Thayer<Louis Lese—J Romaine Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Guaranty Trust Co<Belle S Taber—James P Carey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J., 10:00 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Brown<D C Dominick Co, Inc (2).
Same<Thompson.
Dorfler<Dorfler.
Vonasek<Bd of Ed.
Wells Holding Co<V Keirns.
Klemann<Fleischman Rlty & Const Co
Otis Elev Co<Fitzgerald.
Faulhaber<Rubenstein.
Stuchiner<Stuchiner.
Mulligan, Jr,<N Y Rys
Mattere<Empire Subway Co.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Case on: Kurak<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Philip Rhinelander<C K Realty Co—Edmond O Braendl.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Re Marine.
Terry<L I RR.
Muench<Terry & T Co.
Smith<Holbrook.
Sutkar<NY C & H R RR, (2.)
Fichter<Hall.
Williams<Langley.
Laufer<Blackwell.
Lackomowitz<Bates.
Slariz<Hayes.
Freeman<L I RR (2.)
Grafton<Ball.
Douglass<CNY.
Rodzborski<American Sugar Co.
Williams<N Y & Queens El L Co.
Woodhaven Bank<Coffin.
Dayton<Bailey.
Nally<Arthur.

MOTION CALENDAR—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.
Fairchild<Scarsdale Estates.
White Plains Devel Co<same.
Murphy<Hirschman et al.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.
N Y, B & M Bch RR Co<City.
Re Morgan (Crosney.)
Re Coyle.
Goldowitz<Robert Gair Co (2.)
Sheron<City.
Meyer<same.
Fleischman<same (2.)
Staniskie<Erie RR Co.
Stover<Stover.
Bahrenburg<Wischerth.
Wesel<Wesel.
Skrzynecki<Bellows.
Re E 95th St (Home Life.)
McLoughlin<Bklyn Inst of Arts & S.
Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Rappaport<Heittelman.
Murman<Gerthy.
Kirkpatrick<Lorzer.
Conroy<Stand Mail O Co.
Timony<Hambler.
Re Wurdemann (Jeffery.)
Jaffe<Jaffe.
George<Johnson.
Hampton Lumber Co<Smith.
Re Jamaica Av (U S Trust Co.)
S Blick Co<Kovner.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Cornell<Stevenson Co.
Streeter<Streeter.
Miamus Motor Wks<Barnett.
Szemko & Gaydica<Weiner Bros.
Re Otsego St.
Maher<Donalsdon.
Howes<Howes.
Gibbons<L I RR Co.
Kreuter<Kreuter.
Albany H RR Co<Tilden Constr Co.
Kaufman<Kaufman.
Elec Oper Co<Underwood.
Bklyn Church Socy<Bkly. Kindergarten Socy.
Parfitt<City.
O'Reilly<O'Reilly (3.)
Snyder<Lamb.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Mortgage foreclos.:
Rowe<Egan.
Ritter, Schwartz & Cohen, Inc<The Madlin, Inc.
Clarke<Hartman Bldg Co.
Regular calendar:
Muttram<Muttram.
Dana<Dana.
Schlenoff<Schlenoff.
Guinsburg<Burns.
Goldfinger<Gersten.
Fraser<Fraser.
Gardner<Gardner.
Goldstein<Haines.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
McCullough<Richie.
Feeser<Feeser.
Yoost<Yoost.
Blessing<Blessing.
Aldene Corp<Doyle.
Friedman<Friedman.
Malloy<Drysdale.
Di Janni<Di Janni.
Gregory<Gregory.
Becker<Becker.
Smyth<Tomlinson.
Schiffman<Illions.
Burbaker<Amer.
Bonanza<Bonanza.
Yates<Conrad Rty Co.
Davidson<Lippmann.
Wynberg<Lancaster.
Reserved calendar:
Rosenthal<Salatorefsky.
Koeppel<Rudolph.
Storch<Storch.
Parascondola<Parascondola.
Gordon<Steinhard.
Serentino<Serentino.
Francis<Francis.

Schmerkowitz<Mayer.
Koster<Weisheit.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Turnan<Turnan.
Hand<Highway Amus.
Hochman's Sons<Purdy Con Co.
Ellau<Ellau.
Kaminski<Kaminski.
Miller<Mooney et al.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,910.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.
Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Gedney<Nassau RR.
Troetschel-Folger<B H RR.
O'Shea<Rudolph Co.
Meagher<Bradley Cont Co.
Mullany<Con El L Co.
Ewal<Frank et al.
Shanley<CNY.
Donovan<CNY.
Hermanns<B H RR.
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Williams<Nassau RR.
Southern<Erie RR.
McKenna<Horwitz & Schanback.
Hannon<Nassau RR.
Galligan<Osborne.
Parshelsky<Palley.
Hayes<B H RR.
Elberth<CNY.
Larsen<NY State Con Co et al.
Bieber<B H RR.
St. John<Steinhilber et al.
Kusevich<Acme Fdy.
White<Bradley Con.
Sager<Nassau RR.
Esposito<Martino.
Condon<B H RR.
Byrnes<C I & B RR.
Schecher<Potdevin.
Lechzer<Nassau RR.
Kramer<Nassau RR.
Lynch<Mut Life Ins.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 12.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6310.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part IV. Actions triable by the court without a jury.
Bridgman<Heine.
Whitney, Jr<Preston.
Shostack<Aronson.
Weltman<Zimmerman.
Montauk Bank<Roesler, Jr.
Crean<Schneider.
Slopkoff<Moskowitz Building Co.
Hess<Marcus Bldg Co.
Batonick<Diamond.
Prima<Iba Bros.
Annenberg<Extension Development Co.
Blow<Kleinfelder.
Nardone<Danzilo.
Cases ready and not reached for trial will be passed until the following Friday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—Case on. Part II.—Tompkins, J.—Recess. Remainder of the calendar goes over until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Real estate pr'c'd'g:
Emily F. Fitzpatrick,
Arthur G. Holland.
Admr's accounting:
Christian Emolf,
Konrad Rein,
Annie L. Brown.
To construe will:
Elias Reynolds.
Petition to issue execution:
Thaddeus K. Green.
Accounting:
T. J. McCahill.
Compulsory acct'g:
George Glass.
Order to show cause:
William R. Bare.
Motion:
Gerd Martens.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, Kapper, JJ.—At 10 A. M.
Schildkraut<Levy.
Pellegrino<Smith Co.
Comlossy, an infant<L I R R.
Miller<N Y Rys and another.
Presley<Schumacher.
Peace & ano<Gaites-Peace Co et al.
Corcoran<Lucas.
Whalen<L I R R.
Schezney<Erie R R.
Remainder of calendar passed until Monday.
Highest number reached, 1080.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Liedel<Lion Varnish Co.
Hawley<C I & B Ry.
Farrell<Le Compt et al.
Killen<B H R R.
Coppola<same.
Koster<C I & B Ry.
Scherer<B H R R.
Smith<same.
Fischer<Weber.
Podicini<B, Q Co & S Ry.
Potter<Bierwith et al.
Shomar<Rheinhardt-Straeber et al.
Lo Castro<Lo Castro.
Williams<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Copp<T. M. H. Realty
Remainder of calendar passed until Monday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ISAAC KLEIN & SON—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Klein & Son, clothing dealers, of 177 Stanton Street. Liabilities are $8,000, and assets $3,500.

STONE & PATTON—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Stone & Patton, clothing dealers, of 177 Broadway. Liabilities are $8,000, and assets $4,000.

MICHAEL GLASSMAN—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Glassman, shoe dealer, of Grand Street. Liabilities are $18,000, and assets $5,000.

WILLIAM C. WEBER, sometimes known as Cornelius W. Weber, candy maker, of 786 East 156th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,129, and assets of $595 in a debt due him.

THE MANHATTAN CORRUGATED PAPER COMPANY, of 47 Jones Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,198, and assets of $2,878.

DICKMAN & KAHAN—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Morris H. Bernstein receiver for Dickman & Kahan, grocers, at 1304 Prospect Avenue.

CHARLES JACOB, retail dealer in clothes and suits, at 2,094 Third Avenue, has assigned to G. Storms Carpenter.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

STACY, Texas.—Farmer Brothers, general merchandise; voluntary petition; liabilities, $35,880; assets, $100. All exempt.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Darling Woolen Mills show liabilities of $203,916, of which $128,246 is secured. The assets are valued at $75,728.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Air Gas Syndicate, Inc.—C. F. Schwed, $995.89.
Arenkay Amusement Co., Inc., & Sam Plotnick—Brooklyn Builders' Supply Co., $164.91.
Angel Construction Co.—Robinson Dumb Waiter Co., $136.11.
B. T. Construction Co.—Union Stove Works, $313.71.
Bienenstock, Morris—S. Krauss & Bros., Inc., $1,041.89.
Block, Morris, Elias Goodman & Nathan Gross—F. N. Monjo, $4,023.07.
Bogach, Simon—D. L. Phillips et al., $545.95.
Blinder, Jennie—City of New York, costs, $147.81.
Bessy, E. B. Eddy—S. P. White et al., $140.49.
Belinsky, Max & Ida—H. P. Reader, $633.66.
Calcagno, Rose F.—State Bank, $301.77.
Clarke, Edward—J. M. McCunn, $357.47.
Currier, Irving L.—Hess Realty Co., $230.05.
Chilton, Forrest S. & Robert B. Olson—W. W. Astor, $401.77.
Convent Park Construction Co.—H. A. Allen, $363.33.
Czarich, Ludwig & Julia—M. Jenyck, $223.78.
Clune, Jane & James V., extrx. and extr.—Central Cigar Mfg. Co., $645.11.
Cohen, Jacob—A. Sclowitz, $519.65.
Denton, Alfred, Adelaide C. & John H., admrs.—Corn Exchange Bank, $4,705.40.
Caccavajo, Joseph—Ungerer & Co., $6,159.30.
Dorsen Co.—T. Wolfert, $522.42.
Dwight, Wm. B. & Grace G.—M. M. Watts, $475.41.
Elias, Hannah—M. Grodin, $1,017.90.
Fleischer, Anna, admr.—City of New York, costs, $106.85.
Same—Mason & Hanger Co., $133.98.
Eisenberg, Joseph—D. A. Trotti, $265.48.
Eschai, Jacob—American Steel Frame Bond Iron Co., $126.51.
Fleming Contracting Co., Inc., Alfred Fleming and John J. Fleming—Highland National Bank of Newburg, N. Y., $553.92.
Fields, Leon M.—E. F. Rush, $425.68.
Flintoff, Robert B., and Benjamin Malat—B. Kimler, $528.50.
Gravers, John M.—New England Carpet Lining Co., $121.84.
Goldberg Co., Inc.—Harvester Trunk Co., Inc., $741.38.
Hachney, John—V. Nolan, $264.72.
Harrison, Duncan B.—C. A. Patterson, $594.40.
Hammerstein, Oscar—B. French, 425.17.
Same—Same, $421.17.
Hudson Navigation Co.—N. Fay, $700.
Hedden Iron Construction Co.—J. J. A. Leavy, $540.50.
Harris, Lilla, or Lilla Splitford—C. F. Splitdorf (costs), $108.78.
J. W. Tracy Co.—F. A. Godfrey, et al., $124.34.
Jantole & Werner Construction Co.—J. Ribak, et al., $478.72.
Jones, David—G. Mords, $154.51.
Johns, Edward G.—S. W. Small, $128.50.
Kyriazis, George—A. Anastassion, $229.22.
Kaplan, Rose (by guardian)—Natius Auto Service Co. (costs), $109.62.
Kulp, Henry B.—J. Jaburg, et al., $112.73.
Lipman, Wolff—I. B. Franekl, $251.35.
Lawyers Surety Co. of New York—E. F. Ayrault (costs), $110.82.
Luthym, Emma—W. H. Thornton, $2,182.01.
Leonard, William (by guardian)—Quayle Co. (costs), $103.48.
Lieberman, Morris, and Ernest Fisher—M. Bloomer, $146.91.
Mulligan, Lawrence, and Patrick Sullivan (exrs.)—H. Sullivan, $32,317.97.
Miller, Flora (by guardian)—M. E. Nall (costs), $107.76.
Muldon, Margaret—City of New York, $207.97.
Maiori, Antonio—Kaiser Film Co., $105.65.
Mallabar, Euphrosyne G.—City of N. Y., costs, $157.37.
McAdoo, Malcolm R.—Postal Life Ins. Co., $316.92.
Meacham, Harry W.—K. E. Kume, $916.80.
Maschke, George—S. Danziger, $128.31.
Magee Valve Co.—Michigan Lubricator Co., $195.61.
Machlin, Frederick H.—Aeolian Co., $123.75.
Mulligan, Lawrence, and Patrick H. Sullivan, executors—N. Henry, $1,533.40.
McHugh, Mary A.—N. Schatz, $137.51.
Meadows, Thomas C.—W. B. Cooper, $339.38.
Morrison, Davis—Abrams Grandt Co., Inc., $123.01.
Marks, Chapman—O'Neill Adams Co., $270.13.
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. James, $300.
O'Connell, Daniel and Mary—A. B. Barnard, $113.99.
Pressey, Henry A.—L. S. Landers, $443.71.
Ridgewood Development and Construction Co.—Thatcher Furnace Co., $744.65.
Pasinsky, Rachel L. and Harry, executors—A. Nelson, $289.58.
P. & D. Publishing Co.—I. Kohn, $500.
Palm Bros. Co.—J. A. Kapp et al., $1,190.47.
Russian Transport and Ins. Co.—W. I. Marshall, $786.24.
Reed, William B.—S. H. Spear, $168.06.
Rader, Leon J.—J. M. Reis, $161.98.
Red Rock Spring Water Co.—American Extract and Supply Co., $106.41.
Salts Textile Mfg. Co.—J. Kollarick, $1,131.99.
Schneider, Hugo—Maschler & Co., $527.07.
Sullivan, Patrick H., and Lawrence Mulligan, executors—E. Blumensteel, $28,515.61.
Shultze, John—City of N. Y., costs, $144.17.
Taylor, Frederick C.—Nicholas Power Co., Inc., $992.44.
Wolf, Sarah—G. E. Southworth, Inc., $181.22.

In Bronx County.

Blake, Lawrence E. and Johanna C.—C. Stumpf, $251.43.
Brooker, William E.—J. Erde, $7,541.75.
Brownfelder, Morris—City of N. Y., $32.72.
Coon, Lewis—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $462.53.
Davis, George H.—F. J. Truckinsky, $15.64.
Dittrich, Hermine, as guardian—City of N. Y., $127.37.
Fitzgerald, Archer W.—Gorham Co., $238.15.
Frankfurter, Otto N.—C. J. Engelhardt et al., $27.35.
F. W. Woolworth Co.—S. E. Colligan, $17.65.
Goldman, Bessie—City of N. Y., $32.41.
Jay-Que Corporation—Grand Concourse Garage Co., Inc., $84.72.
Kaufman, Abraham—A. Scheer et al., $3,455.19.
Lichtenstein, Ira—World Fire Proof Door & Sash Co., Inc., $189.55.
Lipman, Wolff—I. B. Frankel, $251.35.
Milano, Sylvester—M. A. Rofrano, $718.63.
Manhattan Marble and Slate Works, Inc.—Michael Cohen & Co., $114.15.
Manhattan Marble and Slate Works, Inc.; Carl J. Itzel, and Joseph Kadlec—Michael Cohen & Co., $218.20.
Masciarelli, Serafino—G. Costantini, $335.15.
McNutt, William H.—E. Speth, $375.58.
Nye, Cornelius—D. Schwartz, $58.45.
Posner, Solomon—I. Steinberg, $119.26.
Paley, Philip—I. Sacks, $55.25.
Pariser, Samuel—W. Salzman Co., Inc., $564.75.
Roy, Louis C.—M. L. B. Ferris, $80.45.
Vogel, Benjamin, and David Minchenberg—C. Eterson et al., $299.89.
Weill, Amelia—City of New York, $22.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Pearl, Albert—R. & R. Handkerchief Co.—Sept. 20, 1913, (canceled,) $164.03.
Same—Herman Aukan & Co., Aug. 22, 1912, (canceled,) $592.21.
Kovner Jacob—National Cash Register Co., July 26, 1910, (canceled,) $494.21.
Same—Hencken & Willenbrock, March 13, 1909, (canceled,) $123.70.
Runkel, Maurice—Waterbury Button Co., Feb. 24, 1904, (canceled,) $394.38.
Same—E. H. Bennett et al., April 12, 1906, (canceled,) $1,480.25.
Hackett, James K.—Van Beuren and New York Bill Posting Co., April 16, 1909, $647.23.
Wills & Marvin Co. and Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.—P. J. Kane Contracting Co., May 18, 1912, $4,590.25.
Wills & Marvin Co.—Same, May 18, 1912, $200.
Illinois Surety Co.—F. D'Amario et al., July 22, 1912, $178.95.
Same—G. Terragni, March 29, 1915, $130.10.
Same—Same, July 22, 1912, $1,457.45.
Same—D. Di Rits et al. July 22, 1912, $357.90.
Same—Same, July 22, 1912, $109.94.
Same—P. Paris, July 22, 1912, $109.96.
Same—P. Fasciano, July 22, 1912, $357.90.
Same—E. De Gougorius, July 22, 1912, $155.10.
Ashton, Laird & Co.—Linde Air Products Co., Dec. 5, 1914, $414.94.
Bennett, Joseph H.—M. H. Rosen, March 11, 1915, $103.72.
Carroll, Pierre G.—Manhattan Club, Nov. 12, 1914, $289.95.

In Bronx County.

Murison, Robert F., and Henry Cleland—Citizens' Bank of White Plains, March 25, 1915, $352.88.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Detail. to act as Inspector, 1 P. M., Apr. 7, Capt. J. J. Cray, D. B.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Apr. 9: Patrol. A. J. Imperial, 10 Prect., to 11 I. D.; C. Festa, 13 Prect., to 11 I. D.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. B. Watt, 32, to office of Traf. and Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 10; Patrol. to D. B.: J. A. McKenna, 4, 5 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 5; J. R. Leahy, 14, and P. Murphy, 37, 10 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 9; A. D. Sindt, 18, and E. F. McEvoy, 21, 10 days, 6 P. M., Apr. 9. For 5 days, noon, Apr. 9, prects. indicated: J. J. Paton, 5; J. P. O'Neil, 7; L. B. Snowden, 39; C. F. Armstrong, 65; W. P. Dickson, 81; W. S. Drum, 165; J. H. Fitzgerald, 7; D. W. Hay, 12; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; L. Lowenthal, 77; J. S. Maher, 146; J. Noll, 165.

Leaves, (with full pay): Capt. E. J. Toole, Bridge Prect., 1 day, 8 A. M., April 9, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay: Patrol. H. King, 5, 2 days, 8 A. M., April 9; J. H. Miller, 7, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. April 15; D. P. Hart, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 11; D. Sheridan, 149, 1 day, 12 P. M. April 7; W. Hofmann, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 11; J. J. Eller, 151, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. April 9; A. J. Fincken, 151, 5 days, 12:01 A. M. April 14; J. F. McKay, 152d, 1 day, 8 A. M. April 11; M. Murphy, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M. April 8.

Fines imposed: Patrol.—J. M. Coffey, 10, (entered liquor saloon in uniform,) 4 days; J. J. Fitzgerald, 10, (same,) 4 days; C. H. J. Connor, 14, (absent from post,) 3 days; G. Reis, 18, (absent without leave,) ½ day; E. W. Moran, 21, (same,) 2 days; J. H. Stemmermann, 21, (same,) 2 days; W. W. Corbett, 21, (absent from post,) 5 days; E. L. Kepko, 21, (absent without leave,) 3 days; J. A. Morgan, 21, (same,) 3 days; C. J. Luzinski, 149, (same,) 2 days; B. S. P. Tierney, 31, (absent from post,) 3 days; P. F. Gilligan, 61, (same,) 2 days; F. J. Mang, 146, (same,) 3 days; J. P. Donohue, 146, (same,) 3 days; H. N. Mullin, 149, (same,) 4 days; F. T. McAviney, 152, (same,) 8 days? H. P. Fremd, 144, (same,) 2 days; I. Steir, 144, (improper patrol,) 2 days, (absent from trial room,) ½ day; E. C. Hoagland, 149, (failed to signal,) 5 days; H. M. Morriz, 149, (improper patrol,) 2 days; A. Samisk, 154, (same,) 2 days; J. A. Pankanin, 157, (same,) 3 days; A. Evans, 160, (same,) 2 days; D. Maloney, 161, (same,) 2 days; G. M. Weiss, 164, (same,) 2 days.

Charges dismissed: Lieut. R. G. Duffy, 172, (failed to take proper action;) Sergt. Peter Reilly, 276, (quit patrol;) Patrol. J. C. Mangan, 4, (struck citizen;) J. J. Flynn, 6, (failed to report;) C. A. Lomberg, 10, (improper patrol;) W. A. Lau, (failed to prevent burglary;) J. J. McGowan, 10, (same;) M. F. Slattery, 17, (same;) W. P. Hogan, 17, (improper patrol;) T. F. Smith, 21, (intoxicated;) J. F. McDonald, 21, (absent from post;) C. R. Rinker, 22, (same;) W. H. Burnie, 42, (same;) W. A. Geyer, 43, (same;) E. J. Traynor, 61, (same;) P. McGloin, 146, (same;) W. J. Gill, 146, (same;) T. E. Balbert, 149, (same;) E. C. Hoagland, 149, (complaint made in 143, failed to signal;) W. W. Wohlafka, 156, (improper patrol;) G. J. Beissel, 156, (same;) G. J. Blackhall, 157, (absent from post;) C. J. O'Connell, 159, (improper patrol;) G. R. Haber, 162, (same;) J. G. Sheridan, 171, (same;) C. V. Stevens, 172, (same;) T. J. Lynch, 172, (complaint made in 276, failed to patrol parts of his post, failed to discover or report cave-in;) C. W. Anthony, 279, (improper conduct;) D. J. Fitzpatrick, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, (failed to take proper action.)

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara	April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	April 11
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru	April 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea	April 12

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 7; Hongkong, March 9; Shanghai, March 12; Yokohama, March 20; Honolulu, March 30—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east on April 5, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, April 10.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:33|Sun sets..6:32|Moon rises..3:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:44	4:22	10:12	10:32
Governors Island	4:24	5:04	10:46	11:09
Hell Gate	6:14	6:54	12:26	12:49

Arrived—Thursday, April 8.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam, March 26.
SS Polynesia, Rotterdam, March 15.
SS Pacific, Lizard, March 15.
SS Sergipe, Santos, March 8.
SS Talisman, St. Jago, March 16.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, April 1.
SS Massapequa, San Juan, April 1.
SS Havana, Philadelphia, April 6.
SS Mercator, Frontera, March 29.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, April 3.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, April 5.
SS Rothley, Naples, Feb. 25.
SS Kinderdyk, Rotterdam, March 13.
SS Martin Franz, Matanzas, April 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Eemdyk	Port Talbot	Mar. 20
Libra	Gibraltar	Mar. 20
Norfolk	Rotterdam	Mar. 26
Colbert	Havre	Mar. 20
Saxon Prince	Victoria	Mar. 12
Splendor	Savona	Mar. 23
Frankmount	London	Mar. 24
California	Balboa	Mar. 28
Isle de la Reunion	Marseilles	Mar. 21
Larenburg	Rotterdam	Mar. 23
Philadelphian	London	Mar. 24
Ambro	Hartlepool	Mar. 23
Willdrecht	Rotterdam	Mar. 25
Cacique	Bordeaux	Mar. 23
De Sota	Colon	Mar. 31
Arnd	Swansea	Mar. 23
Zyldyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 26
Iroquois	London	Mar. 25
Gorontalo	Lisbon	Mar. 26
Pei-Ho	Cardiff	Mar. 26
New York City	Swansea	Mar. 25
Herman Frasch	Bremen	Mar. 25
Maracaibo	San Juan	April 3
El Oriente	Galveston	April 3
Comal	Galveston	April 3
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Lancastrian	London	Mar. 30
Volnay	Cardiff	Mar. 26
Knutsford	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Saxon Monarch	London	Mar. 28
Colbert	Cardiff	Mar. 27
Soestdyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 26
Helena	Rotterdam	Mar. 27
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 7

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	April 3
Niagara	Havre	April 1
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Mar. 31
Finland	Fayal	April 4
Stephano	St. Johns	April 7
Sao Paulo	Pernambuco	Mar. 25
Prins Willem I.	St. Marc	Mar. 31
Czar	Liverpool	April 1
Vitalia	Rotterdam	Mar. 27
Bradford	Balboa	April 2
Arabic	Liverpool	April 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Katonia, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bratsburg, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephan, Para	—	10:00 A.M.
Transylvania, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	—	10:00 A.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 8.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 9th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York was 536 miles from Balboa at 8 P. M. April 7.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 122 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 156 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 444 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 200 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Metapan, Limon to New York, was 100 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 118 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 170 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 212 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 120 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Santa Catalina, Mukileto to New York, was 593 miles N. of Colon at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 247 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, at Falmouth, April 8.
SS Kasenga, at Oran, April 3.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, April 8.
SS Almirante, at Colon, April 8.
SS Middleham Castle, at Aden, April 7.
SS Eleonora Maarok, at Aarhuus, April 1.
SS Star of India, at Dunedin, April 8.
SS Burman Prince, at La Rochelle, April 6.
SS Sorland, at Kirkwall, April 7.
SS Indradeo, at Vladivostock, April 7.
SS Gryfevale, at Sydney, April 4.
SS Patria, at Naples, April 6.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, April 7.
SS Panama, from Panama, April 8.
SS Arundo, from Rotterdam, April 2.
SS Marthara, from Rosano, April 3.
SS Queen Amelie, from Calcutta, April 3.
SS Inchawadi, from Huelva, April 3.
SS Afghan Prince, from Delagoa Bay, April 5.
SS Afghan Prince, from Delagoa Bay, April 5.
SS Earl of Elgin, from St. Michaels, April 6.
SS Prins Fredrick Hendrick, from St. Michaels, April 6.
SS Shimosa, from St. Michaels, April 7.
SS Tonawanda, from London, April 7.
SS Lord Downshire, from Cardiff, April 8.
SS Lennox, from Singapore, April 8.
SS Themistocles, from Piraeus, April 1.

Passed.

SS America, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Bergalen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5:30 A.M. April 11, SS Philadelphia.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 11, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. April 15, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. April 10, SS Bassam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 7, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. April 10, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 10, SS Stampalia.

Sunday On the Hudson
A delightful sail up the Hudson River to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie next Sunday and return same day. Comfortable saloons.
S. S. "Trojan" Round Trip $1.00
Leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St. Pier, 9:15 A. M., returning due in N. Y., 8 P. M. Music, dining service a la Carte.
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Steamer leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days at 6:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 8:45 A. M. and 10 P. M.
TEL. SPRING 9400.
Hudson Navigation Co.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 6 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ABELL, CHARLES O., (March 6;) personalty over $25,000; niece, Eloise O. Abell, $2,000; cousins, Lizzie L. Hammond, Pauline and Anna K. Vance, $1,500 each; friend, Charles Stanly King, use for life of furniture, books, &c., and income from residue; brother, Arthur H. Abell, income from $25,000 for life; at his death, principal to cousin, Anna K. Vance; jewelry bequests to relatives.

DAHL, MATHILDA; (details elsewhere.)

DASHWAY, EMILY, (March 30;) personalty, $2,500; eight friends, six sisters, and a brother get all.

HODGES, GEORGE W., (no petition;) all to widow, Helen S.

KENNEDY, THERESA, (April 3;) personalty $4,000; brother and sister, John and Mary Kennedy, $1,000 each; $200 bequests to nephews and nieces.

KODET, JOSEPH, (March 9;) personalty under $1,000; $186 distributed among sons and daughters; residue, about $500, to daughter, Lillie de Connick.

NELSON, WILLIAM, (March 20;) realty under $7,000; personalty under $19,000, nephew, William J. Huston, residue; $500 each to Nelson W. Galbraith and Alice Huston.

PARKE, CATHERINE, (May 8, 1895;) realty under $500; personalty under $500; residue to Elizabeth J. Hofer.

RODNEY, ANNA, (March 30;) personalty about $1,000; all to mother, Margaret T. Rodney.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DELMORE, MARY A., (Jan. 13, 1915;) deposits, $3,722; net value, $3,497; Mary J. McGiff, daughter, beneficiary.

LAWRENCE, MARIELLA J., (Nov. 22, 1910;) jewelry, $60; deposits, $1,775; total, $2,375; net value, $1,152; and property held under a deed of trust, $47,243; Rose Sharp, not related to decedent, is given a life estate in the entire estate, and at her death it passes to three sisters and three nieces of decedent.

MITTY, JAMES, (Feb. 14, 1915;) estate, $21,655; Mrs. Catherine Mitty, widow, gets $13,655; Ellen Bulger, sister, $6,000; two nieces, $1,000 each; 457 W. 24th St., $11,000; vacant lot, Walden St. and Railroad Av., Brooklyn, $1,150; both subject to deduction of $1,450 for dower; deposits, $8,407; insurance, $3,655.

WIGHT, JESSIE A., (April 24, 1914;) net estate, $5,751; estate was bequeathed to Augusta Stetson, John A. Benedict, Mrs. Augusta Hoffs, Mrs. P. Layman, and Laura L. Benedict, friends of decedent; lot at Harmon, Westchester County, $50; deposits, $591; jewelry, $3,600; personalty, $602; stocks, $1,558.

SHIP BILL INQUIRY ENDS.

Last Witness Denies Atlantic Conference Had Any Interest in It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The investigation by a Senate committee into reports that lobbies had been at work in an attempt to influence the Administration's ship purchase legislation, which failed at the last session of Congress, concluded taking testimony today. Senator Walsh of Montana, Chairman of the committee, who, with Senator Sutherland of Utah, has conducted the inquiry on behalf of the committee, announced that the committee would meet in the Autumn to draft its report.

The only witness examined today and the last to appear before the committee was Sidney E. Morse of New York, Secretary of the Transatlantic Steamship Conference. He told the committee that the conference had not taken any part in the ship purchase legislation and had no interest in the bill.

DANIELS LAUDS SEAMEN.

Commends Bravery of Two Who Rescued Shipmates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Two New Jersey men in the United States Navy were commended today by Secretary Daniels for bravery in rescuing shipmates from drowning. They are Amos A. Randal of Trenton and James Moran of Paterson.

Randal, a shipwright, attached to the gunboat Yorktown, who only recently entered the navy at San Francisco, jumped overboard between a steam launch and the pier at that place on Feb. 22 and rescued a young apprentice seaman who had fallen overboard.

Moran, a Chief Quartermaster on board the battleship North Carolina, jumped thirty-four feet from the semaphore platform of that vessel on March 18 to the rescue of a seaman who had become exhausted while in swimming.

McAdoo Able to Sit Up.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, who was operated on for appendicitis three weeks ago, sat up today for the first time. His physicians said it would be ten days or more before he would be permitted to go out of the house.

Marvelous Wonders of the Century
California Expositions
San Diego $94.30 San Francisco
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EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
New Twin-screw Geared Turbine
TRANSYLVANIA
SATURDAY, APRIL 10, NOON
Excellent Accommodations
Comfortably Appointed
Orduna.......Mon., Apr. 19, 5 P.M.
Tuscania......Sat., Apr. 24, NOON
LUSITANIA...Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Sat., May 8, NOON
Orduna.......Sat., May 15, 10 A.M.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—PIRAEUS
S.S.CARPATHIA, Sat., May 15, Noon
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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American Line
American Steamers
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
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Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA, APRIL 19, 11 A. M.

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Arabic.....Apr. 14 | Adriatic.....Apr. 21
†Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers only
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, April 11, 10 A. M. Canopic, May 1.
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Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
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$110 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—April 13, April 27, May 11.
SYDNEY—April 13, May 11, June 8.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
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TO PARIS AND ALL OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS
VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN
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TO NAPLES & MARSEILLES (12 hrs. from Paris)
Madonna ....Apr. 26 | Patria ....May 8
Roma ....Apr. 26 | Sant' Anna...May 31
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
CHICAGO . . . Apr. 9, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . Apr. 14, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Apr. 17, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Apr. 24, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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TRAVEL VIA THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL —the no-tunnel route to Philadelphia.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Haven Construction Company Buys Ten-Lot Corner in the Dyckman Section—$60,000 West Side Investment Deal—George Cohan Buys Great Neck Estate Held at $165,000.

The Haven Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, which has been an active buyer and builder in the Dyckman section, yesterday increased its holding in that part of Manhattan by the purchase of the triangular plot on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ellwood Street.

The property, which was sold by Sonn Brothers, operators, contains about ten city lots, and fronts 201 feet on Broadway and 192 feet on Ellwood Street.

It is admirably suited for apartment houses, and the buyers will break ground at once for three five-story structures similar to those they have recently completed in this section. William S. Baker and H. J. Kantrowitz negotiated the sale.

$60,000 West Side Investment Deal.

As an investment Frederick Brown has purchased from Harriet Cohen 22 and 24 West 100th Street, a six-story, new-law tenement, on a plot 40 by 100. The property, which is fully rented, was held at $60,000. Louis Cowan negotiated the sale.

Garrick Theatre to Be All-Night "Movie" House.

The Garrick Theatre has been leased to Mr. Walter Rosenberg by Mrs. Edward Harrigan for a term of five years, commencing May 1, at an aggregate rental of $100,000. The theatre will be conducted as a motion picture theatre, and will be New York's first all-night "movie." Hugh Smythe negotiated the loan.

George Cohan Buys Great Neck Estate.

George Cohan, the actor, has purchased one of the finest places at Great Neck, L. I., with a large water frontage on the bay, for his Summer home. The property has been bought from J. P. Logan, who has owned it several years and a short time ago erected a fine residence on high ground overlooking the water. In addition, there is a large garage and other buildings.

The property contains about eleven acres and is not far from the large estate on the bay purchased a few weeks ago by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Mr. Cohan, it is understood, has been negotiating for the Logan place for nearly a year. The consideration was about $165,000.

West Side Flats Traded.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for J. R. Benjamin 229 and 231 West Sixtieth Street, two five-story flats, on a plot 50 by 100, to a client. The buyer gave in exchange a stucco cottage on the west side of Rochester Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., on a plot 80 by 100. Ames & Co. represented the seller.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

The Houghton Company has sold for Mary S. White of Mamaroneck the three-story-and-basement dwelling 83 West 118th Street, on a lot 20 by 100.11, to a client for occupancy.

West End Avenue Buyer.

A syndicate known as the 601 West End Avenue Company, just incorporated, with Albert Saxe as President, is the buyer of the two houses on plot 44 by 90 at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. Plans are being prepared to erect a thirteen-story apartment house on the site.

Bronx Sales.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., have sold for the estate of Elizabeth Gifford 2,011 Creston Avenue, a one-family dwelling on a lot 19 by 100.

Charles H. Von Dehsen has sold 2,591 Grand Avenue, northwest corner of 192d Street, a two-and-one-story frame dwelling, on plot 50 by 106. The property has been held by the seller at $20,000.

$210,000 Bronx Flats.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for four five-story high-class apartment houses to be erected on lot 171.6 by 168 by irregular for the K. & R. Construction Company on the northeast corner of 176th Street and Mount Hope Avenue, Bronx.

The buildings will accommodate 104 families and cost $210,000.

Bank Buys on Queensboro Plaza.

An important deal on the Long Island City end of the Queensboro Bridge Plaza indicating the growth of commercial interests there is the purchase by the Bank of Long Island of a plot on the north side of the plaza between Jackson and Hunter Avenues. It was acquired from Henry Elkins, who has owned it several years. The sale was made through the Cross & Brown Company. It is understood that the Bank of Long Island is having plans prepared to erect a bank building on the property.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 40 by 100, on Park Avenue to J. McKaig, and a plot, 60 by 100, on President Avenue to J. Richmond.

The Jamaica Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, has purchased a new clubhouse site in Flushing Avenue, between Hillside Avenue and Willet Street, Jamaica, from Mrs. Adelaide M. McLaughlin for $4,500. The property is 50 by 132 feet, and the structure to be built upon it will cost $30,000.

Edward M. Bassett has purchased twenty-five lots, situated on the east and west sides of Herald Avenue, north of the Liberty Avenue elevated railroad station, in the Richmond Hill section. Three dwellings on Herald Avenue, near Jamaica Avenue, were given in part payment for the land.

$122,675 for Jersey City Property.

A dozen parcels of real estate in Jersey City, the property of the late Robert Davis, were disposed of at a chancery partition sale at Masonic Hall, in Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, Wednesday, for an aggregate sum of $122,675.

New Jersey.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 25 by 100, on Willow Avenue to Mrs. R. Schmidt, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Locust Avenue to Charles V. Turner.

$30,000 Bank Building for Montclair, N. J.

Plans for another new bank building in Montclair were filed yesterday by the Essex National Bank, which purposes erecting a granite and brick structure at 499 Bloomfield Avenue. The cost of the new building will be about $30,000.

New Factory for Hoboken.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the construction of a nine-story and basement factory, 42 by 68, for the American Lead Pencil Company, Willow Street, Hoboken, N. J. The building is to be of reinforced concrete construction throughout. F. M. Small is the architect. Work will be undertaken at once.

Hunt Club Property Leased.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for E. S. Reynal and Howard N. Potter eighty acres of the property at White Plains formerly occupied by the Westchester Hunt Club.

Building Shows Gain.

According to reports received from 116 cities in the United States by Bradstreets's, 21,150 permits were granted during March, indicating a decrease of 2.6 per cent. from March a year ago, with an estimated expenditure of $56,860,426, a decrease of 11.5 per cent. In January there was a decrease in permits of 16.4 per cent. and in February 5.8 per cent., thus reflecting evidence of improvement toward normal.

Gains are indicated in the New England, Middle, Middle West, and Southern States, but they are counterbalanced by poor conditions in the Northwest, Southwest, and Far West.

Gains in the large cities of the country were: Baltimore, 97.9 per cent.; Cincinnati, 55.9; Rochester, 29; Buffalo, 25.7; Detroit, 23.4; Indianapolis, 13.6; Pittsburgh, 5, and Philadelphia, 4. In contrast losses were made in Manhattan and Bronx, 21.6 per cent.; Chicago, 8.7; St. Louis, 14; Cleveland, 1; St. Paul, 64.9; Los Angeles, 48.4; Portland, Ore., 46.4, and San Francisco, 66.6.

Apartment Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment in 40 East Eighty-third Street for the Fort Green Company to Colonel William Hayward, a newly appointed member of the Public Service Commission.

Pease & Elliman have leased an apartment in 24 West Fifty-ninth Street to Rudolph Block; in Marquand House, at Sixty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, an apartment to Mrs. Julius Ellinger; also in 563 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-second Street, a duplex apartment of ten rooms and four baths to Rodney Proctor.

Commercial Leases.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for S. Kalving the store at 10 West Forty-sixth Street to Mme. Melville.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store at 162 West Twenty-third Street to A. Berg, jeweler.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for a term of years the store at 217 West Forty-second Street for A. Glazeroff to S. Roman.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased the store at 60 Beekman Street to the New York Machinery Company.

Realty Notes.

Robert S. Clark of Cooperstown has taken title from Ella A. Rogers and John Gellatly to the plot, 100 by 125, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

Percival Farquhar yesterday transferred title to the 1,080 Fifth Avenue Corporation, recently formed by R. D. Chipps and T. C. Hall, to the four-story dwelling, 25 by 102.2, at the north corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. The transfer was made subject to a mortgage of $25,000.

The stable property at 161 East Sixty-ninth Street, sold Wednesday by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., was held at $45,000.

M. Morgenthau & Co. have placed a first mortgage loan of $40,000 for William J. Diamond for a term of five years on 536 East 168th Street, a new six-story apartment, with stores.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the Matter of the General Assignment of GUSTAV KORN to HENRY LESSER, for the benefit of creditors.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at the debtor's place of business, No. 382 Bleecker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., property herein consisting of a stock of dry goods, ladies' and gents' furnishings, hardware and crockery, and fixtures, including National cash register, shelving and counters.

The property can be inspected on April 16th and 17th, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale or reject any and all bids.

Dated, New York, April 9th, 1915.

HENRY LESSER, Assignee.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MORRIS A. MISHEL and HYMAN H. MISHEL, individually and as members of the firm of MISHEL BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 9, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Chelsea Fireproof Warehouse, 426 West 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, rubberized cloth, furniture, fixtures, etc.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of COLEMAN & KRAUSE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 9, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 515 West 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, wrought-iron, tiles, slate, &c.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.

WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW CENTER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 14th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, chairs, typewriter, filing cabinets, phono dictagraph, etc.

GEORGE W. ELKINS, Receiver.

ROBERT S. CONKLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 34 Pine St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,149. —In Bankruptcy.—BOULEVARD ENGRAVING CO., Bankrupt.

Boulevard Engraving Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 12th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 20th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Further notice is given that the receiver herein has filed his account, and that at said time and place there will be a hearing on the motion to pass said account, and to fix the compensation of said receiver, his attorneys, the attorneys for the petitioning creditors, the fees of the appraisers, and any other necessary expenses of the proceeding.

Dated April 7th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 21,058.—BENJAMIN JACOBSON, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Jacobson, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 29th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 19th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6th, 1915.

NO. 21481.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VINCENZO SELLARO, individually and as a member of the firm of SELLARO & NICOSIA, Bankrupt.

Vincenzo Sellaro, individually and as a member of the firm of Sellaro & Nicosia, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 6th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 20th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 8th, 1915.

NO. 21453.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAISY H. ANDREWS, Bankrupt.

Daisy H. Andrews was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 30th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 21st, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 8th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y. No. 21488. In Bankruptcy. OSCAR S. SACHS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Oscar S. Sachs are hereby given notice that on April 7th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 19th, 1915, at 3:00 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, April 8th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,482. —In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM ADELMANN, Bankrupt.

William Adelmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 6th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 20th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, April 7th, 1915.

If you own securities—particularly those inactive or unlisted—"The Open Market for Unlisted Securities" in The Annalist every week will prove invaluable in keeping you informed as to established market valuations.

If you plan to buy securities—you will find on these pages the current payments of dividends and interest on unlisted and inactive stocks and bonds; the prices asked for them as well as the names of dealers offering these securities.

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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 342, e s, 58.11 ft n of 106th St, 22x89, five-story American basement dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $45,000.

Brooklyn—Franklin Av, s w corner of Jefferson Av, 100x125, six-story Jefferson Arms apartment house; voluntary sale; to the 120 West 86th St. Corporation for $147,500.

Amsterdam Av, 2,184, w s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 25x100, four-story flat and stores; executors' sale; to Mrs. Clara J. Nathan for $14,000.

Heath Av, s w corner of Summit Place, 25x90.1, vacant; executors' sale, estate of Frederick Adler, deceased; to John Fink for $1,200.

Seabright, N. J.—Peninsula House, a five-story frame hotel and garage, 350x350; also plot 62x185 on Shrewsbury River, with frame buildings; voluntary sale; knocked down to William Wyckoff for $12,000.

113th St, 223 West, n s, 166.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Joseph C. Wiswall, deceased, knocked down to Shaw & Co., for a client, for $10,500.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 188th St, 25x100, vacant; voluntary sale; bid in at $6,500.

198th St, 270 East, s s, 105.7 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 25x98, two-story frame dwelling; voluntary sale; bid in at $6,400.

Brooklyn—Penn St, 93, n s, 75 ft w of Bedford Av, 18.6x100, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Albert Crouse, deceased; to Wolf Kaufman for $4,400.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Winfred Av, s e corner of Broad St, three-story dwelling, 26x105; voluntary sale; bid in at $4,900.

Washington St, 306, s e corner of Duane St, 25.5x50, six-story loft and store building; E. G. Sullivan against V. A. Clark et al.; W. E. Millard and J. J. K. O'Kennedy, attorneys; F. M. Harris, referee; partition; to James J. McCarren for $47,500.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Amsterdam Av, 1,519-23, n e corner of 135th St, 56x100, six-story flat and stores; M. E. Horton against Monaton Realty Investing Corporation et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; A. S. Luria, referee; due, $14,486.35; taxes, &c., $2,685; subject to two prior mtgs aggregating $91,500; to the plaintiff for $114,851.

178th St, 604 to 610 West, s s, 100 ft w of St Nicholas Av, 100x99.10, two five-story flats; E. A. Stewart et al. against Monaton Realty Investing Corporation et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; A. S. Luria, referee; due, $32,606.15; taxes, &c., $996.80; subject to four prior mtgs. aggregating $104,000; to the plaintiff for $120,412.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

3d Av, 2,503, w s, 150.7 ft n of 136th St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling and store; A. A. Sullivan against L. M. Schrank et al.; M. J. Sullivan, attorney; J. P. Van Kirk, referee; due, $1,134.31; taxes, &c., $25; subject to first mtg. of $7,500; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

188th St, West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x95, vacant; G. H. Montrose against Max Hirsch et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; M. J. Mulqueen, referee; due, $9,413.47; taxes, &c., $625.

Essex St, 27½, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x43.9x25x43.6, six-story tenement and stores; A. E. Sloane against Mary O'Neill et al.; Mitchell & M., attorneys; W. R. Osborn, referee; due, $5,846.61; taxes, &c., $388; subject to first mtg of $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

120th St, 141 West, n s, 237 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; New York Life Insurance Co. against Julia Brownold et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. H. Dougherty, referee; due, $16,582.15; taxes, &c., $340.80.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Madison Av, 1,935, e s, 44 ft n of 124th St, 22x85, three-story tenement and store; H. L. Cammann against F. L. T. Hubbard et al.; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; M. J. Keogh, Jr., referee; due, $18,578.64; taxes, &c., $566.80.

By Daniel Greenwald.

1st Av, 635, w s, 98.9 ft s of 37th St, 24.8x80, five-story tenement and stores; J. W. Dougan against Martha Casner et al.; Holm, W. & S., attorneys; Clarence McMillan, referee; due, $14,929.26; taxes, &c., $766.56.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Leggett Av, 926, n w corner of Kelly St, 40x110, four-story flat; Leggett Av, 918, w s, — ft n of Kelly St, 38.8x110.10x52.5x110, four-story flat; H. L. Kregler against Helene Freudenmacher et al.; F. H. Schwegler, attorney; E. B. Cohn, referee; due, $7,610.29; taxes, &c., $83; subject to two mortgages aggregating $60,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Prospect Av, 626 and 628, e s, 100 ft s of Kelly St, 37.6x100, five-story flat; Nathan Friedman against J. A. Bernstein et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; J. T. Neary, referee; due, $4,264.47; taxes, &c., $594.94; subject to mortgage of $30,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Dawson St, 856, e s, 537.4 ft n of Longwood Av, 40.7x100, five-story flat; J. H. Blau against 1,226 Dawson St; Morris Blau, attorney; M. C. Griffin, referee; due, $4,242.28; subject to first mortgage of $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Verio St, w s, 25 ft n of 236th St, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20x42; Arthur Simermeyer, 33 Alexander Av, owner and architect; cost............$3,000

184th St, s s, from Grand Concourse to Ryer Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 61.1x96.7½; 173d Street Improvement Co., Aaron Miller, 148 West 142d St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost............$80,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w s, 188.8 ft s w of 218th St, 50x100; Robert E. Simon to Siden Building Co., 30 East 42d St, April 6; attorney, Robert E. Simon, 30 East 42d St..........$1

GRAND ST, 276, n s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x87.6; Edw. J. Sparenberg to Edward J. Sparenberg, Inc., 301 West 108th St, (mtg $12,000,) April 7; attorneys, Case & Apfel, 68 William St..........$1

MORTON ST, s s, 230 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; Theresa Heim to Alex. B. Halliday, 816 Palisade Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $12,000,) all liens, April 27, 1908; address, 44 Pine St..........$100

PERRY ST, 127, n s, 25x95; Louis Heim to Alex. B. Halliday, Yonkers, N. Y., March 16, 1907, (mtg $10,000;) address, 44 Pine St. $100

WEST END AV, 26, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St; 25x100; Leopold Hellinger to Rachel Lipschte, 959 West End Av, (mtg $11,500,) April 1; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway..........$1

2D AV, e s, 32 ft s of 38th St, 21x80; Mary J. Ryan et al. to Patrick Corrigan, 235 East 30th St, March 23; attorneys, Unger & Unger, 115 Broadway..........$1

3D ST, w s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 22.8x100; Mary E. Baab, executrix, Henry Baab, to Eliz. Baab, 1,435 3d Av, (mtg $25,000,) May 15, 1914; attorney, Alphonse G. Koelble, 80 Maiden Lane..........$1

5TH AV, n e cor 89th St, 25.2x102.2; Percival Farquhar to 1,080 5th Av Corporation, 25 Broad St, (mtg $185,000,) April 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

9TH ST, 642 East, s s, 133 ft w of Av C, 25x93.11; Edw. Greenebaum to Lillie Keller, 321 West 92d St, Jan. 20; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway..........$100

14TH ST, 310 East, s s, 111 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x103.3; Annie L. Kirk and another, executors, William P. Kirk, to New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 2d Av, all liens, April 5; attorney, Samuel Riker, 19 Cedar St..........$28,000

16TH ST, 645 East, n s, 488 ft e of Av B, 25x92; Edw. Greenebaum to Lillie Keller, 321 West 92d St, Jan. 20; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway..........$100

31ST ST, n s, 145.8 ft e of 7th Av, 20x66; William F. Donnelly to Sarah D. Donovan, 219 West 24th St, B. and S., all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, Thomas Adam, 5 Beekman St. $100

60TH ST, 229-31 West, n s, 350 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Annetta Benjamin to Joseph H. Halperin, 544 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $23,000,) April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

105TH ST, 212 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Charles R. Siemann to George Coburn Construction Co., 705 West 179th St, (mtg $15,000,) April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Victor Beaver to Lion Realty Co., 44 Court St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Jan. 28; attorney, I. V. Scharmien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn..........$1

126TH ST, n s, 271.6 ft e of 3d Av, 33.6x99.11; Edw. J. Sparenberg to Edward J. Sparenberg, Inc., 301 West 108th St., ½ part, (mtg $28,000,) April 7; attorneys, Case & Apfel, 68 William St..........$1

131ST ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Max Lowenstern to Belle Robins, 333 Hamburg Av, Brooklyn, April 2, quitclaim; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway..$1

179TH ST, n s, 121.1 ft w of Broadway, 55x100; George Coburn Construction Co. to Charles L. Silmann, 212 West 105th St, April 8, (mtg $55,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

Bronx.

AVENUE B, n e corner of Irving St, 25x100; Lewis M. Sweet to William J. Ahearn, 1,242 Intervale Av, (mtg $1,000,) April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Ahearn to Charles J. Deshler, 52 Gramaton Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1

BANTA LANE, at s e corner land of Oswald Bergen, 29.2x84; Joseph Glass to Adam P. Fennel, 270 City Island Av, April 7; attorney, S. S. Miller, City Island..........$100

BRIGGS AV, w s, 120 ft n of 196th St, 20x91.11; Daniel B. Murray to James A. Regan, 2,109 Anthony Av, Feb. 4; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av.
$1,200 over incumbrances

CRESTON AV, 2,740, e s, 25x91.10; William Guggolz to Charles Buckbee, 2,252 University Av, March 31; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av..........$100

FOREST AV, e s, 349.2 ft n of 161st St, 21x100; Pauline Cohn to Eltona Investing Corporation, 391 East 149th St, (mtg $8,000, April 8; attorney, E. L. Brisach, 391 East 149th St..........$100

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of 167th St, 100x25; Frederick W. Crandell et al to Cowanesque Realty Corporation, 20 Nassau St, (mtg $6,500,) March 30; attorney, A. W. Taylor, 20 Nassau St..........$100

INTERVALE AV, 1,200; Louis Fridiger (referee) to Anna Scheer, 35 East 43d St, and another, (mtg $12,000,) April 6; attorneys, Straus & D., 5 Beekman St....$100 over mtg

LOT 144, map of Bruner estate; Diedrich Scheffer to Frederick A. Elliott, 161 East 22d St, April 5; attorney, F. A. Elliott, 161 East 22d St..........$100

LOT 145, same map; same to same, April 5; same attorney..........$100

LOT 8, map of Hudson Park; Salvatore Carillo to Imperial Woolen Co., Inc., 215 4th Av, Feb. 27; attorney, Imperial Woolen Co., Inc., 215 4th Av..........$1

LOTS 162 and 163, map of Varian estate; Josephine Linck to Frank E. Linck, 1,659 Nelson Av, (mtg $2,000,) April 5; attorneys, Appell & T., 51 Chambers St..........$1

LOTS 240 to 243, map of Sisters of Charity; Diedrich Scheffer to Frederick W. Elliott, 161 ft e of 22d St, April 5; attorney, Frederick Elliott, 161 East 22d St..........$100

TYRON ROW, s w s, 58.5 ft n w of 4th St, 74.3x150; Matthew J. Gaskin to Matthew J. Gaskin, (uncle,) 1,350 Herschel St, ⅛ part, Feb. 27; attorney, Matthew J. Gaskel, 1,360 Herschel St..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Deegan to same, ⅝ part, April 1; same attorney......$1,200

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w cor of 41st St, 40.9x130.3; Stone St, s s, 48.10 ft w of Coenties Alley, 18.5x35.6; Broadway, n e s, 25.5 ft s of 65th St, 28.11x72.4; 5th Av, e s, 46.6 ft n of 19th St, 22.6x200; Greenwich St, e s, 45.7 ft s of Rector St, 39.5x—; Whitehall St, n s, 38 ft w of Front St, 24.3x29; Front St, w s, 32 ft n of Whitehall St, 31.7x—; 68th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x—; West St, w s, 54 ft e s, 25x89.3; Henry K. Vingut to Jennie E. Archer and ano, 3 West 98th St., April 8, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway..........$3,000

DELANCEY ST, n s, 50 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x—; Sarah Grozcky to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, April 8, prior mtg $16,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$5,000

DIVISION ST, 82.6 ft, n w cor of Eldridge St, 74.10x74.4xirreg.; Julius Realty Co. to Emanuel Libman, 180 E. 64th St, March 31, due April 1, 1925, 4 p. c.; attorney, Julius Bachman, 149 Broadway..........$5,000

5TH AV, 1,080, n e cor of 89th St, 25.2x102.2; 1,080 5th Av Corpn. to 73d St. Realty Co., 165 Broadway, prior mtg $160,000, April 7, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$25,000

25TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Frederick I. Unger to Lawyers' Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St., April 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$26,000

52D ST, n s, 184.5 ft e of 2d Av, 20.1x200.5; Karoline Krug to Fanny Catz, 948 Trinity Av, April 7, prior mtg $5,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Levinson, 258 East 138th St..........$600

90TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; David J. Isaacs to Gibraltar Mtg. Co., 52 William St., March 31, due April 1, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$13,500

Bronx.

AVENUE B, n e corner of Irving St, 25x100; William J. Ahearn to Lewis M. Sweet, 2,672 East 25th St, Brooklyn, April 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$2,500

BARLEY AV, w s, 129.4 ft s of 231st St, 86.2x112.2; Bertelson Realty Co., Inc., to Charles S. Albert, 444 East 141st St, April 7, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St..........$2,500

HALL PLACE, w s, at n s Lot 53, map part of Fox Estate, 31x irregular; Elfreda Benson to Bronx Security & Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, April 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St...$650

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 25 ft n of 12th St, 25x100, (Wakefield;) Katharina Hoffman to Maria P. Barnes, Tarrytown, N. Y., April 7, due Oct. 31, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. F. Wilber, Tarrytown, N. Y...$1,000

UNION AV, e s, 45 ft n of 167th St, 40x100; Newton James to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, April 8, 3 years; attorney, A. Henry Mosle, 30 Broad St..........$16,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 88.11 ft s of Fordham Road, two lots, each 50x130, (two building loan mortgages, each $40,000;) Eberhardt & Podgas to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 6, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........$80,000

WEBSTER AV, s s, 25 ft w of 204th St, 100x100; Peter Seery to Central Brewing Co., 535 East 68th St, (prior mtg $10,000,) April 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Central Brewing Co., 535 East 68th St..........$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AV A, 170-172, 2 stores and basement; Annie Lipman et al. to Edw. Wohlstadter, 172 Av A, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Frank Brewery, Brooklyn, N. Y.......$1,500

CANAL ST, 35, store; Mark Rosenthal and ano., executors, to Morris E. Miller, 516 3d Av, 4 11-12 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.. $1,500

LENOX AV, 437, ground floor and basement; Louis Block to 132d St Realty Corporation, 100 West 132d St, 15 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Parkus, G. & W., 2 Rector St..........$1,400

SUFFOLK ST, 45-51, 1st and 2d floors and basement; 45 Suffolk St Co. to United States of America, for Post Office Station B, 10 year from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, A. M. Rau, 505 5th Av..........$15,000

29TH ST, 233 East, store and basement; Antonio Ferrara and ano. to Luigi Di Giulio, 326 East 11th St, 5 years from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & W., 2 Rector St.. $1,020

55TH ST, 234 West, all; Mary A. Fitzgerald to William Wiese & Co., Inc., 234 West 55th St, 5 years from Sept. 30, 1915; attorneys, Rollins & R., 32 Nassau St....$2,400

63TH ST, 22 East, all; Louise H. Betts to Martina L. Downing, 125 Riverside Drive, 20 years from May 1, 1915..........$6,000

180TH ST, 601 West, store No. 1 and part basement; Bernhard Buxbaum to Samuel Fisher, 543 West 162d St, 4 7-12 years from March 1, 1915; address 1,401 St. Nicholas Av..........3,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

Mechanics' liens filed yesterday, April 8:

BROADWAY, 1,874 to 1,880; J. Duffy Co. against John Wendel estate, owner; Albert T. Otto & Sons, Inc., lessees; M. Whitelaw & Co., contractor..........$82

MOTT ST, 33 to 37; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against estate of James Norton, owner; Levin Bros. Co., Inc., contractor; Singer & Lowenkron, sub-contractor..........$210

WEST END AV, n e corner of 96th St, 100x124; Barber Contracting Co. against Essie Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor..........$6,689

7TH AV, w s, 24th to 25th Sts, 200x250; Kieley, Mueller, Inc., against National Cloak and Suit Co., owner; Osborne Realty Co., contractor..........$145

Bronx County.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,860-2,862-2,864-2,866; George M. Flogaus & Co. against Arlington Construction Co., owners and contractors..........$27

LIEBIG AV, w s, 250 ft s of 261st St, 25x100; W. A. Brockhurst Co., Inc., against Hannah Nyden, owner; Louis Schoefer Construction Co., Inc., and Louis Schoefer, contractors..........$168

141ST ST, 374 East; Charles Pace et al., against Mary Fries, owner; Peter and Mary Fries, contractors..........$418

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

AUDUBON AV, 74 ft n of 183d St; Gianattasio Construction Co. against West 184th St. Construction Co. et al., May 22, 1914. $415.39

37TH ST, 438 to 468 West; Anthony Laura against Elise T. Underhill et al., March 1, 1915 (by bond)..........$490

Bronx.

No satisfied mechanics' liens filed this day.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 88.8 ft s of Fordham Road, 50.04x130; City Mortgage Co. loans Eberhardt & Podgur, to erect one 5-story apartment, (11 payments)..........$32,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 138.9 ft s of Fordham Road, 50.4x130; City Mortgage Co. loans Eberhardt & Podgur, to erect one 5-story apartment, (11 payments)......$32,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e cor of East 220th St, 25x80.1; Richard W. Horner, as attorney, loans Philip Halprin and Benjamin Halprin, to erect one 3-story cellar brick building with stores, (3 payments)...$14,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 213 to 217; David Sachin against Jacob Klinger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Friedlander.

GREENWICH AV, n e s, 103.10 ft s e of 11th St, 20x53.3x irregular; W. Emlen Roosevelt et al. against Friedricke Ertz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. C. Kobbe.

87TH ST, 56 to 60 East; Eugene L. Richards against Adolf Mandel et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. T. Mahoney.

7TH ST, 279 and 281; Herbert L. Celler against Louis Gluck, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

127TH ST, 219 and 221 East; Louise Schneider against Hanna J. McCreery et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

150TH ST, 468 West; Lillian I. Franklin, executrix, against Blosben Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

30TH ST, 7 East; John W. Sterling against William C. O'Brien et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Garver.

59TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Harry Rotman against Herman Sacks et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Smith.

AVENUE A, e s, 51.9 ft s of 12th St, 25.9x95.6; Rosa Gentzlinger, executrix, against Barney Mechanic et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Botty.

25TH ST, 24 and 26 West; Josef Steiner against Twenty-fifth St. Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

3D ST, 361 East; Gilbert L. Nicoll against Abraham Waldinger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Fowler.

120TH ST, 329 to 333 East; Josephine E. Thayer against Louis Lese et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. deP. Foster.

PERRY ST, s s, 160 ft w of 4th St, 20x94.10; Helen H. Maynard et al. against Albert F. Messinger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow.

98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x105; William Rankin against Martha Kommer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

Bronx County.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,062; Chebra Holche Zedek against Julia M. McMahon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

CASTLE HILL AV, e s, 75 ft s of Hermany Av, 94.4x105; also Hermany Av, s s, 105 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 144x182.3; Thomas Amend against Mary Wagner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. McHugh.

LOT 159, map of lots in Village of Williamsbridge; Teresina De Stefano against Onofrio De Stasio, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. R. Matteo.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE or to LEASE
Altered Brick Church Building on
CORNER plot 74 x 130,
Jefferson Av.
& Ormond Place
(Near Fulton St.), Brooklyn.
formerly occupied by ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Suitable for Moving Picture Business,
Garage, Milk Depot, &c.
Inquire De Selding Bros., 128 B'way, N. Y., or Reffon Realty Corp., 38 W. 21st., N. Y.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Ave. J. Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K. Brooklyn.

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GREAT BARGAIN
For quick cash buyer, will sell a new three-story store property, on best business street, at less than cost to build.
BUILDER, 1021 Cortelyou Road, Flatbush.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE
Kew Gardens
FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

WATERFRONT COTTAGE
WILL LEASE 7-room cottage, improvements; good boating, bathing; on the north shore of Long Island; 33 minutes from New York; $400 for the season. At the end of season, in case party wishes to purchase, $200 of the $400 will be allowed as first payment on cottage; balance on easy monthly payments. Address S. A., 84 New York Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL MARKS, ELKAN B. MARKS, and DAVID MARKS, individually and as members of the copartnership of K. MARKS & CO., and the copartnership of K. MARKS & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 17403.

Notice is hereby given that Elkan B. Marks, individually and as a member of the firm of K. Marks & Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 6th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 10, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 7, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. HART, Bankrupt.—No. 19,692.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph D. Hart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 15th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 10th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 6th, 1915.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEXT MONDAY
At 14 Vesey St., at Noon,
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
The 6-story, 50x100, Apartment,
NOS. 1969-1971 AMSTERDAM AVE.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
35 LIBERTY ST

Wednesday, April 21st,
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
At 3,208 Third Ave., at 12 Noon
N. W. cor. St. Paul's Place and Washington Ave., 65.25 x 100.68 x irreg.
Full particulars from auctioneers.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
35 LIBERTY ST

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VINCENT ASTOR PROPERTIES
For Rent

Offices—

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18-20 West 34th Street—*Astor Court Building.* Central location. Desirable for professional men.

1493-1505 Broadway—*Putnam Building.* At Times Square.

Apartments—

100 East 17th Street—*The Westmoreland.* Overlooking Union Square. 7 and 8 rooms. $1,200 to $1,400 per annum.

305 West 45th Street—Housekeeping. Just completed. Fireproof building. 2, 3 and 4 rooms with bath. Rents, $480 per annum upward.

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209-211-213 West 43rd Street—*Stores.* Reasonable rent. Good retail section.

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FURNISHED HOUSES
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Rooms.	Monthly Rental.
14-3 baths, 2 acres, large stable	$250
15-3 baths, 10 acres, Colonial	350
10-3 baths, "Prospect Park," garage	300
16-4 baths, 20 acres, cottage	400
18-4 baths, 2½ acres, large shade	500
12-3 baths, "Greenacres," garage	250
11-3 baths, 10 acres, fine woods, hilltop house, view to Long Island and Jersey	400
12-3 baths, Briercliff, large acreage, vegetables, chickens, use of hired man	450
18-3 baths, Greenwich, 2½ acres	500
16-3 baths, Quaker Ridge, 15 acres	600
8-1 bath, Mamaroneck, rustic cabin, tennis court, 7 acres; very picturesque	225

Thirty others—$1,000 to $3,000 a season.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
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Less than 1⅛ mile from station. For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Charming old house, recently remodeled throughout, containing 16 rooms, 3 baths; very large living room. Garage, stable. High elevation and fine views.
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FOR RENT AND SALE
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OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON
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9 acres; spacious dwelling, 14 rooms, 2 baths; excellent location; near country club; owner must sacrifice at $14,000.
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Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. of New York.—In the matter of BARON & HEITNER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, verified the 6th day of April, 1915, setting forth among other things that they have offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the bankrupts to their creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the Honorable Judge of the United States District Court on April 19th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

Dated, New York, April 8th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL MARKS, ELKAN B. MARKS, and DAVID MARKS, individually and as members of the firm of K. MARKS & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 17403.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Marks, individually and as a member of the firm of K. Marks & Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 17, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 10, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 8, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21241. SAMUEL STERN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Stern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 3, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 10, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 7, 1915.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sage Foundation Homes Company

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Only $6,000, Liberal Terms

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51 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK
On the D., L. & W. "Road of Anthracite." 800 ft. elevation. Cool in summer; delightful in winter. Superb scenery. Splendid neighborhood.
Actual Water Rights
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European War creating great demand for COTTAGES. Make your selection early. Complete list. Send for booklet "T."
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Specialize on country property for sale or rent around New York. Particulars of all available properties.
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Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park. Part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

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Houses for Sale, $6,000 to $15,000.
Bargain Prices, Easy Terms.
Also for Rent, $50 to $100 Per Month.
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Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 17403. DAVID MARKS, ELKAN B. MARKS and DAVID MARKS, individually and as a member of the copartnership of K. Marks & Co., and the copartnership of K. MARKS & CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Marks, individually and as a member of the firm of K. Marks & Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 9, 1913 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 10, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 8, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

National Lithographic Company, alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated April 8th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 19th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 8th, 1915.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING
409 PEARL ST. Cor. New Chambers St.

2 Light
HALF
LOFTS
4,000 Sq. Ft. Each.

Will Divide to Suit. Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with 100% Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators, (two passenger, two fr'ht,) steam heat; especially adapted for heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished at low rates. Apply A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 81st 'Phone 9832 Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

OPPORTUNITIES
WORTH CONSIDERING

2,500 ft. front 500 rear	Lower Broadway Counting Room $10,000—10 year lease.
8,000 feet 12th floor rear	Lower Broadway $10,000—5 or 10 year lease.
5,000 feet 4th floor front	Lower Broadway $7,500—10 years.

For Further Information Address
Box L 353 Times Downtown.

CANDLER BUILDING

Times Square
OFFICES
PECULIARLY SUITED TO ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
One unequaled space of 2,000 sq. ft. on 23rd floor, with 60 ft. of unobstructed north light. Rent reasonable.
SMALLER OFFICES
to meet your needs.
O. D. & H. V. Dike,
AGENTS, ON PREMISES,
220 WEST 42D ST.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.
41 Park Row &
147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

7 MAIDEN LANE,
CLOSE TO BROADWAY.
Choice Suite for jeweler or diamond dealer; north light.
Also single Office, fronting on Maiden Lane. Rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

8TH FLOOR, 50x200
214-216 WILLIAM ST.
Fronting Brooklyn Bridge. Unsurpassed light; low insurance, sprinklers; 4 elevators; power day & night.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row

BROOKLYN.

FACTORY TO LET
Easy Terms
25,000 sq. feet. All Light.
Four stories, brick.
Finest section for reliable help.
P. J. MENAHAN, Owner,
965 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

DE KALB AND GRAND AVS.
Light loft, approximately 8,000 square feet, 80% window opening; modern equipped building; watchman's service; electric power; insurance, &c. Grossman Realty Co., De Kalb Av. and Steuben St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

175TH, NO. 1,800 MT. HOPE AVE.
176TH, NO. 1,841 MARMION AVE.
3 & 4 ROOMS & BATH,
$21 and $28.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT—TELEPHONE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Temperatures continue near or above the seasonal average generally, and there are no indications of any unseasonably cool weather in any part of the country in the next several days. With the exception of widely scattered showers in the Great Central Valleys, the Upper Lake Region, and the Plains States, fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday. No marked change in the present temperature conditions is indicated in the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday—North Atlantic, light to moderate westerly; Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic, light variable; East Gulf, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, fair Friday and Saturday. Ohio, West Pennsylvania, West New York, partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M....	54	42	4 P. M....	54	67
6 A. M....	50	42	6 P. M....	52	65
9 A. M....	54	50	9 P. M....	47	60
12 M........	58	62	11 P. M....	42	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 35 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—2,011 Amsterdam Av.; D. Goldberg. Slight
12:20—309 E. 134 St.; Mary Hanley......$500
3:54—310 E. 89 St.; Michael Verne......Slight
9:00—321 E. 121 St.; Ruth Goldstein..Slight
10:00—35 Canal St.; Leonora Plump.....$500
11:50—2 Bowery; Lackman Bros..........$50
P. M.
12:30—3,909 3 Av.; Charles Cessin.......$125
1:50—154 Ridge St.; Pacific Lace & Dress Goods Co.............................$500
1:50—Harlem River at 214 St.; not given, None
1:50—423 E. 76 St.; Gustave Lind..Not given
1:55—606 W. 113 St.; Fred Pepper.....Slight
3:00—709 5 St.; Lily Barron............Slight
3:20—Front of 267 E. 141 St.; D. S. C. Slight
5:00—413 E. 119 St.; John Groh.......Slight
5:00—67 W. 71 St.; not given..........Slight
6:25—108 Duane St.; Merchants Restaurant ....None
7:00—316 Church St.; Crown Telescope Case Co.................................$1,000
7:00—16 Greenwich St.; Geo. Zallias..Slight
7:30—81 St. and Amsterdam Av.; Marie Saltzsider ....Slight
8:15—419-421 B'way; Mrs. Thompson..Slight
9:10—Foot of Willis Av.; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R...............................Slight
9:50—1,572 B'way; Postal Telegraph..Slight
10:19—1,528 Madison Av.; Isaac Kutchinsky $300
10:30—79 Division St.; not given.......Slight
11:15—Fieldston Pl. and 252 St.; Thomas E. Lane ....Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Orders of April 5, amended to read: Major A. E. Truby, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Army Building, New York, during temporary absence of Capt. C. W. Haverkampf, Medical Corps.

Capt. L. B. Simmonds, 20th Inf., relieved from treatment at Reed Hospital, proceed to his regiment.

Capt. P. T. Hayne, 12th Cav., from army service school, Fort Leavenworth, May 11, proceed to join troops to which he may be assigned.

Orders Feb. 4, directing First Lieut. R. Arthur, C. A. C., to report to commanding officer Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, amended to direct him, on relief from duty at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, to report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Boston, for assignment to a company in his command.

First Lieut. J. B. Maynard, C. A. C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Crockett, Texas, to carry out project at that post of extensive repairs to roads.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. K. Taussig, Bureau of Navigation, April 30, to connection fitting out the Wadsworth and in command when commissioned.

Ensigns: T. H. Winters, to Atlantic Reserve fleet; F. M. Harris, P. C. Ransom, J. R. Webb, R. M. Doyle, R. Martin, J. R. Palmer, K. R. R. Wallace, E. J. O'Keefe, E. R. Morrissey, A. H. Guthrie, H. M. Kieffer, L. R. Agrell, and H. B. Page, all detached from the Montana, to temporary duty receiving ship at New York.

Chief Boatswains: T. James, Charleston, S. C., yard, to command the Peoria; D. Muller, the Chester, to command the Patuxent; and J. P. Judge, from command of the Patuxent, home, wait orders.

Boatswain G. Cullen, Key West Station, to the Chester.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wheeling at Guantanamo; Colorado at Mazatlan; Washington off mouth of Panucio River; Wyoming, New York, Arkansas, Texas, Utah, Florida, Michigan, South Carolina, Kansas, Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and the New Jersey, and the Orio at Hampton Roads; Birmingham, Balch, Benham, Paulding, Warrington, and the Henley at Southern drill grounds; Louisiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wahneta, and the Rocket at Tangier Sound; Yankton at Norfolk; Myrant at New York yard, and the Brutus at Philadelphia.

Sailed—Maryland, San Francisco for Honolulu, and the Castine, New York for Hampton Roads.

The mail address of the Chattanooga has been changed from "in care of postmaster, New York City" to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Cal.

The Alabama was placed in full commission at Philadelphia navy yard, March 28.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The alumni dinner of Class '72, City College, will take place at the Hotel Savoy at 7 P. M. tomorrow. Justice Samuel Greenbaum will preside. President Mezes will be present and may speak. Tickets may be obtained from the Treasurer, Charles Murray, 75 Broadway.

The eighth annual banquet of the Fordham University School of Law will be held at the Hotel Astor tomorrow at 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets may be obtained at the law school, 140 Nassau Street.

The Rayson School League, representing the philanthropic work of the Rayson School, announces the annual fair and entertainment for the benefit of the Santa Clara Homes and other charities, to be held on April 17 at the Hotel Ansonia, afternoon and evening. The league, organized primarily in aid of the Santa Clara Home for Girls, in the Adirondacks, has extended the work to other charities, including the College Settlement, and also cares for individual cases. The alumnae will be in charge of the tearoom and also of a series of tableaux.

The School Art League announces the last of its Saturday matinees to public school children in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Museum at 2 P. M. tomorrow. James P. Haney, Director of Art in High Schools, will speak to the little folk on "When Caesar Lived." This he will illustrate with many drawings made before his small auditors and with other pictures.

The Spring meeting of the New York section of the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in the Middle States and Maryland will be held in Room 103, Hunter College, at 8 P. M., on April 16. There will be an election of officers and addresses by Dean Balliet of the New York University, Harry B. Taplin, Superintendent of Training, R. H. Macy & Co., and W. S. Schlauch of the New York High School of Commerce.

An Interscholastic League debate will take place between the Jamaica High School and the Boys' High School at 8 o'clock this evening in the Boys' High School, Brooklyn. Theodore C. Mitchell, Principal of the Jamaica High School, will be Chairman. The committee of judges will be Herman Axelrod, Charles S. Hartwell, and Joseph A. Sargent.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for resident physician, Grade 2, men and women, will be begun today and will be continued until 4 P. M. on April 23. The salary is $1,200 a year. Candidates must be licensed to practice in the State of New York and must submit license with application. A physical examination will precede mental test. Failure to pass it will disqualify. A vacancy exists at workhouse, Blackwell's Island, for physician, (female,) who need not reside there. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 6; technical, 6; minimum age is 21 years.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the competitive examination for ship draftsman, for men only, on April 14 and 15, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and at navy yards and other naval establishments outside of Washington, D. C. The entrance salaries range from $3.28 to $5.04 a day. Persons appointed from this examination are eligible to promotion in the service of the Navy Department to salaries of $7.52, $8, and in a few cases as high as $10 and $12 a day, depending upon the efficiency shown. The opportunity for appointment of qualified eligibles is excellent, as difficulty has been experienced in securing a sufficient number of eligibles to meet the needs of the service. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Bargain; 3d Av. near 116th St., 25x100. Brettell, 184 East 123d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

An Ocean Parkway Bargain.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths; stone; tile roof; 80 by 150 fireproof garage; mortgage to suit; price $17,000. Attorney, 123 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Ten-room modern house in Westchester, ½-acre lot; must be convenient to schools and station. M 78 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
Anybody desiring to go into business immediately can buy cheap a fully equipped dress and waist plant, high-class showroom and office fixtures, large, light factory, finest make machinery, in first-class condition, all set up ready for immediate business; excellent three-year lease; best location in city; leased with or without fixtures and machinery. Address A. B., 202 Times Downtown.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT.
Will lease part or all.
Splendid light; complies with factory laws; sprinkler system; two large electric elevators; store street level; two driveways; steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.
Write for particulars,
L 216 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre for lease, located heart of Brooklyn; combined Winter and Summer theatres; beautiful auditorium, 600 seats, same number in comfortable airdome; recently built, investment purpose; splendid opportunity for those desiring to enter business. Y 269 Times Annex.

Lofts in fireproof building, 134-138 Mott St., near Grand St., 75 ft. by 80 ft.; excellent light, steady steam power, heat, and elevator for machinist or light manufacturer; ready for occupancy May 1, 1915. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

Lofts up to 20,000 square feet, each; separate buildings, one to four stories; low rentals; excellent shipping; all classes of help; can fill practically any demand for factory space, large or small. J. B. Fisher, 242 Broadway, Brooklyn. 'Phone 3564 Wms.

SIX LOFTS, 50x100.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
HEAT AND ELEVATOR.
LOW RENT.
HAISS, 141ST ST. AND RIDER AV.

OPPOSITE ALL SHIPPING FACILITIES.
An unusual chance; 3 factory lofts on West St., near Cortlandt St.; will rent separately, $25-$30 each monthly. Apply 143 Liberty St., Room 636.

407-409 EAST 31ST ST.
Size 50x65. $800.
Smaller loft. $500.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

ONE-HALF LARGE, DESIRABLE OFFICE IN THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING; REASONABLE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. ROOM 1,206.

The Sub-Leasing Co., 1,472 Broadway. Offices and lofts to sublet at attractive rentals, all parts of city; put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Loft to Sublet—On 31st St., between Broadway and 5th Av.; rent $60 monthly; also showroom and office fixtures for sale. W 116 Times.

Sublet—Splendid outside office; mahogany furniture; telephone and stenographer optional. Suite 1,208, 110 West 40th. Tel. 3632 Bryant.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building.
OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT.
Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

15th, 637-643 East, (Between Avenue B and C.)—Plot 100x100, or half with small buildings. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Sublet—Three offices in one; suitable for stock room and office; 79 5th Av., Room 166. M 97 Times.

34th St., 144 East, (Lexington, 3d Avs.)—Store, new building; electric light, heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

43d St., 11 East.—Large, airy, light parlor floor; well heated; electricity; use professionally.

47th St., 1 West.—Main floor, front room; steam, electricity, running water, studio, &c.

5th Av., 225.—Desirable office, 9x11; rent moderate. Apply Room 808.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

Morristown.—Big bargain; 42 acres; 2 miles from Post Office; high altitude; beautiful views; large house, 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, &c.; spacious piazzas; farmer's cottage, large barn, garage, spring house, swimming pool, fine garden, fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences; ideal country surroundings; terms reasonable. Henry V. Condict, Attorney, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

For Rent.—Delightful home, modern in every way, on one of Ridgewood's best residential streets, with refined surroundings; plot 100x250; shady lawn, brook, garage; modern dwelling of 9 rooms in A1 condition. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

For Sale.—At Westfield and Fanwood, N. J., handsome new cottages, 6 to 8 rooms, on large plots; low prices; easy terms; also finely located vacant plots; monthly payments; good investment; particulars by mail. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Westfield, N. J.—For sale, plot on Edgewood Ave., 100x160; will divide; graded street, sidewalk, sewer, water, light installed; terms to suit. Address F. T. Sutton, 2,872 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Attractive home, fine location, barn, kitchen-garden, fruit; rent unfurnished, $85 monthly; might rent furnished, June to September, $125 monthly. Owner, 674 Springfield Av.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Keansberg.—Sacrifice 8-room cottage, corner plot, 50x100, all improvements, 200 feet from water front; $3,300; $1,600 cash. John Graham, Jr., 717 West 177th St.

MADISON, N. J.
To Let.—11-room house, all improvements; garage; 10 minutes from station. P. Botticher, 37 3d Av., Newark, N. J.

Cranford, N. J. houses; large plots; rent $24 to $50; sale $2,800 up; easy terms; all imps.; near sta.; com't'n 10½c. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford.

Country home, New Brunswick, 17 acres, elegant location; buildings grounds; sacrifice. Other farm bargains. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

To Let.—11 room modern house; 45 minutes from metropolis; 50x130; reasonable. Thurber, 321 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

FOR NEARBY JERSEY FACTS write Publicity Manager, Room 512, 30 Church St., New York.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Delightful semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, bath, $5,300. Morehouse, Malvern St., Verona, N. J.

GREENWOOD LAKE LOTS & COTTAGES.
H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

To rent for the Summer season, Maple Grove, Cape Vincent, N. Y., a Colonial house, furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms and bath, 2 verandas, large lawn and grove, waterfront; located on the St. Lawrence River, 10 minutes' walk from the village. C. E. Dezengremel, 147-149 Court St., Watertown, N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City, thirty minutes Grand Central Station; attractive cottage, pleasant surroundings, ¾ acre grounds facing river, 8 rooms and bath; suitable married couple, three children, 8 minutes walk from station, city water and gas; rent $1,500 per annum suitable party. Address F. Allien, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

An ideal property for a private boarding school for girls; large brick house, 18 rooms, 3 baths; every improvement; large porch, good shade; plot 80x250; garage; will rent and give option of purchase; would consider renting same furnished, for season.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE, modern ten room House, completely furnished, at Blue Point, south side of Long Island; ten minutes' walk from station, near water, fine shade trees, good bathing, boating, fishing; modern plumbing, electric lights, hardwood floors, ample piazza; housekeeping unusually easy; all supplies brought to door daily; to let, furnished, or for sale. FRANK H. MARSTON, 209 West 38th St., New York.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

In beautiful Forest Hills Gardens, 15 minutes to New York, detached house, nine rooms, two baths, large sleeping porch, dining porch, fully furnished, May to October. 52 Seasongood Road, Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6370-J Forest Hills.

Shore-front estate, directly on Sound Shore; three acres beautiful, rolling land; sweeping views; fine beach; dwelling 9 rooms; improvements; garage; commuting distance; price $12,000; terms.
THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

$2,550, North Freeport, L. I., 6-room house; all improvements; 2 blocks stores, trolley; large plot suitable for raising chickens; terms to suit. J. Schlegel, Roosevelt, L. I. Box 102.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

All the houses to rent at Edgemere and Far Rockaway. Write for full particulars. Andrew McTigue Co., Far Rockaway.

Munsie Island, Great South Bay, will sacrifice 3 bungalow lots; $2,000; ½ cash. J. Graham, Jr., 717 West 177th.

Real Estate—Out of City.

14,000 acres pine and hardwood cut-over land, located near Lister, Ark. Tie timber and valuable lignite and fire clay.
Land is rolling and well drained. Can be delivered in fee at $7 per acre.
For terms and full particulars apply to
EDWARD A. DALTON,
32 Liberty St., Room 1,200.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

ON THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.
At Bayport, L. I.—One hour and a half from Pennsylvania Station. Four furnished houses to let for the Summer. One on the shore with 500 feet of water front, one within 600 feet and two within half a mile of the shore, each with parcels of shore and a bath house appurtenant. Rent $700 to $1,500. For further particulars apply to W. K. POST, 16 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; contains 12 rooms and garage; 5 minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station on Pennsylvania R. R.; good shade; plenty of flowers and fruit. 1,365 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Furnished houses, Ridgewood. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Wanted.

Small cottage at Rockaway Park for July and August only; adults; state lowest rental. Popper, 200 West 86th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $30.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up.
3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, $65.
By month or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and Surface Cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway,
110th St. and Col. Av.
2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

Attractive bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, furnished, near Times Square; will rent to one or two gentlemen of refinement at special rate for three or four months. M 99 Times.

50th St., 226 West.—Beautifully furnished, up to date, 6 rooms and bath, elevator and telephone, beginning May 1, to Oct. 1, $150 month; only desirable people. E. Madden.

Attractive four-room apartment, well furnished, river view; exceptional ventilation; two baths; piano; Pasteur water filter; until October; reference. Address 1-D, 420 Riverside Drive.

Five rooms and bath; modern elevator apartment, between West End and Riverside; sublet, furnished; best references required. 8432 River. Apartment 21, 315 West 99th St.

Attractively furnished bachelor apartment on 59th St., overlooking Central Park; 3 rooms and bath. Apply to S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av. Telephone Bryant 5610.

ATTRACTIVE furnished apartment, overlooking park; low rental May or June to October. Call or write 50 Central Park West, 7th floor south; see Superintendent.

To sublet.—Well-furnished apartment 3 large rooms and bath; Park view; from May 1 to Nov. 1. Apartment 11F, the Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Riverside Drive, Nineties.—Seven rooms, 2 baths; completely furnished apartment; reasonable rent, Summer months. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Handsomely furnished new apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

FOR RENT, at $75 per month, beautiful new 10-room house in best section of Northern New Jersey; 45 minutes out; private. M 91 Times.

For Rent.—May to November, handsomely furnished studio apartment, Summer rates; after 5 P. M. Clarke, 21 W. 46th.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 & 5 West 104th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

548 Riverside Drive.—High-class seven-room apartment, completely furnished in every way; $75; worth double. Apartment 4C.

GRANT COURT,
610 W. 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 room, beautifully furnished; high class. Fischer.

Fully furnished 7 rooms, 3 baths; linen and silver; piano; immediate possession; 85th St. and West End Av. W 108 Times.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaze 7370, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

Handsomely furnished apartments, exceptional bargains. Claremont Morris, Apartment Specialist, 30 East 42d.

Furnished apartment, 7 rooms, rent to October; 78th St., Amsterdam. Gillen & Baldusch, 1,482 Broadway.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire office.

BACHELOR SUITES, COMPLETE SERVICE
211 West 43d St. 210 West 44th St.
Moderate.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; long lease; $75; immediate possession. Meek.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

119th, 430 West, (opposite Columbia.)—5 rooms; housekeeping; all transits; Apt. 2.

East Side.

A furnished housekeeping apartment; 3 bedrooms, maids' rooms, 2 baths, library, dining room, kitchen; conveniently situated in East 80s; to rent for June, July, and August, $500; references required. L 349 Times Downtown.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

38th St., 10 East.—One room, two rooms, bath, and parlor floors.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1914.
This car is practically new throughout; only run short distance; complete electrical equipment; luxurious and line-appearing roadster; owner will sell at once. Call 5889 Columbus or address M 98 Times.

CADILLAC LANDAULET,
1912 model, exceptionally fine condition, original cost $3,600; luxurious equipment; many extras; will sell for $1,000.
MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

Private party leaving town will dispose of Chalmers 7 passenger touring car, 1912; 6 cylinder; first-class condition; reasonable; no dealers. N. Y. Secret Service Bureau, 1,777 Broadway.

Chalmers 30, 1912, five passenger, fully equipped; excellent condition; newly painted; nickel trimmings; extra shoes and tubes. Lumber yard, 11th Av. and 58th St.

PACKARD 1913, 48-5 PASS.
PACKARD 1914, 38-5 PASS.
Ran less than 3,000 miles; cars good as new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. 9869 Col.

CADILLAC 1913 Touring, five passenger, electric lights and self-starter, handsomely equipped throughout, $950. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

PACKARD RUNABOUT Little beauty, painted Packard blue, with white stripe; excellent mechanical condition, $625. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

Matheson Silent 6 landaulet, in perfect condition; late model; fine opportunity to buy an extraordinary bargain. Max Cohen, 8 West 36th.

BARGAIN.—Classy Speedster, 1912, Lozier Briarcliff; just overhauled, $650. Peter De Julio, 146 Troy Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 7334 Bedford.

BUICK 1915 C-25, touring, new, 10% off list. Car on our floor. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

MERCER 1913 Touring, electric lights and self-starter, extra runabout body and top, $1,300. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

Rebuilt and guaranteed White trucks and taxicabs. The White Company, 1,877 Broadway. C. A. Smith, used car dept.

For sale, 50 shaft Mercedes, 35 Renault, 20 Renault. Hammett, Plaza 6957.

Packard (1915) touring, 48 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52nd St.

Gentleman wishes to rent his seven-passenger Packard touring car few hours daily, with chauffeur; very reasonable. S. Wood, 114 West 79th St. Phone 7140 Schuyler, 7 P. M.

Packards, landaulettes and touring cars, late models; hour, day, monthly; special prices week-end trips. Phone Lenox 9045.

Packard, Pierce Arrow, 1915 cars, to rent by month and year. Karp, 1790 Broadway.

NEW PACKARD, BERLIN or Touring, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 89th St.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will pay highest prices for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. 9869 Col.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath, all light, to sublet May 1 to Oct.; can get new lease from Oct.; hot water, steam heat; rent, $50; call 9 to 11 A. M. Friedman, 203 W. 87th St., N. Y. City.

The Chelsea, 222 West 23d St.—Very desirable hotel housekeeping apartment; very reasonable; bay window; southern exposure; quiet and high. Apply Apt. 52, Chelsea, 3 to 4 P. M., or E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St.

To sublet—Attractive, light, airy four-room apartment, overlooking Columbia University and Hudson River; 8th floor; fireproof building; rent $70; sublet till Oct. 1st, $55. Mansfield, 435 West 119th.

COZY ONE ROOM APARTMENT and BATH, right off Fifth Av.; high class building; all improvements. Apply on premises, 25-27 West 36th St.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

122D, 620 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, FACING PARK AND RIVER VIEW; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; WILL SACRIFICE.

To sublet—Attractive 6-room apartment; concessions; moderate rental. 302 Central Park West.

92d St., 214 West.—7 rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

To Sublet—Doctor's corner apartment, 7 rooms, all light; reasonable. 3,875 B'way.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th St. Subway.—Five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Eight rooms to sublet, $50 a month. B. W. Richert, 256 W. 97th St.

East Side.

28th St., 29 East, (near Madison Av.)—Three extra large, light rooms, with kitchenette and bath; electricity, heat, hot water, telephone; newly decorated; $40, $50, $60.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Bronx.

THE JULIETTE,
2,333 Loring Place, Corner Fordham Road, Facing De Voe Park.
Fine surroundings; 3, 5, and 6 high-class apartments to lease to select families only; telephone, electric light, showers, &c.; rents $22 to $37. Apply premises or E. Osborne Smith, Burnside and Jerome Avs., Bronx.

2,293 Loring Place, near West Fordham Road.—Newly decorated, five-room apartment in two-family house; improvements; rent moderate.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table; moderate.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large single room; parlor dining; fine table; reasonable.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

21st, (43 Gramercy Park).—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

West Side.

53D, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table and service; table guests.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful large room for gentlemen or couple; also unfurnished.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, BAY WINDOW, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; BOARD OPTIONAL.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests accommodated; terms moderate.

72D ST., Between Broadway and West End.—Will accommodate a refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive double room, large closets, dressing room; superior table.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (20th Year.)—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large second floor rooms, well furnished, pleasant, comfortable; moderate.

76th, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable room, with private bath; parlor dining; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; excellent table; parlor dining; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; excellent board; newly established house.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower, electricity, steam; unusually fine table.

94TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Large corner rooms, adjoining bath, lavatory; excellent meals. Maslin.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large and small rooms in private house; table guests; home cooking.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

WEST END AV., 531 (86th St.)—Elegant front room; steam, electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BELGIAN GENTLEMAN of good family, just arrived, wishes private boarding house; moderate price; state particulars. M 94 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

211 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate.

Rutherford.—Large room, private home; refined couple; $7 weekly per person, with board; own chickens. Particulars telephone 3933 Schuyler.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate price.

The Elsworth accommodates 35; verandas, lawns, tennis, near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

A quiet, refined home; will accommodate a few guests; large rooms, baths; beautiful grounds. 514 Clifton Av., Lakewood, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean, quiet, telephone; select house.

27TH ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

34TH, 56 EAST; also 13 Park Av.—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room; suitable for one or two.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant modern rooms, baths adjoining; greatly reduced prices. French teacher's.

DISTINCTIVE bachelor apartment in private house, East 63d near Madison Av.; private bath; breakfast; valet. Address Exclusive, W 96 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,142, (85th.)—For business woman; homelike, sunny room in high-class elevator apartment; $15 monthly; references. Kennedy.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

WILL sublet my two rooms, kitchenette and bath suite, on 49th St., near 5th Av., to desirable tenant; long or short period; antique furnishings; by appointment. Address Y 279 Times Annex.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelor desiring home comforts; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths; small suite; steam; telephone; reference.

30TH ST., 13 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, studio building, bedroom and library, each about 20 by 16 feet, up one flight of stairs; private bath; all conveniences, electric light, and equipped for light housekeeping; suitable for professional men or man and wife; $60 per month. Poole.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; electricity, steam; select.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; splendid bath; steam, electricity, elevator.

33D ST., (Off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath; $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or business; also double; single rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; kept clean; quiet house; references; telephone.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large room, near bath, $6; gentlemen; references; private residence.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; heat, running water. Collins.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Small room; also large room; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; terms moderate; convenient to cars.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, all improvements; telephone.

68TH, 30 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private baths; also suites; private residence; all conveniences; reasonable rates; telephone.

118 WEST 69TH,
WEST HALL.
Room, private bath; suitable for two persons; single room; men only; references. Telephone Columbus 8775.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, or en suite, facing Park.

70TH ST, 220 WEST.—Large, medium, clean, well furnished; close Subway; gentleman.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

72D, 261 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; refined people; splendid accommodations for bachelors; superior cuisine; board optional. Phone Columbus 10195.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Telephone Columbus —1894. References.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive room, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references. M 57 Times.

73D, 302 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, with, without board, bath; running water; telephone; near Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front room; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny room, attractively furnished; every convenience; references; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway, L.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Large front basement; also single rooms, nicely furnished; moderate; conveniences.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; sublease Oct. 1, $45 monthly; worth $60.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Delightful, large room, private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water.

82D, 52 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; advantageous small room; electricity; references.

83D, 142 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished room in modern apartment; private family; telephone. A. Smith.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; quiet; special rates.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; all conveniences; newly furnished; also single rooms; prices reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 4881.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, light rooms; single or en suite; kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Telephone Winters.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, large, small rooms; private bath; skylight room; references.

92D, 68 WEST.—Two large rooms in private house; single or en suite; reasonable.

93D, 253 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; baths; singly; en suite; private residence.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; every modern convenience; telephone; references required.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable front parlor; $5; small front, sunny room, $2.75; phone.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful single or connecting rooms; electricity; bath; telephone; elevator. Apartment 34.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Nice sunny room, all conveniences; $3. Telephone 7296 Riverside.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—1 year's experience; neat and accurate; $7. L 341 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT, companion or managing housekeeper; any responsible position; references. T 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, bright young woman graduate, desires connect with reliable firm. Clara Cherno, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, well educated, desires position. Lillian Abraham, 1,051 Home St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; six years' experience; rapid figurer; good penman; references. L 313, Times Downtown.

CARETAKER for private house for Summer; city reference. Fitzgerald, 165 W. 98th.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION for child under 10 years old. Address Miss Gage, 105 West 101st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Educated, refined American, middle age, practical graduate nurse, resident position, children, invalid; country references. C 36 Times Annex.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced laundress, colored; private family; first-class references. Scott, 9 West 133d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. 'Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; neat typist; take dictation rapidly; pleasant personality; willing worker; $8 per week. Miss Miller, Room 1,605, 220 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, 3½ years' experience, good grammarian, rapid; salary moderate. R. B., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; good school record; neat; American; dependent; rapid, accurate; no agency; $6-$7. Miss L., 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious young lady, desires position, with chance for advancement; rapid, accurate. Ella Blitz, 87 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient young woman, stenographic secretary, highly recommended, seeks position in this capacity; salary desired, $18. M 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable; good grammarian; charge correspondence; best references; $8. L 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Brainy; charge correspondence, office; good grammarian, speller; $10-$12. M 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, biller, telephone operator; experienced; best reference; age 20; $10. G 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut; quick, comprehensive, common sense; good grammarian; $8-$10. M 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, assistant bookkeeper; billing; Christian; 6 years' experience; references. L 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter, neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; competent; switchboard; $12. D. Wilbert, 992 Simpson St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and efficient worker; four years' experience; $10. L 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; competent; neat; $9. L 343 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced; college graduate; all branches; public school methods; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TYPEWRITER.—Young lady desires high-class typewriting at home; particularly manuscripts. Telephone 5874 Flatbush.

TYPEWRITER and office assistant, refined Christian, desires position; references; willing. L 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY seeks any kind of clerical position; can do filing, folding, &c.; can furnish the best of references as to character, ability, and honesty; willing to start at moderate salary; if you are desirous of obtaining a competent and efficient worker, address C. Riba, 510 West 170th St., City.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wide awake and precise, with department store experience; able to handle a lot of details accurately; excellent opportunity. W 113 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR AND SALES LADY WANTED; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ATTRACTIVE, GOOD-LOOKING, WELL-DRESSED, LIVE WIRE SALES WOMAN UNDER 25, WITH EXPERIENCE AS A DEMONSTRATOR; SALARY BASIS; ONLY THOSE WITH HIGHEST-CLASS CREDENTIALS AS TO ABILITY CONSIDERED; OTHERS NEED NOT APPLY. CALL ROOM 1012 LONGACRE BLDG., BROADWAY AND 42D ST.

DESIGNER.—Experienced designer on children's colored dresses wanted. Friedman, Kahn & Co., 50 West Houston St.

FITTERS AND WAIST HANDS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
5TH AV.—MADISON AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
REQUIRE, FOR THEIR ALTERATION WORK ROOM, FITTERS ON FINE SUITS AND DRESSES;
ALSO WAIST HANDS.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO BEST CLASS OF WORK NEED APPLY. CALL AT 35TH ST. (EMPLOYES') ENTRANCE, BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M.

REFINED WOMAN to live in institution and assist in care and training of girls. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, and education, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, at least 4 years' experience; one capable of handling follow-up letters. D 207 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—IN OFFICE OF JEWELRY FACTORY; EXPERIENCED, EFFICIENT AND MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED. J. L. HERZOG & CO., 45 ROSE ST., CORNER DUANE ST., MANHATTAN.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, assist children; country; farm. Y 263 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A. THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL, 405 Lexington Av., at 42d St., N. Y. The only Secretarial School conducted by College Professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. MEAGHER, M. A., (London Univ.,) Dir. Apply for catalogue.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Back parlor; other large rooms; every convenience; reasonable. Telephone 3249 River.

110TH ST., 200 WEST, Apartment 3D.—Exceptional rooms, newly furnished, in modern apartment.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large front room, bay window, elevator; refined; moderate. Chambers.

118TH ST., 155 West.—Desirable room, private house, refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

119TH, 420 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Pleasant, sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Double room, running water also single room; refined house; telephone.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; near Columbia; private family; after 3. Ogden.

136TH, 496 WEST.—Young bachelor shares beautiful apartment; phone; conveniences. Apartment 9. References.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; Subway convenient; appreciated when seen.

160TH, 564 WEST.—Attractive, clean, bright room; elevator; phone; private family. Apt. 63.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, single, en suite; Summer rates. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, Apt. 37.—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70, (117th.)—Attractive; privileges kitchen, parlor; ladies; reasonable. Apt. 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; with breakfast; private family; Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Rooms, best accommodations, hotel service. Apt. 4-D.

WEST END AV., 916.—Lady will rent 1 or 2 nicely furnished rooms; bath; private family and house; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West End Av., 916.—Will rent floor of four unfurnished rooms and bath; private house and family.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—Executive accountant and office manager now engaged in public accounting desires to correspond with any reliable concern offering a permanent position. L 347 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 85 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, with many years' experience installing modern, up-to-date accounting systems in manufacturing plants, desires permanent connection with progressive concern as auditor or head bookkeeper. L 156 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 81st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper; Christian young man; knowledge stenography; five years' experience; understands office work; first-class references. L 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Complete knowledge controlling accounts; note discounts, credits, collections; nine years' experience; highly recommended. Stern, 860 Fox St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; understands financial statements, controlling accounts; competent, reliable, trustworthy. L 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23;) thoroughly competent; 5 years' experience; knowledge of accounting. M 92 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MOTORBOAT MAN.—Young German, 27, single, desires position in private; 7 years on Packards, Pierce, Peerless, Winton, and others; 3 years on Alco, Speedway, Sterling, Palmer motorboats; $20 a week and board; country preferred. Frank H., 185 Audubon Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, married, 30, ten years' experience, competent to repair or overhaul any make of car, careful driver, sober and honest, desires steady position; first-class reference; country preferred. D. Bergquist, 4,727 White Plains Av., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 27 years of age; neat appearance; always pleasant and agreeable; 10 years' experience; 5 years last position; unquestionable references. M 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; experienced man on gas and electric cars; position with private family; city or country. Address Henry Bardna, Hospital, New Rochelle.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, single; 5 years last employer; accustomed to driving ladies and children. A. Gillis, 1,968 Marmion Ave.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; five years' references last employer; city or country. M 15 Times.

CLERK and office man, (23;) five years with U. S. Express Auditing Dept., seeks a clerical position. L 340 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wanted, a capable correspondent who can operate typewriter and dictate collection correspondence of prominent commercial agencies; state experience and salary expected; be brief. Y 277 Times Annex.

I CAN PUT "BIZ"
into your business; if you can use an experienced business man give me a trial; I understand general management, bookkeeping, salesmanship, advertising, systematizing; resourceful in enterprising methods; highest credentials. White, 343 West 56th St.

MAN, 25, willing to work at anything; last worked shipping room; honorable discharge from army. M 36 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 10 years' experience, thorough knowledge bookkeeping, credits, correspondence, seeks position manager or assistant; full of work and opportunity. L 348 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, 9 years' experience, desires to connect with manufacturing concern or certified public accountant. L 106 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, wants good side line; commission basis only; acquainted with department stores, clothing and shoe trade. Address J. A., Madison Square Station, Box 217, New York City.

SALESMAN, &c.—Experienced office man and salesman, (24;) seven years with last firm; fully qualified for responsible position; willing to travel; highest references. L 351 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Ford runabout and driver salesman services for hire. I have a clientele of 2,000 Long Island homes. Write J., 708 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN wants line for city stores, resident buyers; large following. M 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; clean cut, Christian; high school education; industrious; bookkeeping; any machine; first class references. McKenna, L 307 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN.—Wanted in the country a steady position as watchman on a gentleman's estate; age, 81; citizen; energetic, and is able to give bond. Egerland, Glen Eyre, Penn.

YOUNG MAN, 26, intelligent, wishes position at anything with opportunity to advance. H. Rheinish, 342 East 194th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOY, (14-16,) German parentage, run errands, make himself generally useful; woolen house; $5 to start. Address F. L., Times Harlem.

CHEMICALS.—Wanted, office manager, buyer, salesman, and correspondent; must thoroughly understand the business; state experience, salary, and references. John C. Wiarda & Co., 273 Green St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHIEF CLERK AND CORRESPONDENT—STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS MAN WITH CREDENTIALS; ONE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN MAIL ORDER OR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT PREFERRED; MUST BE RAPID STENOGRAPHER, FAMILIAR WITH FILES AND FOLLOW-UP SYSTEMS, AND WITH SOME SALES EXPERIENCE; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. L 352 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man about 20 as junior clerk in city hotel; must be good penman, not afraid of work, a hustler, and courteous; $5 per week and meals to start; answer own handwriting. M 87 Times.

FITTERS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STREETS,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED FITTERS FOR THEIR WOMEN'S ALTERATION DEPARTMENT, ON SUITS AND RIDING HABITS. ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST CLASS OF WORK NEED APPLY. CALL BEWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M., 35TH STREET, (EMPLOYEES') ENTRANCE.

GARDENER.—Couple, suburban home; cook, laundress; gardener; general houseworker. Call Acken, 10 East 38th.

INTERIOR DECORATOR WANTED BY A NEWLY ESTABLISHED FIRM; ONE WITH CLIENTELE AND HAVING BEEN WITH FIRST-CLASS FIRMS ONLY; STATE SALARY AND FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS Y 266 TIMES ANNEX.

MACHINISTS wanted; outside machinists for submarine construction; good pay and eight hours per day labor. Apply The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MAN FOR RETAIL STORE.
Experienced advertising manager for large retail store; must know not only how to write copy, but also how to manage the department; a knowledge of merchandising essential; apply by letter, giving age, detailed experience, and salary desired. Y 278 Times Annex.

MEN OR WOMEN wanted, covering retail dry goods stores, to take pocket sample for new side line on commission; give present lines and territory. Box 106, Meriden, Conn.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced man to prepare manuscript for press; knowledge of Latin and Italian desirable. Write fully of qualifications, stating terms per hour and per week and when free. Y 275 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER wanted; competent sales manager for concern handling high grade tires; good opportunity; state terms and qualifications. Address Tires, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, experienced in selling sweaters and bathing suits, for New York and vicinity; commission. Apply by letter, D 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; 4 high-class salesmen for work in New York; must be of neat appearance and gentlemen; commission. Call 9 to 10 A. M. Room 506 Times Building.

SALESMAN or selling agent to handle line of ladies' aprons on commission basis; territory not confined. R 200 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, with line of buttons and small ware; cutting-up trade; salary and commission. W 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Spanish and English stenographer and typewriter; full particulars, references, and salary expected. W 114 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, SINGER BUILDING.
Salesman, well acquainted with paper trade; $75 per month to start.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Mittenhall's Studio, Yonkers, or at Macy's, or between Herald Square Building on 36th St. and Macy's, a ball shaped novelty watch, diamond and blue enameled finish; suitable reward. M 80 Times.

LOST.—Broadway uptown express Subway Wednesday evening, patched brown brief case or portfolio containing papers and having initial H on flap; reward. L 342 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Gold earring, antique design, inlaid blue enamel, 1¼ inches long; lost in neighborhood of address below; $15 reward. Elmer, Apt. 12, 619 West 127th.

LOST.—Virginia ball, Hotel Plaza, or taxi, drop earring of baroque pearls; reward. Jacobus, 18 West 60th. 9454 Columbus.

LOST—Black skunk muff, near 5th Av., Wednesday, March 31. Finder please notify B. M. Catlin, Franklin, N. J.

LOST—On April 6, gold watch bracelet, between 99th St. and 33d; liberal reward. Herbert, 270 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Black enamel diamond locket pin, photograph in back; reward. Ray Bernstein, 318 West 100th St.

LOST—Pink topaz, between 28th and 33d Sts. on 5th Av., Thursday afternoon; reward. Return to 215 4th Av., Room 2002.

LOST.—Good Friday, neighborhood 53d, small gold lorgnette; reward. 375 Park Av., Apt. 4 A.

LOST—Pearl earring surrounded by diamonds; suitable reward. James Weir, 131 East 66th.

LOST.—Keys, heart-shaped ring, Sunday. Newman, 106 W. 29th. Phone 8776 Madison.

LOST.—72d and Lexington Av., gold watch marked D. M. P.; reward. W 115 Times.

LOST—Elgin wrist watch, Broadway, 96th, 107th; reward. Russell, 230 West 107th.

REWARD.—Monday, Globe Theatre, 7th Av. car, 59th, crosstown car to Lexington, diamond, sapphire bar pin. 124 East 57th St.

REWARD; watch, initials S. E. W., pin, vicinity 136th and Broadway. Finn, 530 West 136th.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of diamond star-shaped pin. Laurie, 2,215 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD; German silver mesh bag. Return Apartment 34, 601 West 139th St.

Found.

FOUND—Fifty-trip ticket, via Central Railroad of New Jersey, from New York to East 23d St., Bayonne, N. J. Owner can have same by paying for this announcement. Address Y 276 Times Annex.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Boston bull named Jack; reward. H. P. Tappe, 751 5th Av., or Tappe, Inc., 25 West 57th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

F. E. A.
If living, your family want you to return; nothing else matters.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A stock of unmounted pearls and mounted pearls and diamonds, of the value of over $25,000, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on behalf of a client; sealed bids for the said property will be received and opened at our office, 320 Broadway, on Monday, April 19, 1915, at 2 P. M. Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check of at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

The said property may be inspected at our office on Friday, the 16th, and Saturday, the 17th of April, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. H. & J. J. Lesser, Attorneys for Vendor.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Woodworkers—Two light lofts, 70x75, steam power, sprinkler system, large elevator, dry kiln; lumber storage on premises; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Hasbrouck, 501 East 70th, or your broker.

BRASSIERE PLANT FOR SALE.
Complete plant for making Brassieres, with machinery and patterns for sale. Owner, 965 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn.

Furnished room house near Columbus Circle, 12 rooms, good tenants, lease, completely renovated, $500; other business. M 65 Times.

Party worth $5,000 up wanted in small Stock Exchange firm. C 33 Times Annex.

Must sell stock cloaks, suits, dresses at once; cheap. 636 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Fire Escapes; fireproof windows; approved fire alarm systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Instruction.

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT. Director.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—FREDERICKA WEISL, plaintiff, against THE HERALD REALTY COMPANY, Valentine Gumprecht, Karolina Betz, also known as Caroline Betz; the City of New York, Robert B. Stanton, Jr., James A. Kempster, Catherine V. Z. Jansen, Minnie C. Cox, Josephine A. Coale, Louis W. Levy, Laura M. Britten, Julius G. Kohlweiler, Mobilia Seymour, and Johanna Meyerdirks, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1915.
MAYER L. HALFF,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Karolina Betz, also known as Caroline Betz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of April, 1915, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1915, the original summons and complaint having been filed in the said Clerk's office on the 18th day of February, 1915.

Dated New York, April 8th, 1915.
MAYER L. HALFF,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Assignment of BANKERS BUILDING BUREAU to Herman B. Goodstein, Assignee. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells Tuesday, April 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 106 East 19th Street, the entire assets of the above, consisting of: Plans, specifications and drawings of prospective jobs. Contracts now in operation. Prospective contracts for various buildings. Sets of Pictures used in obtaining contracts. A complete card index of prospective building operations. Also all office fixtures and complete plant consisting of: Blue print photograph machine making electric prints, filing cabinets, typewriters, safe, desks, chairs, tables, partition, etc. etc. Inspection any day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. For further particulars apply to MAX BERG, Esq.,
Attorney for Assignee.
53 East 21st St., N. Y. City. Tel. 3635 Gramercy.
Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg. Suite 2120-2128. Tel. 6011-6012 Barclay.

SUNDAY PUTS OFF ROCKEFELLER MAN

Turns Deaf Ear to Rev. W. W. Bustard's Invitation to Hold Revival in Cleveland.

PATERSON IS WARMING UP

Frank Flon, First "Convert," Arrested for Drunkenness—Doesn't Remember "Hitting the Trail."

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 8.—Billy Sunday came to his own in Paterson today. His "hit" is made and the ball is away over the fence. In the afternoon he preached to 5,000 persons and in the evening he moved at will an assemblage of 10,000.

If the opening meetings of the campaign were lukewarm today's two sessions made up for any previous "frostiness" by their warmth and "gladhandedness." Sunday made more eyes wet with tears tonight when he painted pathetic pictures of the broken home and the mother than there ever were before in Paterson.

And Sunday did something today that nobody thought he would do. He turned a deaf ear to the minister of John D. Rockefeller's church, the Euclid Avenue Baptist of Cleveland, when he came to Paterson at the head of a Cleveland delegation to ask Sunday to go West for a revival. The Rev. W. W. Bustard, Rockefeller's pastor, and R. S. Parsons, General Manager of the Erie Railroad, were at the head of the Cleveland delegation. Because they reported that four of their Presbyterian churches and all of the Congregational churches had failed to come into the movement Sunday told them to "go home, get 'em in line, and then come back again."

A man from Providence who wanted to guarantee Sunday $1,000 a day and then charge admission to the Tabernacle was turned away with scant courtesy.

One man came from Brooklyn today to announce that his delegation would wait upon Sunday next week and ask him to go to that city.

Following this afternoon's service "Ma" Sunday was seen going into a moving picture show.

Frank Flon, the first Sunday "convert," who "hit the trail" with Fred Seibert yesterday, was arrested today for drunkenness. When asked about his "trail hitting," he said he had no recollection of it, and must have been intoxicated when he did it.

"Pentecost" was Sunday's subject in the afternoon, and he told his hearers that the revival at that time was not a "man-gotten-up revival" or a "cut and dried" schedule. Pointing out that the worshippers of Pentecost gave all of their time to the church, and did not worry if the "meat was burning" at home, he said he was tired of hearing about the "Christians who pulled their watches on the preacher if he happened to run his sermon five minutes overtime."

"I'm tired of seeing God put on the side track, with the switch locked, and the devil given the main line and the right of way," he told his hearers, and he said he didn't "see any sense" in the churchwomen who were always busy either "making blankets for the Hottentots" or "buying ice for the Eskimos."

"Lots of you women," he added, "have not religion enough to go home and burn that pack of cards, take that beer out of your cellar and dump it in the sewer or take that dish you won at the card party, you black-legged gambler, and bust it. Get rid of what's standing between you and God."

In his sermon on "The Home" in the evening Sunday said:

"Every downfall of the drunkard, either man or woman, can be traced back to some defect in the home."

"Every blackleg gambler," he said, "every drunkard rolling and staggering and vomiting and spluttering and spewing, every woman of the red light district, was once pure as the morning dew. No drunkard ever intended to be a drunkard."

He blamed the modern woman for the condition of the modern American home, saying that they had "vaudeville in the home, and the average society woman knows more about the value of a pair of aces, more about the names of costly brands of wines and champagne than she does about classic literature or the Word of God."

Pointing out that the woman in bringing up her children is the real maker of the home, he shouted:

"You women can make a hell of a home or a heaven of a home. One of the danger signs of our times is the curse of the idle mother. If America don't arise and save the home from hell, America will go to hell.

"If the motherhood of this country was no better than the manhood God would dump the whole thing in hell quick and be done with it."

He told the parents to make their homes more attractive for the children.

"Young people must have fun," he said. "Then in God's name make your homes attractive so they won't want to go away. People are drifting away from home. Fathers are too busy, mothers have too much club life, and they spend five nights away at the opera or club while their children are in the hands of an uninterested servant.

"They've taken the Bible out of the public school. So long as I live on God's dirt I'll fight to hell and back against the schools becoming a clearing house for dirty politicians, and if you don't like the way we do things in America, why, beat it.

"Inside of ten years," he shouted, "we'll have a prohibition President in the United States and that'll sign the death warrant of the booze gang. I'll live to preach the funeral sermon of the saloon, by thunder," he cried.

STAMPS WATER BILL O. K.

Baxter Measure Meets City's Wishes, Williams Asserts.

Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity is much annoyed by the misunderstanding that has arisen over the bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Baxter to place the private water companies of the State under the control of the up-State Public Service Commission. It has been said that it was merely the Maier water bill of last session, which the city resisted strenuously, under another form, and that it would take from the city the control of the private water companies within its limits.

As a matter of fact, the Commissioner pointed out, it was just that danger that was avoided in the present bill. By an amendment, which he had had introduced at the end of the bill, the water companies operating in the City of New York have been excepted from the operation of the measure. Consequently the bill, he said, did not affect New York City in any way.

There are in Queens a few private water companies still in operation, but the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has been conducting negotiations with them. As a result a schedule of rates to consumers has been reached, which the Commissioner said last night was perfectly satisfactory. Consequently it was an entire mistake to suppose that there was anything in the Baxter bill to injure the city.

Corporation Counsel Polk said last night:

"The Baxter bill has been amended to meet all the objections presented by the city, and the officials of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electrcity and the Board of Water Supply are, I am informed, satisfied with its terms."

MANIA FOR ROBBING MAILS.

Goldsmith Sentenced Seventh Time for Similar Offense.

A Heidelberg graduate, known as James Goldsmith and also as Gustave Schwab, who has a mania for robbing Post Office boxes, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court to stealing a package of twenty-two handkerchiefs from a box at Broadway and Walker Street last Friday, and Judge Cushman sentenced him to five years in Atlanta.

He had been released from Blackwell's Island only a few days before, where he had been serving a year's sentence for a similar offense, and that was the sixth time he had been in prison for the same sort of crime.

He was first arrested in 1896 and was sent to Erie County Penitentiary for three years for robbing the mails. Then in 1898 and 1903 he received two terms of three years each in Sing Sing. In 1907 he was sent to Blackwell's Island for a year. In 1908 he was sentenced to Atlanta Penitentiary for four years, and in May last to the Island for another year. Now he may go back to Atlanta for five years.

Judge Cushman and Assistant District Attorney Hartridge, however, were a good deal interested in the case. As Post Office Inspector Barber reported it, he said he was "tired of arresting that fellow," and his record was looked up. It was found that Goldsmith, who was 52 years old, had shown no signs of criminal tendencies except as far as mail boxes were concerned. From his prison sentences he had earned considerable reductions on account of good behavior, but he couldn't keep his fingers off a mail box.

Dr. Max G. Schlapp, of the Cornell Medical College, was called in to examine him, and reported that according to the Benit test the man's mentality was only 9.6. He had developed "imperative ideas," he said, concerning stealing from the mails, and these forced him to carry out his impulses.

The court was unwilling to send Goldsmith back to jail, but as there is no institution to which a mentally deficient criminal can be sent in this State except Matteawan, there did not seem anything else to be done with him.

Autos for 'Country' Police Captains.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that hereafter there would be automobiles for the use of Captains and Inspectors in the outlying districts of Brooklyn instead of the horses and carriages hitherto in use. With the machines, the Commissioner expects the officials to cover more territory and render more efficient service.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"RADNOR"
THE NEW
ARROW
COLLAR
2 for 25 Cents

Browning, King & Company

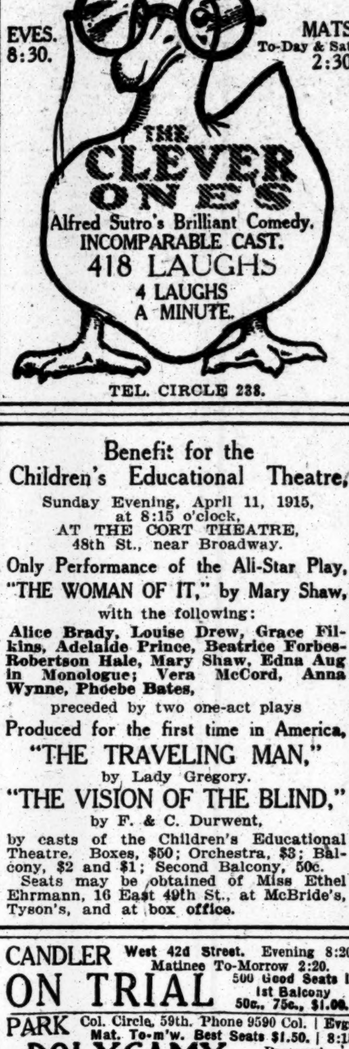
There is an advantage in having two suits to wear alternately.
They'll wear longer.
But one of *Our* Suits will hold its shape better than two of the ordinary sort—and not cost more either.

We'll prove this with a $20 Suit.

B K & Co.
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

"Old Landmark" Clothing Store to Go!
Established for 40 years.
HARRIS COHEN & BRO.,
168-170 PARK ROW, New York,
have been leased out and will retire from business.
Now selling out over $100,000 latest
SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS
(Men's and Young Men's) at about one-half regular value for quick clearance. Our thousands of old friends and customers will appreciate this statement.

PUNCH & JUDY
THEATRE
49TH ST. EAST OF B'WAY
DIRECTION CHARLES HOPKINS



EVES. 8:30.
MATS. To-Day & Sat. 2:30.
THE CLEVER ONES
Alfred Sutro's Brilliant Comedy.
INCOMPARABLE CAST.
418 LAUGHS
4 LAUGHS A MINUTE.
TEL. CIRCLE 238.

Benefit for the Children's Educational Theatre,
Sunday Evening, April 11, 1915,
at 8:15 o'clock,
AT THE CORT THEATRE,
48th St., near Broadway.
Only Performance of the All-Star Play,
"THE WOMAN OF IT," by Mary Shaw,
with the following:
Alice Brady, Louise Drew, Grace Filkins, Adelaide Prince, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Mary Shaw, Edna Aug in Monologue; Vera McCord, Anna Wynne, Phoebe Bates,
preceded by two one-act plays
Produced for the first time in America,
"THE TRAVELING MAN,"
by Lady Gregory.
"THE VISION OF THE BLIND,"
by F. & C. Durwent,
by casts of the Children's Educational Theatre. Boxes, $50; Orchestra, $3; Balcony, $2 and $1; Second Balcony, 50c.
Seats may be obtained of Miss Ethel Ehrmann, 16 East 49th St., at McBride's, Tyson's, and at box office.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evening 8:20. Matinee To-Morrow 2:20.
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Col. Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Mat. To-m'w. Best Seats $1.50. Evgs. 8:15.
POLYGAMY Preceded by "The Dickey Bird"

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Last Matinee To-Morrow 2:15.
LAST 3 TIMES HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

ASTOR NEXT MON. EVE. SEATS NOW. Mats. 25 & 50c. Evenings 25c to $1.
FAMOUS PLAYERS FILM COMPANY'S SUPERB PHOTO-SPECTACLE,
THE ETERNAL CITY
WITH PAULINE FREDERICK.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8:30. Matinee To-Morrow 2:30.
INSIDE THE LINES

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. To-Morrow.
FISKE O'HARA in "JACK'S ROMANCE."
Next Week—"THE PRINCE OF PILSEN."

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(CENTURY LYCEUM)
Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats. 50c to $2.50.
"LE RUISSEAU"
By PIERRE WOLFF.
Friday Mat.—"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."
Every Sunday Night, Parisian Cafe Chantant.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW.
CHARLES FROHMAN and DAVID BELASCO'S
ALL ★ CAST | A CELEBRATED CASE
SEATS FOR THE ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT, TERMINATING MAY 29, NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM B'way, 45 St. Seats NOW. Mon., Apr. 12
MARGARET ANGLIN in "THE BALANCE"

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
In the New Mirthful Musical Medley,
FADS and FANCIES

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Thurs. 2:20.
"Miss Starr Wonderful," Sun.
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE

LIBERTY 42d St., west of Broadway.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2
Other Mats. 25, 50, $1
Twice Daily, 2:15, 8:05
D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead
Symphony orch. of 40
THE BIRTH OF A NATION

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

HUDSON THEATRE SPECIAL TODAY AT 3:30. ALSO TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Mon. & Tues. Mats. 3:30. All 2nd Balc. Seats 25c.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. To-Morrow Matinees & Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees To-mo'w. & Wed. 2:15.
ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight & Every Wed. & Fri. Evg. 8 & Wed. Mat.
BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma
Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Evening 8:15. Thursday Matinee 2:15.
BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion
Sat. Mat. 2 MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow and Wed. 2:15
The Song of Songs

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:10. Phone 4450 Greeley.
ARNOLD DALY
IN BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY,
You NEVER Can TELL
A Word from the Press:
"The most sparkling comedy in town."—*Eve. Sun.*
"Bernard Shaw ought to be grateful to his old playmate, Arnold Daly, for the skill and enterprise that have marked Daly's casting of his comedy."—*N. Y. Telegraph.*
"The performance takes rank with the best that has been seen in New York."—*Journal of Commerce.*
"It is one of the merriest, best-humored things that Shaw has done."—*Globe.*
Evenings at 8:10. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:10.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:20.
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NOW TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15.
(SHORT ENGAGEMENT)
CIRCUS
BARNUM & BAILEY
AND THE NEW MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR PAGEANT
LALLA ROOKH
NEW YORK NEVER SAW A CIRCUS LIKE THIS
480 WORLD FAMED ARTISTS PRESENTING AN ARRAY OF FOREIGN FEATURES ENTIRELY NEW TO AMERICA.
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10, half price to afternoon performances.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES:
Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros.; R. H. Macy & Co.; Wanamaker's; N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St., 7th Ave.

Loan Exhibition
OF 50 MASTERPIECES
AT ALTMAN GALLERY
1 WEST 50TH STREET
Now to April 11, Inclusive
Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays Included
ADMISSION $1.00
Lecture by John Cowper Powys "On French Arts"—"Watteau" Sunday at 3:30 P. M.
Tickets $2.50, on sale at Gallery.

WINTROP AMES' LITTLE
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2—25th Week.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. and Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mat. To-m'w. 25c, 50c & 75c
"THE MIRACLE MAN"
Next Week—"Mutt & Jeff in Mexico."

BROADWAY 41st Street.
BRITA JOLIVET THE UNAFRAID
Comedy, Scenic, Cartoons, Big Orch. 11:30 to 11:30. Prices 10-15-25.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way—NOW: JESS WILLARD in a motion picture: "The Man Who Found Himself," with Robert Warwick and a Chas. Chaplin Picture. Mon., Tues. & Wed., Clyde Fitch's "The Cowboy & The Lady." Best V'dville, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
"Between the Two of Them."
"The Return of Maurice Donnelly."
Beginning Sunday..........Pawns of Mars

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. | HAZEL DAWN in "NIOBE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Victor Moore in "SNOBS."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—13 BIG ACTS—Courtney Sisters; The Brazilian Nut & Senor Arbeas; Rosie Lloyd; Lucille & Cockie and 15 Big Acts.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | BURLESQUE Mat. To-day. | GYPSY MAIDS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today. Special Mat. at 2:30 (50c to $2.50). Haensel u. Gretel. Mattfeld, Schumann; Reiss. Followed by Ballet. Rosina Galli, premiere. Cond., Hageman.
Tonight at 8:15. Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Amore dei tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. at 8:30. Concert (50c to $1.50.) Kurt, Garrison; Amato. Entire Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 7:30. Siegfried. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond., Hertz.
Tues. Aft. Special Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Last Performance of Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Conductor, Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15. Iris. Same Cast as Above.
Thurs. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15 Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Whitehill, Braun, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Tues. at 8. Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco; foll'd by Haensel u. Gretel. Schumann, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

DIONYSION
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
Every Evening, 8.30; Wed. & Sat. Matinees, 3.
ISADORA DUNCAN
To-night and to-morrow Mat., Orpheus.
To-morrow (Sat.) Eve., Iphigenia.

GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE
Sixth Biltmore Morning Musicale This Morning at 11:30.
Hempel Amato Ganz Siegel
Res. Seats at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Ev., April 12, at 8:15.
The most unusual Musical Event of Season.
Concert of Negro Music
An immense chorus in genuine Negro plantation songs and "Hiawatha."
A STIRRING NEGRO ORCHESTRA.
The best soloists, including the famous J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON and the remarkable tenor, ROLAND HAYES.
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE. 50c. TO $2.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 17, at 2:30, In Aid of American Polish Relief Fund.
Sembrich—Gluck
Hofmann—Zimbalist
Tickets $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Boxes, $25-$50. Now at Hall. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

SAT. EVE., Apr. 10—Sixth Chamber Concert People's Symphony Auxiliary Club.
Tollefsen Trio Wm. Durieux 'Cellist.
First Time, C. W. Cadman's American Trio. Franz X. Arens' Lecture "The Sonata," Illus. Washington Irving H. S. (Irving Pl. & 16th St.) Tickets at door. All seats 25c.

Aeolian Hall, Thursday Afternoon, April 15, at 3.
Debussy Recital by
MARGARET Huston and GEORGE Copeland
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Henry F. Miller Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sun. Aft. at 3.
10TH CONCERT OF SEASON—JOHN
McCORMACK
Choice Seats Still Available at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow Aft. at 2:30
Last Recital This Season
ELENA Gerhardt
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

BANDBOX THEATRE, 205 East 57th St.
TUES. AFT., APR. 13 at 3—Song Recital.
GEORGE HARRIS, Jr.
TENOR. Tickets at Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER, 1425 B'way, and Box Office Day of Concert.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
PIANO RECITAL JOHN POWELL
50 cts. to $2. Mgt. LOUDON CHARLTON.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft., April 18, at 3.
BAUER & GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., April 12, at 3.
Second Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH
MGT. M. H. HANSON. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. | NORA BAYES EMMET CORRIGAN & CO., Jas. & Bonnie THORNTON, BARNES & CRAWFORD, others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon, Rooney & Bent, The Cuttys, oths.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Mrs. Leslie CARTER in tabloid of "ZAZA." Princess Radjah, oths.

Irving Place Theatre Today Matinee. WAR PICTURES.
TONIGHT, "IMMER FESTE DRUFF."
Sat. Mat., "FLACHSMANN ALS ERZIEHER."

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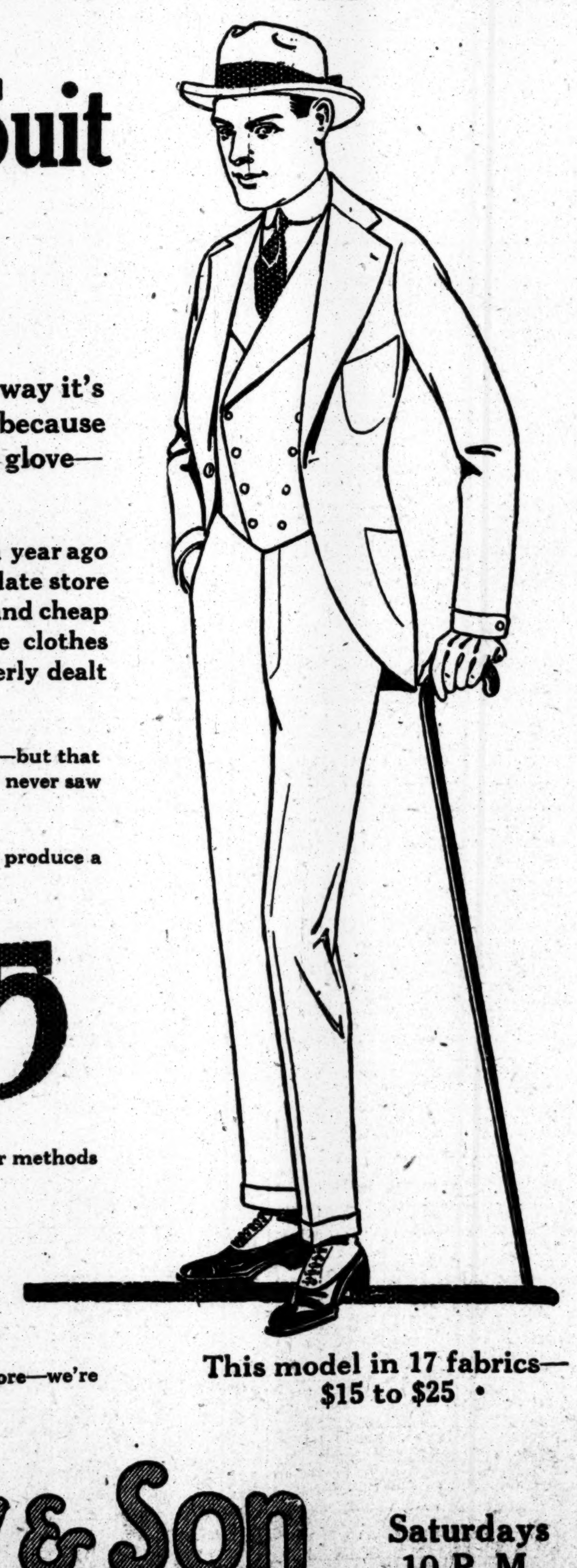

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